

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1878-9,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.
VOL. VII.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1878-9.

(IN SEVEN VOLUMES.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOL. VII.

	PAGE.
WATER SUPPLY—SEWERAGE—	
Water Supply for Sydney and Suburbs—(Return to Order)	1
Ditto ditto Petition—James Manning	97
Water Reserve at Lindsay's Point, New England—(Return to Order)	101
Water Conservation Bill—Message	107
Sydney Sewerage and Water Supply—Twenty-second Annual Report from Municipal Council, being for 1878	109
Water and Sewerage Bill—Message	113
MUNICIPAL—	
By-laws—Borough of Central Illawarra	115
Ditto District of Hamilton	117
Ditto Borough of the Glebe	129
Ditto ditto Wagga Wagga	131
Ditto ditto Balmain	137
Ditto ditto Victoria	139
Ditto District of Hay	141
Ditto Borough of East St. Leonards	143
Ditto District of Fentersfield	145
Ditto ditto	147
Ditto Borough of West Maitland	149
Ditto ditto East Maitland	151
Ditto District of Inverell	153
Ditto ditto Penrith (amended)	155
Ditto ditto Bourke	159
Ditto Borough of Wollongong	161
Ditto ditto Ashfield	163
Ditto District of Central Shoalhaven	171
Ditto Free Library, Borough of St. Peters	175
Ditto ditto The Glebe	177
Municipalities Act Amendment Bill—Message	179
Sydney Corporation Bill—Petition against, Omnibus and Waggonette Owners, Sydney	181
Ditto ditto W. J. Trickett, Chairman of Public Meeting, Woolahra	183
Sydney Corporation Bill—Petition against, Mayor and Aldermen, Woolahra... ..	185

MUNICIPAL— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE.
Sydney Corporation Bill—Petition against, Municipal Council, Paddington	187
Ditto ditto William Bailey, Chairman of Public Meeting,	
Newtown	189
Sydney Corporation Bill—Petition against, Mayor and Aldermen, Waverley	191
Ditto ditto Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, Sydney	193
Ditto ditto Mayor and Aldermen, Petersham	195
Ditto Number of Ratepayers in Sydney, and estimated number entitled	
to one, two, three, and four votes	197
Sydney Corporation Bill—Message	199
Ditto ditto	201
Sydney Corporation—Papers relating to Financial condition	203
Municipalities Act of 1867, and Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875—Borough of Newcastle,	
By-laws	209
Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875—Borough of Grafton—By-laws	221
Ditto ditto The Glebe ditto	223
Ditto ditto District of Hay ditto	225
Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873—By-law	227
Ditto ditto	229
Ditto ditto (amended)	231
Ditto ditto	233
Ditto By-laws	235
Ditto ditto	237
Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act—By-laws	239
Ditto ditto ditto	245
Public Vehicles Regulation Act Repeal Bill—Petition against—Waggonette Owners, Sydney	251
Ditto ditto ditto Omnibus Owners, Sydney	253
 DEFENCES—	
Military Defences—Detailed statement of expenditure	255
Volunteer Land Order Regulations—Original memo. of Executive Council, minutes, &c.—	
(Return to Address)	257
Volunteer Land Orders—Outstanding claims—Correspondence	271
Ditto ditto Further Correspondence	307
Ditto ditto ditto	309
Land Orders to Quarter-master Noble, and Lieutenant Murray, Volunteer Artillery—(Return	
to Order)	311
Volunteer Land Orders—Opinion of Attorney General as to transfer of	321
Alfred Thomas Coomber—Petition	323
Unregistered Volunteer Land Orders—Opinion of Attorney General	325
Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867—Amended Regulation	327
Ditto ditto Regulations	329
Ditto ditto Amended Regulations	337
Ditto ditto ditto	339
Ditto ditto Statement of moneys expended under, in 1878	341
Captain Talbot, Volunteer Artillery—(Return to Order)	343
Parramatta Volunteers—Non-distribution of certain moneys	347
Kiama Volunteers—Correspondence between Major Black, and Brigade Office—(Return to	
Address)	349
Volunteer Hall, Windsor—Correspondence—(Return to Order)	375
 IMMIGRATION—	
Report from Agent for 1877	379
Ditto for 1878	385
Ditto and others—(Further Return to Address) Ship "Erato"	393
Ditto ditto ditto "La Hogoe" and "Hawkesbury"	403
Ditto ditto ditto "Smyrna"	407
Ditto ditto ditto "Pericles"	413
Ditto ditto ditto "La Hogoe"	417
Ditto ditto ditto "Hereford"	421
Ditto ditto ditto "Northampton"	427

IMMIGRATION—continued.				PAGE.
Report from Agent and others—(Further Return to Address)—Ship "Blair Athole"				431
Ditto	ditto	ditto	"Clyde"	435
Ditto	ditto	ditto	"Ellora"	439
Ditto	ditto	ditto	"Peterborough"	443
Ditto	ditto	ditto	"Samuel Plimsoll"	447
Mismanagement—Correspondence				451
Messrs. Kidman & Son—List of Articles supplied by, to ship "Smyrna"				455
Petition against—Working Men's Defence Association				457
Report of Agent on vessels recently arrived, and to arrive				459
Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill—(Message)				461
Ditto	ditto	Petition, New South Wales Political Reform Union		463
Ditto	ditto	ditto J. M. O'Connell		465
Ditto	ditto	ditto Public Meeting at the Haymarket		467
Chinese—Resident in the Colony—Information				469
Ditto	Petition, John Macintosh, Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney			475
Ditto	ditto People of New South Wales			477
Ditto	ditto M. Guest, Chairman of Public Meeting; and J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting, Guild Hall			479
Chinese—Petition, J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting, Haymarket; T. R. Smith, M.P., Chairman of Public Meeting, Redfern; J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney, Belmore Markets; J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting, Balmain; and J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney, assembled under the auspices of the Political Reform Union and kindred Societies				481
Chinese—Petition, Henry J. Lambert, Chairman of Public Meeting, Wellington				483
Ditto	ditto Barrington Gold Fields; J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney; and William Wilton, Chairman of Public Meeting, Mudgee			485
Chinese—Petition, Chinese in New South Wales				487
Ditto	ditto Bombala; Balmain; and Hunter River District			489
Ditto	ditto Tenterfield			491
Ditto	ditto Plattsburg			493
Ditto	ditto James Fullerton, LL.D., and others			495
LIVE STOCK—				
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Progress Report, and Evidence of Board of Inquiry				497
Ditto	Report of Inspector on certain newspaper statements			619
Ditto	Return showing receipts and disbursements			623
Live Stock and Agriculture—Returns for year ended 31st March, 1879				627
Imported Stock Act of 1871—Regulations				635
Ditto	ditto (amended)			637
Diseases in Sheep Acts Amendment Act of 1878—Regulations				639
Ditto	ditto ditto			645
Ditto	ditto ditto (amended)			649
Stock Sale Yards Bill—Petition—Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Sydney				651
EXHIBITIONS—				
International Exhibition Building—Letter from Under Secretary to Colonial Architect				653
Ditto	Letter from Colonial Architect to Colonial Secretary—			
(Return to Order)				655
Ditto	Arrangement made with Mr. John Young (Return to			
Order)				657
Ditto	Iron supplied by John Macintosh, Esq., M.P.—Infor-			
mation				661
Paris—Appointment of Commissioner and Secretary—(Return to Order)				663
CONTRACTS—				
Report of Board of Inquiry on Food supplied to Lunatic Asylum and Gaol, Parramatta, and Nautical School Ship "Vernon"				673
Government Contracts—Prices for 1877, 1878, and 1879—(Return to Order)				729
Ditto	Complaints as to quality and quantity of supplies by Mr. James			
Kidman under his contracts for 1878-9—Correspondence				761
Tenders for the supply of Blankets—Correspondence, &c.—(Return to Order)				765

CONTRACTS— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE.
Contracts for Government Stores—Names of contractors for 1876, 1877, and 1878—Return	791
Tenders for Supply of Stores—Names of tenderers, and amount of each tender—Return	793
Hudson Brothers—Particulars of contracts without tender—(Return to Order)	795
PRIVATE BILLS—	
The Globe Borough Bill—(Report from Select Committee)	797
Parramatta Town Hall Bill— ditto	803
Redmond's Estate Bill— ditto	809
Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill—(Report from Select Committee)	819
City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill— ditto	827
Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill— ditto	833
Mudgee Turf Club Bill— ditto	839
Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill— ditto	847
Cohen's Enabling Bill— ditto	853
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Act—Despatch disallowing	859
Re-measurement of Danish Ships—Despatch	861
Board of Trade Examinations—Despatch	863
Colorado Beetle—Additional Correspondence	865
Botanic Gardens and Domains—Report of Director on present condition of	871
Clergy Returns Transfer Bill—Message	877
Church of England Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials—Claim of Mr. H. K. James	879
Macquarie-street Land Resumption Bill—Message	881
Insolvent Court—Mr. Booty, Bailiff—(Return to Order)	883
Copyright Bill—Message	887
Marsupials—Petition—The Gwydir	889
Ditto ditto New England	891
Ditto ditto ditto	893
Marsupials Destruction Bill—Message	895
Veneral Disease—Correspondence—(Return, <i>in part</i> , to Address)	897
Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time—Correspondence	905
Ditto ditto ditto (Return to Order)	909
Ditto ditto ditto Further Correspondence—(Return to Order)	917
Sites for Pounds—Correspondence...	921
Maquing River Oyster Beds—Reports from Inspector	925
Military and Civil Cricket Ground—Dedication of—(Return to Order)	927
Australian Team of Cricketers—Salary while on leave of absence—Correspondence	949
Necropolis, Rookwood—Grave in the Wesleyan Cemetery—Correspondence	951
Government Advertisements in Newspapers—Correspondence	953
Beer's Disabilities Bill—Letter from Mr. W. H. Cooper	955
Real Property Act—Returns under, for 1877	957
Ditto ditto for 1878	959
Medical Bill—Petition against—Sydney, Bathurst, and West Maitland	961
Ditto Petition—Pharmaceutical Council...	963
Net-fishing—Petition—Lake Macquarie	965
Sunday Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Petition against—Lower Clarence	967
Publicans Licensing Act—Petition for Amendment of—Clergy of Bathurst	969
Sunday Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors—Petition against—Hill End and Tambaroora	971
Transfer of a Publican's License—Case submitted to Attorney General	973
Removal of a Publican's License—Attorney General's opinion on Bernard Bogan's application	975
Publicans Licensing Act—Petition—Public Meeting, Orange	977
Sweetbrier—Petition—Collector	979
Dog Act—Petition against—Mulbring and Mount Vincent	981
Birds and Animals Protection Bill—Petition against—Raglan	983
Ditto ditto ditto Meadow Flat	985
Ditto ditto ditto Bathurst	987
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	989
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	991

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

						PAGE.
Birds and Animals Protection Bill—Petition against—	Evans's Plains	...	...	...	...	993
Ditto	ditto	ditto	George's Plains	...	...	995
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Oberon	...	...	997
Ditto	ditto	ditto	White Rock	...	...	999
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Denis Island	...	...	1001
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Macquarie Plains	...	...	1003
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Campbell's River	...	...	1005
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Rockley	...	...	1007
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Farmers, Gardeners, and others	...	...	1009
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	...	1011
Royal Mint, Sydney Branch—Despatch	...	...	...	...	...	1013
Ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	1015
Ditto	Silver and Bronze Coinage—Despatch	...	...	...	...	1017

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDEX

TO THE

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

AND

PAPERS LAID UPON THE TABLE

DURING THE SESSION

1878-9.

(SEVEN VOLUMES.)

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
A			
ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND:—			
Report of Inspector on certain newspaper statements, laid on Table, 458.....		7	619
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEthron</i>) for Return showing particulars respecting revenue from, and expenditure on, 565.....			
Progress Report and Minutes of Evidence on management of, laid on Table, 628.....		7	497
Return respecting, laid on Table, 666.....		7	623
ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR RAPE:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McCulloch</i>) to bring in a Bill, and withdrawn, 535.....			
ABSTRACTS (See also "CROWN LANDS"):—			
OF BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS:—			
For Quarter ended 30th June, 1878, laid on Table, 2.....		2	1193
Do. 30th September, 1878, do. 156.....		2	1195
OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—			
For the year 1877, together with the Auditor General's Report thereon, laid on Table, 5.....		2	885
For the year 1878.....	Do. do. 645.....	2	1017
ACCOUNTS:—			
Report of the Board of Audit on Public, laid on Table, 220.....		2	1163
Explanatory Statement of Public, of New South Wales, as embodied in the Ways and Means for 1878 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 129, 269.....		2	713, 873
Road Trust, for the half-years ended 30 June and 31 December, 1877, laid on Table, 224.....		5	883
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (See "ESTIMATES.")			
ADDITIONAL JUDGE BILL (See "SUPREME COURT (ADDITIONAL JUDGE) BILL.")			
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES (See "ESTIMATES.")			
ADDRESS:—			
IN REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S OPENING SPEECH:—			
Select Committee appointed to prepare, 3; brought up and read by Clerk, 4; Motion made (<i>Mr. Badger</i>) that Report be adopted, and passed, 4; presented to His Excellency the Governor, and acknowledged, 5.....			
OF CONDOLENCE TO THE QUEEN ON THE DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ALICE:—			
Prepared by Select Committee, read by Clerk, and adopted by the House, 209; presentation of to the Governor reported by Mr. Speaker, 211.....			
RETURNING ESTIMATES FOR 1878-9:—			
Message No. 34, requesting return of Estimates submitted by Message No. 11, taken into consideration, read by Clerk, and Address returning Estimates agreed to, 259.....		2	329
VALEDICTORY, TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON:—			
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for Select Committee to prepare, 342; brought up and read by Clerk, 342; reply read by Speaker, 357.....			
ADDRESSES AND ORDERS:—			
Alphabetical Register of.....		1	875

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
A		
ADBLONG (See "COMMON.")		
ADJOURNMENT :—		
OF DEBATE :—		
Motion made for, and passed, 135, 147, 164, 173 (?), 121, 177, 181, 189, 209, 222, 273, 319, 328, 354, 390, 431, 435, 445, 650.		
Motion made for, and negatived, 36, 58, 158, 511.		
OF THE HOUSE :—		
Motion made for, and passed, 195, 197, 199, 201, 213, 217, 551, 656, 663.		
Motion made for, and negatived, 22, 58, 67, 81, 89, 114, 141, 157, 158, 172, 207, 220, 224, 245, 250, 260, 265, 288, 310, 342, 349, 379, 389, 421, 431, 450, 471, 484, 489, 511, 520, 522, 525, 531, 562, 566, 576, 587, 597, 609, 640, 643, 659, 666.		
Motion made for, and withdrawn, 207.		
Motion made for, and interrupted by Government business, 418, 497, 539.		
Motion made for, and interrupted by Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, 666.		
SPECIAL :—27, 71, 177, 217, 225, 296, 354, 421, 550, 668.		
FOR WANT OF A QUORUM :—		
After commencement of Business, 84, 167, 245, 251, 311, 389, 413, 439, 459, 493, 520, 636, 577, 593, 597, 610, 629.		
Before commencement of Business, 125, 235, 255, 547, 605, 641.		
ADMINISTRATION (See also "LAND LAWS") :—		
FORMATION OF NEW :—		
Letters in reference to, by Sir John Robertson, submitting proposed names to His Excellency the Governor, read in the House, 203.		
Mr. Hargell informs the House of, by Sir Henry Parkes, 215; resignation by Ministers of their Seats reported, and Seats declared vacant, 217 (?); issue and return of Writs reported, and Members sworn, 219 (?).		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (See also "CIVIL SERVICE") :—		
JURY LISTS :—		
Petition from Inhabitants of Towns and District of the Murray, complaining of the present mode of compiling, presented, 22; ordered to be printed, 25.....		179
JURY LISTS, DENILQUIN :—		
Return to Order (Session 1877-8), laid on Table, 51		135
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), for Select Committee to inquire into action taken by Magistrates, Denilquin, in revising, appointed by Ballot, 89; names added, 245; Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for leave to visit Denilquin and sit during any adjournment, and negatived, 284; Report brought up, 522		141
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), for Committee of the Whole, that £250 be placed on Additional Estimate for 1879 to defray expenses of witnesses before Select Committee, 172; Order of the Day postponed, 216; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 221.		
THE CASE OF SAMUEL JEFFS :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for all correspondence respecting release of Samuel Jeffs, a prisoner confined in Berrima Gaol, 22; Return to Address, laid on Table, 128		207
DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858 :—		
Annual Returns under the 103rd section of, laid on Table, 51, 609		1, 63
Order in Council, Alteration in Scale of Fees under, laid on Table, 164		133
APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL :—		
Return to Address (Session 1877-8), laid on Table, 51		201
MR. P. BROUGHAM, POLICE MAGISTRATE, BIRKENBA :—		
Return to Order (Session 1877-8), laid on Table, 51; Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) that Return to Order be printed, passed after Division, 89; Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) in reference to position of as, and Debate interrupted by Government business, 523; Debate resumed and negatived, 534		357
CONVICTION OF MR. NEIL HANPER, J.P. :—		
Correspondence and Depositions relating to, for unlawfully using two cows belonging to James Smith, laid on Table, 77		203
WILLIAM CRESWELL :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Eckford</i>) for copies of all correspondence, letters, &c., relating to, 67; Return to Address, laid on Table, 128; Further Return to Address, laid on Table, 171	3	221, 249
WILLIAM CRESWELL—ARTHUR ORTON :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Eckford</i>) that Arthur Orton, alias William Creswell, a lunatic in Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, should be released, to be taken to England in connection with the Great Tichborne trial, and negatived on Division, 172.		
PETITION OF PATRICK AND MICHAEL GRIFFIN :—		
Return to Address (Session 1877-8) laid on Table, 87		263
Copy of the Judge's Notes in the case of, laid on Table and referred to Committee, 146		269
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greville</i>) for reappointment of Select Committee, and that Evidence, &c., of last Session be referred, 90; Papers referred, 146 (?); Report brought up, 326; adopted, 565.		273
MR. JOHN GARRETT :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), for reappointment of Select Committee to inquire into case instituted against, and that Progress Report of last Session be referred, and negatived on Division, 90.		
Copies of letters from, addressed to the Honorable James Farnell, laid on Table, 417		283
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), for letter addressed to the Premier from, and any other letters referring to that letter, 177.		
JURORS FEES :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Conna</i>) for a copy of the Table of the Scale of Fees payable to Jurors, 156; Return to Order laid on Table, 171		191
SALARIES OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. E. B. Smith</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to Governor, that Government should bring in Bill to provide for increases to, and negatived on Division, 158.		
CORONERS :—		
Circular Letter to, on attendance of Medical Practitioners at Inquests, laid on Table, 250		307
REMUNERATION TO JURORS :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for all Correspondence, &c., between the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace relative to, 279; Return to Order, laid on Table, 430		181

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
A			
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (continued):—			
CONVICTIONS FOR VAGRANCY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for a Return showing the number, at Central and Water Police Courts, from June, 1877, to date, with particulars in each case, 284; Return to Order, laid on Table, 342			277
MESSES. H. T. EDWARDS, AND HYAM JOSEPH:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for Return showing number of cases sat on by them in 1876 and 1878, 392; Return to Order, laid on Table, 478			287
MR. A. T. DABRY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Braune</i>) for information, &c., by Senior-constable Flannigan against, for a breach of the Vagrant Act, 397; Return to Order, laid on Table, 564			309
ESTATE OF THE LATE ROBERT HANCOCK:—			
Letter from the Curator of Intestate Estates respecting, laid on Table, 425			351
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) respecting the receipt of sum out of, by Mr. Slattery, the Curator of Intestate Estates, 565.			
MR. ALEXANDER ROGERS, OF ATTUNGA:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Jacob</i>) for Return showing number of actions at law engaged in by, 430; Return to Address, laid on Table, 492			291
THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS WIERKINSON AND MEDCALF:—			
Petition from J. Bowie Wilson, as Chairman of Public Meeting in Sydney, praying the House to abolish capital punishment for the crime of rape, and to make such Bill retrospective as regards the two prisoners, presented and read by the Clerk, 572			345
HENRY SCHMUCK alias WARNER:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hungerford</i>) for copies of letters, telegrams, minutes, &c., having reference to death of, in Marrarundi Hospital, 581.			
SUPPLY, CONDEMNED CRIMINALS:—			
Return to Address adopted on 18th June, on amendment moved by Mr. Buchanan on going into Committee of Supply, laid on Table, 618			315
ADMISSION TO THE BODY OF THE HOUSE:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) that William McArthur, Esquire, Member of the House of Commons, present, be accommodated with a chair on the floor of the House, 164.			
ADULTERATION OF FOOD PREVENTION BILL:—			
Received from Council and read 1 ^o , 147; Order of the Day postponed, 173, 216, 221, 261, 311, 328; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment and report adopted, 370; returned to Council, 376; assent reported, 393.			
ADVERTISEMENTS, GOVERNMENT:—			
Information respecting the present system, with regard to insertion of in Newspapers, laid on Table, 164			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Bosman</i>) for all correspondence, &c., respecting, for Land Sales in <i>Town and Country Journal</i> , and <i>Sydney Mail</i> , 184.			953
AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY, THE:—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for correspondence, papers, documents, &c., having reference to the new Telegraph Line from England to Australia, increase to salary of Officers of Department, additional grant for Office of, and captains of emigrant ships carrying their wives with them, 855.			
AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—			
Correspondence respecting renewal of, with the Government, laid on Table, 603			1183
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
AGRICULTURE (See "LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.")			
"AJAX," TENDER (See "HARBOURS AND RIVERS.")			
ALBERT DISTRICT (See "GOLD.")			
ALBURY LAND OFFICE:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Thompson</i>) for copies of reports, &c., relating to irregularities in, 315; Return to Order, laid on Table, 331			505
AMENDMENT OF THE LAND LAW (See "LAND LAWS.")			
ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL:—			
Received from Legislative Council and read 1 ^o , 37; read 2 ^o and committed, 61; House again in Committee, 91, 138; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 222; House again in Committee, reported with Amendments, recommitted on Division, reported 2 ^o with further Amendments, and Report adopted, 261; read 3 ^o , passed, and returned to Council with Amendments, 274; Message from Council agreeing to Assembly's Amendments, 302; Assent reported, 339.			
PETITIONS in favour of amending:—			
Farmers and others resident at Raglan, presented, 57; ordered to be printed, 60			983
Do. Meadow Flat, do. 57; do. 60			985
Do. Bathurst, do. 57; do. 60			987
Do. Bathurst, do. 57; do. 60			989
Do. Evans's Plains, do. 57; do. 60			993
Do. George's Plains, do. 57; do. 60			995
Do. Oberon, do. 57; do. 60			997
Do. White Rock, do. 57; do. 60			999
Do. Denis Island, do. 57; do. 60			1001
Do. Macquarie Plains, do. 57; do. 60			1003
Do. Campbell's River, do. 57; do. 60			1005
Do. Bathurst, do. 57; do. 60			991
Do. Rockley, do. 74; do. 77			1007
Vinegrowers, Farmers, and others, do. 77; do. 90			1009
Farmers, Gardeners, and others, do. 88; do. 95			1011
APPEALS (See "PRIVY COUNCIL.")			
APPLICATIONS (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
APPROPRIATION BILL:—			
Ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) to be brought in, 625; presented and read 1 ^o , 628; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 633; read 3 ^o and sent to Council, 636; returned without Amendment, 646; assented to in Council Chamber, 667.			
APPROPRIATION OF LAND (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
ARMIDALE (See "BRIDGES"; also "LANDS.")			
ARMSTRONG, ANDREW (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
ARMSTRONG AND LAKEMAN (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
ASHFIELD (See "BY-LAWS.")			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
A			
ASSEMBLY:—			
Usher of Black Rod delivers Message, 1, 667.			
Governor's Opening Speech, 2.			
Opening of the Session, 1.			
Clerk reads Proclamation, 1.			
Clerk reads Address in reply to Governor's Opening Speech, 4.			
Clerk reads Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 19.			
Clerk reads Petition, 128, 177, 288, 364, 542, 572, 581.			
Clerk reads Report of Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 265, 353, 388, 568.			
Clerk reads Valetictory address to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, 342.			
Clerk reads Letter from Mr. Combes respecting Seat, 471	3	887	
Clerk returns Papers to Auditor General, 646.			
Writs issued and returned, 1, 219 (?), 325.			
Members sworn, 1, 219 (?), 254, 329, 353.			
Prorogation Speech, 667.			
Address in reply, 3, 4.			
Reply to Address in reply, 5.			
Sittings after Midnight, 58, 115, 120, 143, 173, 324, 333, 538, 944, 955, 365, 376, 380, 385, 394, 404, 418, 422, 435, 439, 445, 450, 468, 472, 475, 484, 486, 489, 506, 511, 515, 523, 526, 531, 539, 542, 546, 551, 555, 559, 566, 570, 582, 594, 589, 597, 600, 604, 640, 651.			
R. Driver, Esquire, appointed Deputy Chairman of Committees, 12.			
Angus Cameron, Esquire, elected Chairman of Committees, 14.			
Sessional Orders passed, 7 (?), 8 (?), 228 (?), 289.			
Speaker lays Warrant on Table, appointing Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 6, 220; maturity reported, 25, 239; Members sworn, 27, 31, 47, 51, 239, 240; first Meeting appointed, 188; Leave given to adjourn for a longer period than seven days, 211; Speaker appoints Meeting after a No Quorum, 239, 240; Reports brought up, 265, 353, 388, 568....	2	5, 29, 47, 63	
Speaker lays Election Petition on Table, 263.			
Speaker reports receipt of Deputy Speaker's (Angus Cameron, Esq.) Commission to administer the Oath, 19.			
Speaker lays on Table Minute authorizing application of Balance from one head of Service to another, 185, 254	2	1185, 1187	
Speaker reports Message from Council respecting Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, and removed from records, on motion of Sir Henry Parkes, 511.			
Speaker lays on Table Abstracts of Public Accounts, with Auditor General's Report thereon, 6, 645	2	885, 1017	
Speaker calls attention to statements in Petition reflecting on the conduct of certain Members, 363.			
Special Adjournment, 27, 71, 177, 217, 225, 296, 354, 421, 550, 663.			
Ballot for Select Committee, 89.			
No Quorum, 84, 125, 167, 235, 245, 251, 255, 311, 388, 413, 439, 459, 493, 520, 536, 547, 577, 593, 597, 605, 610, 629, 641.			
No Quorum reported from Committee of the Whole, 167 (?), 371 (?), 439 (?), 459, 677, 637 (?).			
No Quorum do. Supply, 526, 589, 597.			
Vacant Seats, 207, 217 (?), 265, 353, 661.			
Suspension of Standing Orders, 152, 215, 225, 293, 302, 379, 450, 542, 603.			
Admission to the body of the House of William McArthur, M.P., Member of the House of Commons, 164.			
Ministerial Statement made to the House, 27, 197, 199, 201, 203, 207, 209, 213, 215, 220, 471.			
Motion made (Mr. Farnell) for Select Committee, to prepare Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, on the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice of Hesse, Address prepared and adopted by the House, 209; presentation of, to His Excellency the Governor; reported by Mr. Speaker, 211.			
Motion made (Sir H. Parkes) to re-affirm the Resolution of the House, that a Minister of the Crown should not be a Director or Manager of any Private Banking, Insurance, or Loan Company, and negatived on Division, 110.			
Motion made (Mr. Day) in reference to franking correspondence of Members of Parliament, and negatived, 143.			
Motion made (Mr. Greenwood), that in future all Petitions presented, except for the introduction of private Bills, be printed as a matter of course, without further order of the House, 129.			
Motion made (Sir H. Parkes) of Want of Confidence in the Ministry, 211.			
Motion made (Mr. McEhane) to refer question of Mr. Combes's Seat to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 185.			
Motion made (Mr. Garrett) to refer question of Mr. Fitzpatrick's Seat to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 354.			
Motion made (Mr. McEhane) to refer question of Mr. Sutherland's Seat to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 493.			
Leave of absence to Members, 172, 511, 545.			
Previous question resolved in the affirmative, 618.			
Previous question, motion made for, and withdrawn, 172, 284, 492.			
Points of Order reported from Committee of the Whole and decided by Speaker, 100, 233, 355, 359.			
Rulings of Speaker, 100, 172, 233, 355, 359, 394, 412.			
Formation of new Administration announced, 203, 215.			
Orders of the Day restored, 111, 185.			
Order of the Day discharged, 47, 61, 105, 106, 173, 225 (?), 229, 232, 233 (?), 279, 280, 327, 349, 370 (?), 432, 433, 535 (?), 593 (?), 604, 636 (?).			
Bills withdrawn, 47, 61, 105, 279, 280, 327, 370, 402, 535, 593 (?), 604.			
Bills recommitted, 71, 114, 135, 261, 316, 359, 384, 385, 551, 559.			
Resolutions recommitted, 130.			
Bills laid aside, 412, 512.			
Bill reserved for Royal Assent, 267.			
Member of Council as Witness before Select Committee of Assembly, 274.			
Member of Assembly as Witness before Select Committee of Council, 36.			
Message No. 34, withdrawing Estimates for 1878-9, 259; Address adopted, returning the Estimates of Expenditure, 259	2	329	
Contingent Motions moved as Amendments on Supply, 366, 418, 582, 584.			
Do. do. on Order of the Day, 114, 319, 445, 450, 650, 655.			

INDEX.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
A			
ASSEMBLY (continued) :—			
No Report from Committee of the Whole, 233, 279, 439.			
No Tellers on Division, 90 (?), 225, 532, 660.			
Interruption to proceedings, 164.			
Counsel heard at Bar of the House, 319.			
Disorder, 342, 375, 398.			
Valedictory Address to Sir Hercules Robinson, 342, 357.			
Employment of Members by the Government, 404.			
Conference with Council on Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 405, 421, 425.			
Leave given to bring in second Bill on original leave, 420.			
Interruption of General Business by Government Business on Tuesday, 315, 332, 354, 418, 484, 497, 523, 533, 550, 632.			
Leave given to Mr. John Donnelly to be heard by counsel or attorney before Select Committee, 588.			
Votes of Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. Baker challenged by Mr. Greenwood, on the third reading of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill, and motions negatived, 569.			
Return of Conditional Purchases held by Members, laid on Table, 609.....	4		309
Prorogation of Parliament, House informed of day of, 659			
Legislative Council, Sir Henry Parkes's Resolutions respecting, 650 (?), 655.			
Do. Return showing names of Members of, and dates of appointment, laid on Table, 659	2		107
Votes and Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 134.....			669
Business undispensed of at the close of the Session.....			673
Attendances of Members in Divisions and Counts-out during the Session			675
Business of the Session.....			677
Weekly Reports of Divisions in Committee of the Whole, Nos. 1 to 34	1		791
Weekly Abstracts of Petitions received, Nos. 1 to 33			859
General Summary of Petitions			873
Alphabetical Register of Bills			875
Alphabetical Register of Addresses and Orders.....			885
Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session			1217
Explanatory Abstracts of sums Estimated and Voted.....	2		
ASSISTANT CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, WARATAH (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")			
ASYLUMS :—			
GOVERNMENT, FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE :—			
Report from Manager of, relative to expenditure for 1877, laid on Table, 2	3		369
INMATE, NEWCASTLE :—			
Motion made (Mr. McElhone) for correspondence, &c., in reference to the birth of a child at, and no Tellers for the Ayes on Division, 660.			
ATTENDANCES OF MEMBERS :—			
In Divisions and Counts-out	1		673
ATTORNEY GENERAL :—			
Opinion of Mr. Attorney General Windeyer on certain points submitted by the Honorable the Minister for Mines—39 Vic. No. 31—Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1876, laid on table, 224.			
Do. Mr. Attorney General Dalley, do. 224.			
Do. On application for removal of Bernard Bogan's Publican's License, laid on Table, 450	7		975
Do. On cancellation of conditional purchases, 535; Mr. McElhone's Motion.			
Do. On protest by Hew Blackwood Patterson against the present practice in dealing with applications to select land under the 25th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, laid on table, 654.....	4		519
Do. On the power of two Justices to grant a transfer of a Publican's License, laid on Table, 603	7		973
AUDIT (See "BOARD OF AUDIT.")			
AUDITOR GENERAL :—			
Report of, on Public Accounts, for 1877, laid on Table, 5'.....	2		885
Do. 1878, do. 645.....	2		1017
Papers returned to, 646.			
AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES AND MEN OF THE TIME :—			
Correspondence relating to the printing and publication of, at the Government Printing Office, laid on Table, 454	7		905
Motion made (Mr. McElhone) respecting, and Debate interrupted by Government Business, 484; Debate resumed, Previous Question moved, and withdrawn, and question amended, 492.			
Motion made (Mr. Fitzpatrick) for correspondence between the Government and Mr. Heston, with respect to the printing and publication of, 568; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603	7		309
Motion made (Mr. O'Connor) for correspondence received by the Government between 26 June and 1 July inclusive, 618; Return to Order, laid on Table, 640	7		917
AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS (See "CRICKETERS.")			
AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY :—			
Motion made (Mr. Copeland) for copy of original Crown grant of, 398.			
AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (See "CAMPBELL'S WALL.")			
B			
BADGERY, HENRY SEPTIMUS, ESQUIRE :—			
Return of, as Member for East Maitland reported, 1; Sworn 1.			
BAKER, THE HONORABLE EZEKIEL ALEXANDER, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—			
Acceptance of Office as Minister for Mines announced, 215; resignation reported and Seat as Member for Gold Fields South declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
Vote of, challenged, on third reading of Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill, by Mr. Greenwood, and Motion negatived, 569.			
BALANCES, APPLICATION OF :—			
Minute of Governor and Executive Council authorizing, from one head of Service to another, laid on Table by Mr. Speaker, 185, 254	2		1185, 1187
BALLOTING FOR SELECT COMMITTEES :—			
Sessional Order passed, 7.			
Jury Lists, Deniliquin, 89.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
B		
BALMAIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS (See also "RECLAMATION OF LAND;" also "BY-LAWS") :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for copies of correspondence between the Council of Education and the Local Trustees, touching the want of accommodation, 316; Return to Order, laid on Table, 628	3	769
BAND IN HYDE PARK :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) that the Government should cause the Head Quarters of other Bands to perform two evenings in the week, 239.		
BANK, SAVINGS (See "GOVERNMENT.")		
BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS :— General Abstract of, for Quarter ended 30 June, 1878, laid on Table, 2	2	1193
Do. do. 30 September, 1878, do. 156	2	1195
BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS PUBLICATION ACT EXTENSION BILL :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Haskins</i>) for Committee of the Whole, to consider expediency of bringing in, 161; Order of the Day postponed, 173, 216, 221; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 ^o , 261; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 297; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 302; returned with Amendments, 463; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 492; Assent reported, 525.		
BANK DIRECTOR :— Motion made (<i>Mr. McEthron</i>) respecting undesirability of Colonial Treasurer holding office of, 376.		
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES :— Correspondence respecting renewal of agreement with the Government; laid on Table, 603	2	1183
BANKERS BOOKS AND CHEQUES BILL :— Received from Council and read 1 ^o , 185; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 221, 295, 349; no quorum on Mr. Terry proceeding to move 2 ^o , 493; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 535.		
BANKERS BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) for leave to bring in, 22; presented and read 1 ^o , 22; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 47; Order of the Day postponed, 52, 68, 123, 216; read 3 ^o , 222; motion made that Bill do now pass, and Debate adjourned, 222; Order of the Day postponed, 261; Question "That this Bill do now pass" negatived, 327; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 327.		
BARBOUR, ROBERT, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF. (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
BAR OF THE HOUSE :— Counsel heard at, against the Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, 319.		
BARRINGTON (See "GOLD"; also "BRIDGES.")		
BATHURST (See "ELECTORAL.")		
BAYLISS, MR. HENRY, POLICE MAGISTRATE, WAGGA WAGGA :— Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for copy of the petition of, to the Governor and Executive Council, 444; Return to Order, laid on Table, 522	3	517
BEARD, GILMOUR, AND SMITH (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
BEER'S DISABILITIES BILL :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), for leave to bring in, 16; presented and read 1 ^o , 17; Order of the Day postponed, 37; Motion made for 2 ^o and negatived on Division, 61; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 61. Letter from W. H. Cooper in reference to a speech made by him at the Bar of the House in advocacy of, laid on Table, 156	7	955
BENEVOLENT ASYLUM (See "CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.")		
BERRIMA GAOL (See "GAOLS.")		
BIBBENLUKE (See "ROADS.")		
BIDDLE, ZOLLNER, AND OTHERS (See "DARLING HARBOUR.")		
BILLS OF SALE :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Shepherd</i>) for leave to bring in Bill to amend law respecting, 100.		
BILLS :— Assent to reported, passed last Session, 19. Withdrawn, 47, 61, 105, 279, 280, 327, 370, 492, 535, 593 (?), 604. Reserved for Royal Assent, 267. Recommitted, 71, 114, 135, 261, 316, 359, 384, 385, 551, 559. Laid aside, 412, 512. Assented to in Council Chamber, 667. Alphabetical Registers of	1	873
BILLYBONGEVIL RUN :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for papers, &c., having reference to selections of Woods and Kelly on, 392.		
BINGERA (See "POLICE"; also "CROWN LANDS.")		
BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL (See "ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.")		
BIRTHS (See "REGISTERS"; also "CLERGY RETURNS TRANSFER BILL.")		
BLACK ROD :— Usher of, delivers Message from His Excellency the Governor, 1,667.		
BLACK, MAJOR (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
BLAIR ATHOLE (See "IMMIGRATION.")		
BLANKETS, TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) for copies of, for 1879 and 1880, and for copies of letters, minutes, &c., in connection therewith, 520; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603	7	765
BLOMFIELD AND MUNFORD, CONTRACTS FOR ROADWORK BY :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Badgery</i>) for copies of contracts, agreements, specifications, &c., having reference to, at Tamborooa, Hill End, &c., and also for copies of the evidence taken before the Select Committee in April, 1875, 566.		
BLUE BOOK :— Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for a Return showing Officers in Civil Service incapacitated from duty by reason of age, sickness, or other cause, giving particulars in each case, and that the information be included in future compilations of, 31; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 207	3	385
Further Return (<i>in part</i>), laid on Table, 596	3	387
For year 1878, laid on Table, 583	6	1
BOARD OF AUDIT :— Report of, on the Public Accounts, laid on Table, 220	2	1163

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
B		
BOARD OF TRADE:— Despatch respecting Examinations, laid on Table, 156.....	7	863
BOARDS OF INQUIRY OR COMMISSIONS, GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AS MEMBERS OF:— Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) respecting payment of fees to, when the meetings are held during office hours, 565.		
BOGAN, MR. BERNARD:— Copy of opinion of Attorney General on application for removal of publican's license, laid on Table, 450.....	7	975
BOMRALA (See "COURT HOUSE"; also "ROADS.")		
BOOTY, MR., BAILIFF IN INSOLVENT COURT:— Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for Return showing particulars of fees charged and received by, 535; Return to Order, laid on Table, 640.....	7	883
BORDER CUSTOMS (See "CUSTOMS.")		
BOTANIC GARDENS AND DOMAINS:— General report on present condition of, laid on Table, 392.....	7	871
BOTANICAL GARDENS:— Motion made (<i>Mr. R. B. Smith</i>) respecting opening of Vegetable Garden attached to, to the public, and no Tellars for the Ayes on Division, 582.		
BOTANY (See "RESERVES.")		
BOURKE (See "BY-LAWS.")		
BRADLEY, HENRY BURTON, ESQUIRE:— Heard as Counsel at the Bar of the House against the Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, 319.		
BRADY, MR. CHARLES (See "SILK CULTURE.")		
BRENNAN, M. (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
BREWARRINA:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Donaghy</i>) for copy of Mr. District Court Judge Murray's report on the holding of District Courts and Quarter Sessions at, 582; Return to Address laid on Table, 635.....	8	349
BRIDGES:—		
OVER ARMIDALE CREEK:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Terry</i>) for correspondence, &c., together with plans, sections, &c., of the two sites, Marsh-street and Faulkner-street, in the town of Armidale, 84; Return to Order, laid on Table, 228; Ordered to be printed, 254.....	5	1001
MYALL RIVER, AT BULAHDELAH:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Johnston</i>) for Committee of Whole for Address to Governor, that £2,500 be placed on Additional Estimate for 1879, 142; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 222; House in Committee, Speaker resumed Chair, Point of Order reported, Speaker gave ruling respecting reading from printed book or newspaper; House again in Committee; no report, 233.		
MCDONALD RIVER, AT ST. ALBANS:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Bowman</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to Governor, that £700 be placed on Additional Estimates for 1879, 143; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 222, 261, 227; Order of the Day discharged, 349.		
WILLIAMS RIVER:— Correspondence, minutes, &c., respecting, subsequent to those laid on Table in July, 1877, laid on Table, 224.....	5	993
COOK'S RIVER, BETWEEN KINGSBROVE AND CROFTON:— Correspondence, minutes, and other papers referring to, laid on Table, 224.....	5	989
QUEEN CHARLOTTE VALE CREEK, AT KING'S FALLS:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Pitcher</i>) for all petitions and other correspondence having reference to creation of, 250.		
COLLABOY AND MERRIWA CREEKS:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Hungerford</i>) that expenditure of money in construction of, is a waste of public funds, and that all money available for the North-western Line of Road should be expended on the roads, negatived on Division, 260.		
ACROSS THE BARRINGTON RIVER:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Johnston</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address that £3,500 for the erection of, on road Gloucester to Barrington Gold Fields, and by leave withdrawn, 265.		
OVER THE CASTLERAGH RIVER, AT COONABIDLE:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Coonan</i>) for correspondence having reference to construction of, 376; Return to Order, laid on Table, 450.....	5	1017
OVER THE NAMOI RIVER, AT MANILLA:— Petition from Residents, presented, 526.....	5	1023
BRONZE COINAGE:— Despatch laid on Table, 612.....	7	1017
BROUGHAM, MR. P., POLICE MAGISTRATE, BINGERA:— Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 61; Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) that papers be printed, 89.....	3	357
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) in reference to position of us, and debate interrupted by Government business, 523; Debate resumed, and Motion negatived, 534.		
BUCHANAN, DAVID, ESQUIRE (See also "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE"):— Sworn as Member for Mudgee, in room of Mr. Rouse, 353.		
BULAHDELAH (See "BRIDGES.")		
BULDERUDGERA RUN:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Garratt</i>) for papers, &c., having reference to selection of Thomas Moran on, 392.		
BURWOOD PARK:— Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for correspondence, minutes, plans, &c., in reference to, 617.		
BUSINESS:—		
OF THE SESSION:— Sessional Paper showing Do, .....undisposed of, at close of the Session.....	1 1	675 669
DAYS:— Sessional Order passed, 7.		
PRECEDENCE OF GOVERNMENT:— Sessional Order passed, 7.		
PRECEDENCE OF GENERAL:— Sessional Order passed, 7.		
FORMAL:— Sessional Order passed, 7.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
B			
BY-LAWS:—			
LAI'D ON TABLE:—			
Borough of Central Illawarra, 2			115
Municipal District of Hamilton, 2			117
Borough of The Glebe, 2			129
Do. Wugga Wugga, 12			131
Do. Bulman, 67			137
Do. Victoria, 77			139
Do. West Maitland, 146			149
Do. East Maitland, 254			151
Do. Inverell, 288			153
Do. Newcastle, 288			209
Do. Penrith, amended, 301			155
Do. Wollongong, 545		7	161
Do. Ashfield, 564			163
Municipal District of Hay, Water Supply, 109			141
Do. Tenterfield, 128, 538			145, 147
Borough of East St. Leonards, 128			143
Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, Borough of The Glebe, 3			223
Do. do. do. Grafton, 2			221
Do. do. do. Hay, 273			225
Do. do. do. Newcastle, 288			209
Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, 2(3), 81, 146, 207, 564			227 to 237
Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 36, 220			239, 235
Municipal District of Bourke, 318			159
University of Sydney, 520		3	845
Borough of St. Paters (Free Library), 549		7	175
Municipal District of Central Shoalhaven, 659		7	171
Borough of The Glebe (Free Library), 663		7	177
BYRNES, CAPTAIN (See "VOLUNTEERS.")			
BYRON, JOHN:—			
Petition from, respecting his application for a pension under the Police Superannuation Act, presented, 332		3	627
C			
CABLE (See "TELEGRAPH.")			
CAMERON, ANGUS, ESQUIRE:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for Election of, as Chairman of Committees, Amendment moved to substitute name of A. H. Jacob, Esquire, original Motion passed after Division, 14.			
Commission for, as Deputy Speaker, to administer the Oath to Members, reported by Mr. Speaker, and read by Clerk, 19.			
CAMPBELLTOWN (See "POLICE.")			
CAMPBELL'S WALL, REMOVAL OF, LOWER GEORGE-STREET:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for all correspondence, &c., between Municipal Council, the A. S. N. Company, and the Government, 123.			
CANCELLATION OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
CANTERBURY (See "ELECTORAL.")			
"CAPTAIN COOK" PILOT STEAMER:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Select Committee to inquire into management of, 90; Report brought up, 628		4	1011
CAREENING COVE (See "RECLAMATION OF LAND.")			
CAVANAGH, PATRICK (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
CEMETERY, WESLEYAN (See "NECROPOLIS.")			
CENTRAL CUMBERLAND (See "ELECTORAL.")			
CENTRAL ILLAWARRA (See "BY-LAWS.")			
CENTRAL SHOALHAVEN (See "BY-LAWS.")			
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES:—			
Appointment of R. Driver, Esquire, as Deputy, 12.			
Election of Angus Cameron, Esquire, 14.			
Commission to, as Deputy Speaker, to administer the Oath to Members, receipt of reported, 19.			
Reports no Quorum in Committee of Supply, 526, 583, 597.			
Reports no Quorum in Committee of the Whole, 167 (°), 371 (°), 439 (°), 459, 577, 637 (°).			
Reports Point of Order from Committee of the Whole, 100, 233, 355, 359.			
CHALLENGED VOTES OF MEMBERS:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) that the Vote of Sir Henry Parkes, on the third reading of the Lands Acts further Amendment Bill, be disallowed, on the ground of direct pecuniary advantage, and negatived, 569. Similar motion respecting Mr. Baker's Vote made and negatived, 569.			
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MANAGEMENT OF:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. O'Connor</i>) respecting unsatisfactory state of, and withdrawn, 597.			
CHARITIES, PUBLIC:—			
Report of Inspector, for 1878, laid on Table, 564		3	945
CHEQUES (See "BANKERS BOOKS AND CHEQUES BILL.")			
CHINESE, THE:—			
Information respecting, Residents in the Colony, laid on Table, 156			469
Petition from J. Macintosh, Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney, praying that immediate steps be taken to prevent further influx of, presented, 50; ordered to be printed, 54			476
Petition from people of New South Wales, praying the adoption of measures for preventing any further influx of, presented, and read by Clerk, 128		7	477
Petition from Members of Working Men's Defence Association, do., presented, 157			479
Do. J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, do., 161			479
Do. do., do. do., do., 184			481
Do. T. R. Smith, M.P., do. Residents of Redfern, do., do., 184			481

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
C			
CHINESE, THE (continued) :—			
Petition from J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, presented, and read by Clerk, 184			481
Do. do., do. Inhabitants of Balmain, do., do., 184			481
Do. do., do. Citizens of Sydney, do., do., 192			481
Do. Henry J. Lambert, do. Wellington, do., do., 211			483
Do. Residents of Tenterfield and District, do., do., 239			491
Do. Inhabitants of Borough of Plattsburg, do., do., 249			493
Do. James Fullerton, LL.D., and others, praying that Chinese residents may be protected from violence and persecution, and that Treaty made with China in 1842 be carefully reconsidered and modifications made, presented, 260			495
Do. Residents of Barrington Gold Field, in Public Meeting assembled, that stringent measures for restricting influx into the Colony, presented, 267			485
Do. Residents of Mudgee and surrounding districts, do., presented, 267			485
Do. do. Sydney, do., do., 267			485
Do. Chinese Residents in New South Wales, that in any legislation no difference be made between the natives of China and those of any other friendly country, and that Petitioners may be heard at the Bar of the House against the Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, presented, and read by the Clerk, 288	7		487
Do. Residents of Balmain against the influx of, into New South Wales, presented, 301			489
Do. Bombala and surrounding District, in Public Meeting assembled, do., do., 301			489
Do. Hunter River District, do., do., 305			489
CHINESE IMMIGRATION REGULATION BILL (See also "CHINESE, THE") :—			
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 225; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 229; presented and read 1 ^o , 240; Message from Governor, recommending, 250; Order of the Day postponed, 269, 303; Counsel heard at the Bar against, 319; Motion made for 2 ^o , and Debate adjourned, 319; read 2 ^o , 323; committed, 324; House again in Committee, 338, 344; reported with Amendments, 344; Motion made for adoption of report and Bill recommitted, 359; Point of Order in Committee, 359; reported 2 ^o , and Report adopted, 359; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 366			461
Petition from J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of Public Meeting, in favour of penal clauses, presented, 331			465
Do. New South Wales Political Reform Union, in favour of stringency and effectiveness, presented, 337			463
Do. G. R. Maclean, Chairman of Public Meeting, praying that new clause 11 may be expunged, 358			467
Do. Signed by J. M. O'Connell, presented, 363; read by Clerk, 363; question that Petition be received negatived, 364			
CHIPPENDALE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL :—			
Petition praying for leave to bring in, presented, 318; leave given, 365; presented and read 1 ^o , 365; referred to Select Committee, 371; Report brought up, 397; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 458; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 462; returned without Amendment, 486; Assent reported, 510	7		847
CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES :—			
Statement showing distribution of revenue for 1877 on account of Education, laid on Table, 526	3		745
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LAND FUND, PAYMENTS OUT OF, TO ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for a Return showing, from the year 1870 to end of 1878, how money was applied, 284; Return to Order, laid on Table, 443	3		731
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Bowman</i>) for Return showing number of acres alienated by auction and selection and area remaining since the passing of the Land Act of 1861, 438			
CHURCH OF ENGLAND REGISTERS (See "REGISTERS.")			
"CIMBA" SHIP, REMOVAL OF, FROM THE CIRCULAR QUAY :—			
Motion made (<i>Sir John Robertson</i>) for all letters, minutes, &c., together with opinion of Crown Law Officers in connection with, and right of ship "Patriarch" to occupy the berth, 156; Return to Order, laid on Table, 228	4		993
CIRCULAR QUAY :—			
WHARFAGE :—			
Return of Rent received from, for year 1870, to 30 June, 1878, and cost of collection, laid on Table, 36	4		991
REMOVAL OF SHIP "CIMBA" FROM :—			
Motion made (<i>Sir John Robertson</i>) for all letters, minutes, &c., together with opinion of Crown Law Officers, in connection with, and right of ship "Patriarch" to occupy the berth, 156; Return to Order, laid on Table, 228	4		993
IMPROVEMENTS TO :—			
Plans showing proposed, laid on Table as Exhibits, 618			
CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL :—			
Petition presented (<i>Mr. W. Davies</i>) for leave to bring in, 105; leave given, 110; presented and read 1 ^o , 110; referred to Select Committee, 119; Report brought up, 153; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 221; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 260; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 264; returned with Amendments, 318; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 328; Assent reported, 361	7		827
CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 9; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 17; presented and read 1 ^o , 31; read 2 ^o , and committed, 77; House again in Committee, 105, 167; reported with Amendments and Report adopted, 167; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 177; returned with Amendments, 497; Amendments agreed to with an Amendment, 534; Message to Council, 539; Message from Council agreeing to Assembly's Amendment upon Council's Amendments, 539; Assent reported, 550			
CIVIL SERVICE (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Outlow</i>) for a return showing number of officers incapacitated by age, sickness, or any other cause, giving particulars in each case; and that the information be in future included in the Blue Book, 31; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 207; Further return (<i>in part</i>), laid on Table, 596	3		385, 387

INDEX.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
C			
CIVIL SERVICE (continued) :—			
PLURALITY OF OFFICES :—			
Schedule to Estimates-in-Chief for 1879 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), showing total remuneration received by all public officers who held more than one office, or who have any special allowance, quarters, fuel, or light, in addition to fixed salaries, laid on Table, 114		2	265
Similar Schedule to <i>Mr. Watson's</i> Estimates, laid on Table, 269		2	481
ASSISTANT CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, WAIKATAH :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for all correspondence including letters from late P.M., Waikatah, in reference to appointment of, 123; Return to Order, laid on Table, 224			389
CROWN LANDS TAKEN UP BY MEMBERS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for a Return showing quantity, area of each lot, and locality, as after auction selection or otherwise, during the last ten years, and offices held by the persons who have taken up such land, 251.			
TRAVELLING EXPENSES CHARGED BY MR. C. OLIVER :—			
Statement respecting, as Inspector of Land Offices, laid on Table, 283			495
INSPECTORS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—			
Return showing number of permanent and temporary, with names, dates of appointment, and present districts, laid upon Table, 301			497
CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, MUDGER :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for printing of Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into certain charges made against (<i>Sessions 1870-71</i>), 318			409
Return showing, laid on Table, 331			559
MR. W. A. DUNCAN, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Browne</i>) for copies of correspondence, &c., having reference to leave of absence of, and the appointment of an Acting Collector, 337; Return to Order, laid on Table, 458			513
LANDS DEPARTMENT :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for particulars of appointments made by him in, 337; Return to Order, laid on Table, 417			547
APPOINTMENTS IN CONDITIONAL SALES BRANCH :—			
Copy of application for twenty-two additional clerks, laid on Table, 353			509
LANDS DEPARTMENT :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for particulars of appointments in, 431.			
Return showing number of officers and servants employed in connection with, during 1878, laid on Table, 434		3	511
Returns showing number of persons dismissed and appointed since <i>Mr. Hoskins</i> took office, laid on Table, 659			561
MR. HENRY JAMES GREVILLE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for correspondence, minutes, &c., in reference to a deficiency in the moneys received by, in the Insolvency Department, 444; Return to Order, laid on Table, 549			523
MR. HENRY HAYLIS, FOLIOH MAGISTRATE, WAGGA WAGGA :—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for copy of petition of, to the Governor and Executive Council, 444; Return to Order, laid on Table, 522			517
MR. DUNNEB, TIDE-WAITER :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for correspondence respecting alleged outrage on, 458.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for copies of letters, correspondence, &c., in reference to applications for appointments of, or by, 482; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603			537
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for copies of letters, minutes, or memorandums respecting general conduct of, 531.			
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AS MEMBERS OF COMMISSIONS OR BOARDS OF INQUIRY :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) respecting payment of fees to, when the meetings are held during office hours, 565.			
CIVIL SERVANTS AS DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) respecting, 582; Motion made (<i>Mr. Farrell</i>) to rescind motion so far as it affects the Civil Service Building Society, 618.			
MR. SLATTERY, CUMALOR OF INTERSTATE ESTATES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for opinion of Crown Law Officers as to powers of, 583.			
AGNES DETTMAN :—			
Petition from, respecting Superannuation deduction from the salary of her late husband, presented, 600			563
IMPERIAL :—			
Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury relating to laid on Table, 645			543
CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONERS DISQUALIFICATION BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for leave to bring in, 392; presented and read 1 ^o , 393; Order of the Day postponed, 439, 478; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 493.			
CLAIMS OF MR. JAMES GLASS TO LAND AT MILLER'S CREEK. (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
CLARENCE, THE (See "RAILWAYS.")			
CLARK AND MACLEAY, MESSRS (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
CLARKE ISLAND (See "RESERVES.")			
CLERGY RETURNS TRANSFER BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 123; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 123; Bill presented and read 1 ^o , 123; Message from Governor recommending, 124; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 135; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 137; returned with Amendments, 192; Order of the Day postponed, 204; House in Committee, Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 225; Assent reported, 239		7	877, 879
CLERK OF ASSEMBLY :—			
Reads Proclamation on opening of Session, 1.			
Reads Address in reply to Governor's Opening Speech, 4.			
Reads Deputy Speaker's Commission to Administer the Oath, 10.			
Swears Members of Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 27, 31, 47, 51, 239, 240.			
Reads petition at length, 128, 177, 288, 364, 542, 572, 581.			
Reads Address prepared for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, on the death of the Princess Alice, 209.			
Reads Message, No. 34, requesting return of Estimates for 1878-9, 259.		2	329
Reads Report of Elections and Qualifications Committee, 265, 363, 388, 568		2	5, 20, 47, 63

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
C			
CLERK OF ASSEMBLY (continued) :—			
Reads Valedictory Address to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, 342.		3	867
Reads letter from Mr. Combes respecting Seat, 471.....			
Reads entry by which second Bill is brought in on original leave, 420.			
Leave to return papers to Auditor General, 646.			
CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS. (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")			
"CLYDE." (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
COAL, EXPORT OF, FROM NEWCASTLE :—			
Return showing during 1876, 1877, and 1878, laid on Table, 576.....		4	859
COAL MINES REGULATION ACT OF 1876 :—			
Opinion of Mr. Attorney General Windeyer on certain points submitted by the Honorable the Minister for Mines, 39 Vic. No. 31, laid on Table, 224.			
Opinion of Mr. Attorney General Dalley on certain points submitted by the Honorable the Minister for Mines, 39 Vic. No. 31, laid on Table, 224.			
COCHRAN, MR. JAMES, LAND CLAIMED BY :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhons</i>) for correspondence, minutes, telegrams, &c., relating to, as an improvement purchase out of the conditional purchase of Chas. H. White, 589.			
COHEN'S ENABLING BILL :—			
Petition presented (<i>Mr. Burns</i>) praying for leave to bring in, 393; leave given, 397; presented and read 1 ^o , 398; referred to Select Committee, 411; Report brought up, 488; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 493; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 511; returned with Amendments, 543; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 563; Assent reported, 588.....		7	853
COLONIAL AGENT GENERAL (See "AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.")			
COLONIAL ARCHITECT, ESTIMATES PREPARED BY :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing number prepared, and for which farther sums have had to be voted, 592.			
COLONIAL MUSEUM IN LONDON :—			
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 583.....		3	875
COLLAROY CREEK (See "BRIDGES.")			
COLONIAL TREASURER :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhons</i>) respecting undesirability of Colonial Treasurer being a Bank Director or Manager, and negatived, 376.			
COLORADO BEETLE :—			
Additional correspondence relating to, laid on Table, 541.....		7	865
COMBES, EDWARD, ESQ., M.P. (See also "LEAVE OF ABSENCE") :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhons</i>) that the question whether Mr. Combes has accepted an office of profit under the Crown, within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act, be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for consideration and report, 185; Report brought up, read by Clerk, and Seat declared vacant by House, 265; letter from, respecting Seat, laid on Table, and read by the Clerk, 471.....		2 5	5 887
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY INCORPORATION ACTS EXTENSION BILL :—			
Received from Legislative Council and read 1 ^o , 96; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 153; read 3 ^o , passed, and returned to Council without Amendment, 164; Assent reported, 185.			
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS (See "LANDS.")			
COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS :—			
Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 2.....		2	1259
COMMISSION :—			
DEPUTY SPEAKER'S TO ADMINISTER THE OATH :—			
Receipt of, reported by Mr. Speaker, and read by the Clerk, 19.			
ROYAL LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS :—			
Correspondence respecting resignation of Mr. James Thomson, as member of, laid on Table, 160.....		4	213
Do. do. appointment of, laid on Table, 283.....		4	195
Report, laid on Table, 331.....		4	1
ROYAL, BERRIMA GARD :—			
Report of, appointed to inquire into and report upon the management of, together with minutes of evidence and appendices, laid on Table, 181.....		3	1093
COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY UNDER LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT (See "CROWN LANDS," also "ROYAL COMMISSION.")			
COMMISSIONERS OR BOARDS OF INQUIRY, GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AS MEMBERS OF :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhons</i>) respecting payment of fees to, when the meetings are held during office hours, 565.			
COMMITTEES (See also "SELECT COMMITTEES") :—			
Appointment of R. Driver, Esquire, as Deputy Chairman of, 12.			
Election of Angus Cameron, Esquire, as Chairman of, 14.			
Commission to Chairman of, as Deputy Speaker, to administer the Oath to Members, receipt of reported, and read by Clerk, 19.			
No Report from Committee of the Whole, 233, 279, 439.			
OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—			
Speaker's Warrant appointing, laid on Table, 6, 220; maturity of, reported, 25, 239; Members sworn, 27, 31, 47, 51, 239, 240, first meeting appointed, 188; leave given to adjourn for a longer period than seven days, 211; Speaker reported that no Member had attended at a meeting called, and thereupon appointed time and place for next meeting, 239, 240.			
SELECT, REPORTS LAID ON TABLE :—			
The Glebe Borough Bill, 46.....		7	797
Parramatta Town Hall Bill, 71.....		7	803
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary Bill, 110.....		3	933
Redmond's Estate Bill, 122.....		7	809
Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill, 149.....		7	819
City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill, 153.....		7	827
Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill, 260.....		7	833
Mudgee Turf Club Bill, 302.....		7	839
Petition of Patrick and Michael Griffin, 326; adopted, 565.....		8	273

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
C		
COMMITTEES (continued) :—		
SELECT, REPORT LAID ON TABLE (continued) :—		
Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 397	7	847
Coben's Enabling Bill, 463	7	853
Jury List Deniliquin, 522	3	141
Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook," 628	4	1011
Petition of Mr. E. W. Rudder (Progress), 666	4	865
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, REPORTS LAID ON TABLES :—		
Mr. Combes, Member for Orange, 265	2	5
William Wilton and others v. Rouse, Mudgee, 363	2	29
Mr. Fitzpatrick, Member for Yass Plains, 388	2	47
Mr. Sutherland, Member for Paddington, 568	2	63
COMMON :—		
WAGGA WAGGA :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for all papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to application to purchase part of, by Mr. Donnelly, 268; Return to Order, laid on Table, 310	4	665
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) respecting the decision of various Ministers for Lands allowing Mr. Donnelly to purchase out of, and Debate adjourned, 445; Debate resumed, and question referred to Select Committee, 479; Return to Order and petition referred to Committee 482; name of Mr. Tasse added to Committee, 497; Petition from John Donnelly praying to be allowed to be heard by Counsel before the Committee, presented, and leave given, 538	4	695
GUMBY GUMBY :—		
Petition from householders praying that it may be declared a public reserve, presented, 183	4	607
SINGLETON, TEMPORARY :—		
Return to Order (Session 1877-8), laid on Table, 663	4	680
ADELONG :—		
Petition from Gold-miners praying that a portion of the dedication may be revoked, presented, 392	4	723
COMPENSATION TO MRS. WALLINGS :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for Committee of the Whole for Address, &c., that £500 be placed on Estimates for widow of late Senior-sergeant Wallings, shot on duty, and by leave withdrawn, 90.		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "MINERAL.")		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES DECLARATORY BILL (See "TRANSFER OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES DECLARATORY BILL.")		
CONDOLIN, LAND OFFICE AT :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Coonan</i>) for copies of petitions, letters, &c., having reference to establishment of, 430.		
CONDOLENCE. (See "ADDRESS.")		
CONFERENCE :—		
DUPLICATION OF TELEGRAPH LINES BETWEEN AUSTRALASIA AND EUROPE :—		
Report of the Proceedings of, held in May, 1878, in Melbourne, laid on Table, 2	5	713
WITH COUNCIL :—		
On Amendments in the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, requested by Assembly, 405; Council agrees, 421; held in back Library, 425.		
CONFIDENCE (See "WANT OF CONFIDENCE.")		
CONNELLY, JOHANNA (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL :—		
Message No. 25 (Vote of Credit), recommending, 215; Standing Orders suspended, 215; ordered (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), presented, read 1 ^o , read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, read 3 ^o , 216; passed and sent to Council, and returned without Amendment, 217; Assent reported, 219		1201, 1208
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 2) :—		
Message No. 27 (Vote of Credit), recommending, 224; Standing Orders suspended, 225; ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), presented, and read 1 ^o , read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted on Division, read 3 ^o , passed and sent to Council, 225; returned without Amendment, 229; Assent reported, 230		1205
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 3) :—		
Message No. 38 (Vote of Credit), recommending, 301; Standing Orders suspended, 302; ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), presented, and read 1 ^o , read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, read 3 ^o , passed and sent to Council, 303; returned without Amendment, 303; Assent reported, 306		1207
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 4) :—		
Standing Orders suspended, 379; Message No. 7 (Vote of Credit), recommending, 381; ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), presented, and read 1 ^o , 384; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, read 3 ^o , passed and sent to Council, 384; returned without Amendment, 385; Assent reported, 388	2	1200
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 5) :—		
Message No. 12 (Vote of Credit), recommending, 443; Standing Orders suspended, 450; ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), presented, and read 1 ^o , read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, read 3 ^o , passed and sent to Council, 451; returned without Amendment, 455; Assent reported, 458		1211
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 6) :—		
Message No. 21 (Vote of Credit), recommending, 541; Standing Orders suspended, 542; ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), presented, and read 1 ^o , read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, read 3 ^o , passed and sent to Council, 543; returned without Amendment, 546; Assent reported, 550		1213
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 7) :—		
Message No. 33 (Vote of Credit), recommending, Standing Orders suspended, ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), presented, and read 1 ^o , read 2 ^o , 603; committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, passed, and sent to Council, returned without Amendment, 604; Assent reported, 609		1215
CONSTABLE, WILLIAM :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for copies of correspondence in reference to Conditional Purchases of, 331.		
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE (See "VENEREAL DISEASE.")		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
C		
CONTINGENT MOTIONS:—		
Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 114		
Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, 319		
Supply, 366, 418, 582, 584.		
Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill, 445, 450.		
The Legislative Council, 650, 655.		
CONTRACTORS DEBTS BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. H. Suttar</i>) for leave to bring in, 239; presented and read 1 ^o , 240; read 2 ^o and committed, 296; Order of the Day postponed, 349; further considered in Committee, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 411; read 3 ^o and sent to Council, 493; returned without Amendment, 526; Assent reported, 542.		
CONTRACTS:—		
ENTRUSTED TO MESSRS. HUDSON BROS.:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing, with detailed particulars, without, since November, 1877, 239; Return to Order, laid on Table, 686	7	795
GOVERNMENT:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for pamphlet copy of, for 1877, 1878, and 1879, 365; Return to Order, laid on Table, 486	7	729
GENERAL STORES:—		
Return showing names of Contractors for the supply of, during 1876, 1877, and 1878, laid on Table, 375	7	731
MR. JAMES KIDMAN:—		
Correspondence respecting quality and quantity of supplies by, laid on Table, 375	7	761
FOR ROADWORK BY MESSRS. BROMFIELD AND MUXFORD:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Badger</i>) for copies of contracts, agreements, specifications, &c., having reference to, at Tamburum, Hill End, &c., and also for copies of the evidence taken before the Select Committee in April, 1875, 506.		
CONVENTION (See "CUSTOMS.")		
CONVICTIONS FOR VAGRANCY:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for a Return showing the number, at the Central and Water Police Courts, from June, 1877, to present date, with particulars in each case, 284; Return to Order, laid on Table, 342	3	277
CONVICTS, INFLUX OF, INTO N.S.W. FROM NEW CALEDONIA:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for all Despatches, Minutes, &c., having reference to, 283; Return to Address, laid on Table, 365	2	109
COOK'S RIVER (See "BRIDGES.")		
COMMISSION ON LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS:—		
Report laid on Table, 331	4	1
COOMBUR, ALFRED THOMAS:—		
Petition from, that he has been refused the necessary certificate to entitle him to a Volunteer Land Order, presented, 211	7	323
COONAMBLE (See "BRIDGES.")		
COOPER, SIR DANIEL, GRANT OF LAND HELD BY:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for copies of deeds of, 393; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 650	4	455
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for re-survey of, and withdrawn, on Mr. Speaker ruling that motion involved a charge on the Consolidated Revenue, 393, 394.		
COOPER, MR. W. H. (See "BEER'S DISABILITIES BILL")		
COPPER MINE, MILBURN CREEK:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for copy of the report of the Geological Surveyor on, 603; Return to Order, laid on Table, 609	4	861
COPYRIGHT BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Windyger</i>) for leave to bring in, 12.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Windyger</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 66; House in Committee, Resolution reported and agreed to, 123; presented and read 1 ^o , 123; Message from Governor recommending, 141; Order of the Day postponed, 173, 215, 220, 261; read 2 ^o and committed, 311; further considered in Committee, Reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 370; read 3 ^o and sent to Council, 376; returned without Amendment, 480; Assent reported, 510.	7	887
CORAL, PORT DARWIN CABLE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for samples from Coral Reefs and Seas through which the Cable runs from Port Darwin to Banjoewangie, connecting Australia with Europe, 68; samples laid on Table (<i>see exhibits only</i>), 94.		
CORONERS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").		
CORPORATION BILL (See "SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL").		
COSTS IN MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Windyger</i>) for leave to bring in, presented, read 1 ^o , 12; Order of the Day postponed, 37; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 138; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 141; returned without Amendment, 163; Assent reported, 184.		
COUNCIL, LEGISLATIVE, THE:—		
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parker</i>) respecting frustration of labours of Assembly by principle of nomination in constitution of, and introduction of Bill to make it responsible to the people, 650; Contingent Amendment moved (<i>Mr. Buchanan</i>) to abolish, and that a single Chamber is preferable to an elective second Chamber, and debate adjourned, 650; Debate resumed, Amendment negatived, and original Motion agreed to, 655.		
Return showing names of Members of, with dates of appointment, laid on Table, 659	2	107
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION (See "EDUCATION.")		
COUNT-OUT (See "NO QUORUM.")		
COOPER, ALEXANDER (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
COURT-HOUSE, BOMBALA:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Murphy</i>) for all correspondence respecting purchase of site for, 114; Return to Order, laid on Table, 193	3	193
COX, THE HONORABLE GEORGE HENRY (See "MUDGEE TURF CLUB BILL")		
CRESWELL, WILLIAM (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")		
CRICKETERS, AUSTRALIAN:—		
Correspondence respecting application of, for payment of full salary while absent, laid on Table, 411; Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Resolution, 411; Order of the Day postponed, 458; Order of the Day discharged, 493; Motion again made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>), and House counted out, 593	7	949

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
C		
CRICKET GROUND, MILITARY AND CIVIL.— Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 534.....	7	927
CRIMINALS COMMUTED PUNISHMENT BILL:— Received from Council and read 1 ^o , 646.		
CRIMINALS INFLUX PREVENTION BILL (See "FOREIGN CRIMINALS INFLUX PREVENTION BILL.")		
CROWN GRANTS (See also "GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE BILL") :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for copies of forms of those issued since the passing of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," 623; Return to an Order, laid on Table, 541.....		423
CROYDON (See "BRIDGES.")		
CROWN LANDS (See also "LAND"; also "RESERVES"; also "TRANSFER OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES DECLARATORY BILL") :—		
SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 12, 77, 146, 232, 444, 510, 576, 645, 666.....		580
DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 12, 77, 146, 192, 273, 379, 430, 541, 576, 659, 666.....		607
RESERVED FOR WATER SUPPLY, &c. :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 7, 77, 146, 232, 273, 342, 430, 510, 576, 645.....		543
DEDICATED FOR USE AND GENERAL PURPOSES OF PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS :— Abstract of, under Act 39 Vict. No. 13, sec. 32, laid on Table, 12, 77, 146, 659.....		629
ROYAL COMMISSION ON LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT :— Letter from James Thomson, tendering, and correspondence respecting his resignation as Member of, laid on Table, 160.....		213
Correspondence, &c., relating to appointment of, laid on Table, 283.....		195
Report laid on Table, 331.....		1
ALIENATED, PORT JACKSON :— Further Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1875-6</i>), laid on Table, 2.....	4	917
RECLAMATION OF LAND, PORT JACKSON :— Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1876-7</i>), laid on Table, 3.....		918
PROSPECTING FOR GOLD :— Regulations relative to Vote for, laid on Table, 2.....		787
LANDS OFFICE, ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATIONS :— Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for all Papers relating to any disputed declarations made respecting Conditional Purchases by Members of Parliament, 22.		
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND LAWS :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Baker</i>) that delay in reform of, is injurious, and that Government should make arrangements, to expedite business in the department, and negatived, 22.		
HOLDEN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, PATERSON DISTRICT :— Motion made (<i>Mr. H. H. Brown</i>) for copies of all declarations, evidence, &c., having reference to forfeiture of, 22.		
UNDER PASTORAL LEASE AND CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :— Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 41, 497.....		327, 405
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF JOHN ROBARDS, AND CLAUDIE SMITH, AT SHAMPS CREEK :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Shepherd</i>) for all papers connected with, 51.		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF M. BRENNAN AND MISS HARRINGTON, YANKO CREEK :— Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 292.....		217
VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
INSPECTORS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :— Return of number of permanent and temporary, names, dates of appointment, and districts, laid on Table, 301.....	3	497
COMPENSATION TO JOHANNA CONNELLY :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Bennett</i>) for Committee of the Whole, for Address to the Governor that 2528 be placed on Estimates for 1879, 52; Order of the Day postponed, 61, 91; Order of the Day discharged, 106.		
JOSEPH PITT'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT DENILQUIN :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon, 52.		
APPLICATIONS FOR LAND AT GOLF CREEK :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for all papers, minutes, &c., relating to, of Messrs. Banks, Lester, and Farquhar, and also of Messrs. Griffiths and Gaffney, 77; Return to Order, laid on Table, 280.....		745
JOHN SMITH'S APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE IMPROVED :— Return of, in county of Ashburnham, laid on Table, 88.....		407
MESSERS. HACKETT AND ARMSTRONG :— Petition from, alleging that they purchased the right, title, and interest in and to certain land in the parish of Merran, county of Wakool, and that the purchase has been declared void, presented, 105; ordered to be printed, 110.....		535
MESSERS. LAEMAN AND ARMSTRONG :— Petition from, that they applied, under the 25th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, to purchase lands in parish of Windowan, county of Wakool, and that their applications have been refused, presented, 105; ordered to be printed, 109.....		537
LAND SOLD AT NARRANDERA TO MESSRS. CLARK AND MACLEAY :— Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for all papers respecting, and correspondence respecting withdrawal of request of Darlington Point Free Selectors Association, 110; Return to Order, laid on Table, 273.....	4	495
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF JOHN DALY AND OTHERS, AT CASINO :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Bauden</i>) for all correspondence, applications, &c., relative to, inquired into by Commissioner Bolding, at Lismore, 129; Return to Order, laid on Table, 609.....		311
PATRICK CAVANAGH'S PRE-EMPTIVE LEASE, GININDERRA :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Thompson</i>) for all applications, correspondence, &c., as to granting to, and cancellation of, county of Murray, 141; Return to Order, laid on Table, 232.....		487
RESERVATION OF, ADJOINING RAILWAY LINES :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) that lands adjoining to, and 2 miles in width on each side of proposed extensions of Railway, shall only be sold by auction, and that portions be reserved as sites for townships and other public purposes, and that proceeds of sale of such land be set apart as a fund to defray cost of Railways, and withdrawn, 142.		
ALEXANDER COUPER :— Petition from, that he obtained, by auction selection, land in county of Bourke, and that issue of deed of grant is refused him by the Crown, presented, 142.....		539

INDEX.

xv

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 1.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
C			
CROWN LANDS (continued) :—			
APPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Sutherland</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a Bill to provide for, 146; Order of the Day postponed, 150; Order of the Day discharged, 229.			
TAKEN UP, BY CIVIL SERVANTS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for Return showing quantity, area of each lot, and locality, as after auction selection or otherwise, during the last ten years, 251.			
FATRICK RYAN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT MOLONG :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Coonan</i>) for all papers, letters, &c., respecting, 260.			
THE LAND LAW :—			
Petition from Free Selectors and others, residents of Young, that a Bill be introduced to remedy certain defects in, in regard to improved conditional purchases, presented, 177		4	629
QUAT QUATTA RESERVE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for copies of correspondence, &c., in reference to the claim of J. Wallace, 315.			
LAND OFFICE AT ALBURY :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Thompson</i>) for copies of reports, &c., relating to irregularities in, 315; Return to Order, laid on Table, 331			605
COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY UNDER LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Thompson</i>) for Return showing particulars of cases investigated by, during 1878, 279; Return to Order, laid on Table, 478		4	513
PUCKA WIDGEE RUN :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Barrow</i>) for all applications under Conditional Improvement and Improvement Clauses of the Land Act, by Robert Patterson, conflicting with Conditional Purchase application by William O'Dwyer, at Deniliquin, 1876, with all correspondence thereon, of, 279.			
MUTTAMA RUN :—			
Memorandum showing purchases on, under section 7 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, laid on Table, 296			503
TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—			
Return of, laid on Table, 331		3	659
LAND TAKEN UP BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY AFTER AUCTION SELECTIONS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for Return showing, 331.			
WILLIAM CONSTABLE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for copies of correspondence in reference to, 331.			
C. A. GOODCHAP'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT SPRINGWOOD :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for copies of correspondence having reference to, 331; Return to Order, laid on Table, 581			283
AMENDMENT OF THE LAND LAW :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions, and Debate interrupted by Government Business, 332; Order of the Day postponed, 349, 371, 412, 478; Debate resumed, and motion negatived, 534.			
BALANCES DUE ON AUCTION PURCHASES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for Return showing particulars of, 337.			
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES ON GOLD FIELDS :—			
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 375			233
INCOMPLETE CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for Return showing particulars of, 397. Return to Order, laid on Table, 434			409
FORFEITED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for Return showing particulars of, 397.			
APPLICATIONS OF MESSRS. GILMOTH, BEARD, AND SMITH, FOR VACANT COUNTRY IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Coonan</i>) for copies of tenders, letters, &c., having reference to applications of, for new country in the District of Wellington, 411.			
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF HUGH WALLACE, AND HENRY M. WALLACE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Burns</i>) for Papers relating to, 430.			
LAND SOLD AT AUCTION :—			
Return showing area of, from 1st January to 31st March, 1879, laid on Table, 459		4	617
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF LAXFIELD, GRAY, AND OTHERS :—			
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 471.			235
LAND SOLD NEAR JERILDERRIE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Barrow</i>) for Return showing quantity of, for the past seven years, 486; Return to Order, laid on Table, 612			521
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF THOMAS KERR, ROBERT BARROU, AND OTHERS, NEAR DENILIQUIN :—			
Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 489			239
Return (<i>in completion</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 645			251
UNDER PASTORAL LEASE AND CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—			
Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 41, 497			327, 405
LAND SOLD TO MR. DINER :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for correspondence, minutes, &c., in reference to, 515.			
MESSRS. ARMSTRONG, LAKEMAN, AND COOPER, APPLICATIONS FOR LANDS BY :—			
Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 520			415
FORMS OF CROWN GRANTS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for a copy of those issued since the passing of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 523; Return to Order, laid on Table, 541			423
LAND SALES AT ARMIDALE, WALCHA, &c. :—			
Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 531			305, 307
MR. ANDREW McDONOGALL :—			
Petition from, alleging that grant of land had been promised him by Sir Thomas Brisbane, presented, 635			541
CANCELLATION OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>), that Attorney General should give Opinion on, and withdrawn, 535.			
MICHAEL RERRD'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT SPRINGWOOD :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) for correspondence in reference to, 545.			
CLAIMS OF MR. J. GLASS TO LAND AT MILLER'S CREEK :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Bennett</i>) for Select Committee to inquire into, and withdrawn, 550.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Bennett</i>) for copies of papers, letters, &c., from Messrs. J. Sevil and J. Glass, with reference to the purchase of certain land by virtue of improvements, 568.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878—9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
C			
CROWN LANDS (continued):—			
LAND ALIENATED DURING THE YEAR 1878:—			
Return showing, and the number of conditional purchases transferred, lapsed, and forfeited during the same year, laid on Table, 554			421
THOMAS ROSE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE:—			
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 562			275
OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON PROTEST OF HEW BLACKWOOD PATTERSON:—			
Laid on Table, 564			519
RESERVES ON RENE:—			
Memorandum prepared by the Surveyor General, explaining the conditions under which they would be made, laid on Table, 572			683
MINIMUM PRICE OF COUNTRY LANDS PURCHASED BY VIRTUE OF IMPROVEMENTS:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) fixing price, and negatived, 582.			
MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASES:—			
Numerical Return respecting, laid on Table, 587			837
LAND CLAIMED BY MR. JAMES COCHRAN:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) for correspondence, minutes, telegrams, &c., relating to, as an improvement purchase out of the conditional purchase of Chas. H. White, 589	4		
OFFICES, ARMIDALE, WALCHA, GLEBY INNES, INTERRIJ, BINGERA, AND WARRIALDA:—			
Return (<i>in completion</i>) showing the total area of land selected, and number of selections made, from 1 March, 1877, to 1 March, 1878, laid on Table, 592			305, 307
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES HELD BY MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—			
Return of, laid on Table, 609			309
CROWN LANDS BILL (See also "LANDS ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL"):—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Barnell</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 36; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 41; presented, and read 1 ^o , 94; Message No. 7, 94; Order of the Day postponed, 150; Motion made for 2 ^o , 164; and debate interrupted by admission to the body of the House of William McArthur, Esquire, 164; Resumed and adjourned, 164; Debate resumed, and further adjourned, 177, 181, 188; Debate resumed and 2 ^o negatived on Division, 193			523
Petition from Richard Sadlair, R.N., that certain suggested provisions be taken into consideration, presented, 138			527
CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES (See "SLATTERY, MR.")			
CURRAWANG (See "ROADS.")			
CUSTOMS:—			
Return of White Spirits, Spirits of Wine, and Fusel Oil, taken out of bond, laid on Table, 228	2		1243
Murray River Convention, between New South Wales and South Australia, laid on Table, 268	2		1231
Correspondence respecting Border Duties, laid on Table, 411	2		1235
Papers respecting seizure of case of perfumed spirits, imported by Messrs. Hordern and Sons, laid on Table, 603	2		1247
Despatch respecting Italian General Tariff, laid on Table, 612	2		1253
DUNGAN, MR. W. A.:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Browne</i>) for copies of correspondence, &c., having reference to leave of absence of, and the appointment of an Acting Collector, 337; Return to Order, laid on Table, 458	3		513
DUNSEBEE, MR. TIDE-WAITER:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) for correspondence respecting alleged outrage on, 458.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) for copies of letters, correspondence, &c., in reference to applications for appointments of or by, 482; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603	3		527
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) for copies of letters, minutes, or memorandums, respecting general conduct of, 531.			
CUSTOMS REGULATION BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 47; Message from the Governor, 54; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 ^o , 54; read 2 ^o and committed, 72; House again in Committee, 130; reported with Amendments, 130; re-committed, reported 2 ^o with further Amendments, and Report adopted, 135; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 146; returned with Amendments, 463; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 484; Assent reported, 510.			
D			
DALY, JOHN (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
DAMAGE BY FLOOD (See "FLOOD.")			
DANISH SHIPS:—			
Despatch respecting re-measurement of, laid on Table, 549	7		861
DANGAR, THOMAS, ESQUIRE:—			
Leave of absence to, 511.			
DARBY, MR. A. T.:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Browne</i>) for information, &c., by Senior-constable Flannigan against, for a breach of the Vagrant Act, 397; Return to Order, laid on Table, 564	3		309
DARLING HARBOUR, DAMAGE BY FLOOD TO PROPERTY IN:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for all petitions, correspondence, reports, &c., having reference to loss suffered by Messrs. Biddell, Zollner, and others, on the reclaimed land, 265; Return to Order, laid on Table, 568	4		503
DARLINGHURST GAOL (See "LECTURES IN DARLINGHURST GAOL.")			
DEATHS (See "REGISTERS"; also "CLERGY RETURNS TRANSFER BILL.")			
DEBATE (See "ADJOURNMENT.")			
DEFENCES OF THE COLONY:—			
Detailed Statement of proposed expenditure for 1879, laid on Table, 337; other Papers laid on, in substitution, 375	7		255
DENILQUIN (See also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE"):—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Barbour</i>) for Committee of the Whole for Address to Governor that £300 be placed on Estimates for supply and creation of Town Clock for Town Hall, and negatived, 322.			
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")			
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (See "EDUCATION.")			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
D		
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES:—		
Appointment of Mr. Driver to act as, 12.		
DEPUTY SPEAKER'S COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER THE OATH:—		
Receipt of, reported by Mr. Speaker, and read by the Clerk, 18.		
DESPATCHES:—		
LAID ON TABLE:—		
Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, 2	2	1259
Disallowing the Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Act, 7	7	859
Board of Trade Examinations, 156	7	863
Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint on the Gold Coinage of the Sydney Branch, for the year ended 30 June, 1878, 220	7	1013
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 331	7	1015
Re-measurement of Danish Ships, 540	7	861
Silver and Bronze Coinage, 612	7	1017
Alterations in the Italian General Tariff, 612	2	1253
DETTMAN, AGNES:—		
Petition from, respecting Superannuation deduction from the salary of her late husband, presented, 600	3	563
DICTIONARY OF DATES (See "AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES.")		
DINES, MR. LAND SOLD TO:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEldone</i>) for correspondence, minutes, or in reference to, 515.		
DIRECTOR (See "MINISTERIAL OFFICES.")		
DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES, CIVIL SERVANTS AS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEldone</i>) respecting, 582.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) to rescind motion so far as it affects the Civil Service Building Society, 618.		
DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878:—		
Regulations under, laid on Table, 7, 217, 640		
DISCOVERY OF GOLD (See "GOLD.")		
DISORDER:—		
In the Gallery by Mr. Charles Kidman, during Debate, 342, 376, 398.		
DISTILLATION BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Coker</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 177; Order of the Day postponed, 204;		
Order of the Day discharged, 225.		
DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858:—		
Annual Returns under the 103rd section of, laid on Table, 51, 608		
Order in Council respecting Alteration in scale of Fees under, laid on Table, 164		
DISTRICT COURT JUDGES, SALARIES OF:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. R. B. Smith</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to Governor, that Government bring in Bill to provide for Increases, and negatived on Division, 158.		
DISTRICT COURTS AND QUARTER SESSIONS AT BREWARRINA:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dangar</i>) for Copy of Mr. District Court Judge Murray's Report respecting holding of, 582; Return to Address, laid on Table, 635		
DISTRICT COURT, LISMORE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for copies of petitions, letters, &c., having reference to the establishment of, 471.		
DIVISIONS:—		
Attendances of Members in, and Counts-out during the Session		
Chairman of Committees, 14.		
Lectures in Darlinghurst Gaol, 17.		
Adjournment of Debate, 58, 173, 189, 512.		
Special Adjournment, 71 (?), 421.		
No Tellers for, 90 (?), 225, 582, 660.		
Adjournment of the House, 383, 520.		
Restoration of the Order of the Day, 186.		
Previous Question, 618.		
Discharge of Order of the Day, 280.		
Amendment on going into Committee of Supply, 418.		
International Exhibition in Sydney, 48, 97(?).		
Beer's Disabilities Bill, 61.		
Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, 67.		
Railway Refreshment Rooms Bill, 78 (?), 186.		
Mr. P. Brougham, Police Magistrate, Bingera, 89, 534.		
Mr. John Garsed, 90.		
Land Agents, 110.		
Ministerial Offices, 111.		
Petition of Mr. E. W. Rudder, 142.		
Bridge across the Myall River, at Bulahdelah, 142, 233.		
Bridge across the McDonald River, at St. Albans, 143.		
Widow of the late John Dunmore Lang, 157.		
Salaries of District Court Judges, 158.		
William Creswell, Arthur Orton, 172.		
Town Clock, Deniliquin, 173.		
Married Women's Relief Bill, 173.		
Crown Lands Bill, 189, 193.		
Want of Confidence in the Ministry, 211.		
Small Debts Act Further Extension Bill, 221.		
Bankers Books Evidence Bill, 222, 327.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), 226.		
Bridges over Collingoy and Merriwa Creeks, 250.		
Birds and Animals Protection Bill, 261.		
Justices Acts Further Amendment Bill, 280 (?).		
Jury List, Deniliquin, 284.		
Felons Apprehension Bill, 293.		
Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, 323, 359, 363, 364, 366 (?).		
Mudgee Turf Club Bill, 327.		
Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 332, 355, 472.		
Valedictory Address to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, 342.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPER.
	VOL.	PAGE.
D		
DIVISIONS (continued):—		
Seat of Michael Fitzpatrick, Esquire, 354.		
Felons Apprehension Act Amendment Bill, 358, 365.		
The Office of Colonial Treasurer, 376.		
Grants of Land held by Sir Daniel Cooper, 393 (°)		
Metropolitan Railway Extension Bill, 398.		
Barrington Gold Field, 463.		
Hospital in Macquarie-street, 467.		
Gold-mining Leases, 483, 592.		
Printing for Mr. Heaton at the Government Printing Office, 492.		
Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 512.		
Amendment of the Land Law, 535.		
Lands Acta Further Amendment Bill, 559, 569 (°).		
Petition of Patrick and Michael Griffin, 565.		
Major Spalding, 610.		
Tolls and Ferry Dues, 618.		
Foreign Criminals Influx Prevention Bill, 636.		
The Legislative Council, 656 (°).		
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:—		
Weekly Report of, Nos. 1 to 34	1	677
Lunacy Bill, 677.		
Railway Refreshment Rooms Bill, 678, 714.		
Drunkards Punishment Act Amendment Bill, 679, 680.		
Sydney Corporation Bill, 681, 682, 683, 697 (°), 698 (°), 699, 704 (°), 707, 708, 709 (°), 710 (°), 719, 731, 732 (°), 733 (°), 734 (°).		
Birds and Animals Protection Bill, 685, 699, 700 (°), 711.		
International Exhibition in Sydney, 686.		
City of Sydney Improvement Bill, 686, 687.		
Duplication of the Port Darwin Telegraph Cable, 690, 691 (°), 692 (°), 693 (°), 696.		
Small Debts Act Further Extension Bill, 701, 702, 740 (°).		
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary Bill, 702.		
Bridge across the Myall River, at Buladelah, 705.		
Felons Apprehension Bill, 715.		
Copyright Bill, 718.		
Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 719, 720 (°), 739, 747.		
Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, 722 (°), 724, 725 (°), 728.		
Additional Judge of the Supreme Court, 724.		
Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 724, 727, 737 (°), 750 (°).		
Redfern to Hunter-street Tramway Bill, 725.		
Loan Fund Amalgamation Bill, 738, 739.		
Mudgee Turf Club Bill, 743 (°), 744 (°).		
Lands Acta Further Amendment Bill, 749, 750, 751 (°), 752 (°), 753, 754 (°), 756, 757 (°), 758, 759 (°), 765 (°), 766 (°), 767 (°), 768 (°), 769 (°), 770, 771, 772 (°), 773 (°), 774 (°).		
Supreme Court Temporary Judge Bill, 777.		
Appropriation Bill, 787.		
Public Works Loan Bill, 790.		
SUPPLY—GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1879:—		
International Exhibition, 703, 746.		
Sydney Corporation, 717.		
Legislative Council, 720, 721 (°).		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Force—General Staff, 721 (°).		
Naval Brigade, 723.		
Agent General for the Colony, 729.		
Immigration, 729, 730.		
Industrial Schools, 730.		
Charitable Allowances—Sydney Infirmary, 730.		
Quarantine, 731, 735 (°).		
Board of Pharmacy, 736.		
Tug-boat for the Macleay, Bellinger, and Namdocera Rivers, 736.		
Advance to Treasurer, 736.		
Department of Justice and Public Instruction, 741 (°).		
Prothonotary, 742.		
Salary short paid to Sir Alfred Stephen, C.R., 742.		
Colonial Architect, 745 (°), 746.		
Public Works and Buildings, 761 (°) 762 (°).		
Railways—Existing Lines—Working Expenses, 763.		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Force—Artillery Force, 775.		
Conditional Lands Sales—Commissioners of Inquiry, 779.		
Electric Telegraphs, 780.		
Secretary for Lands—Law Expenses in case <i>Mate v. Nugent</i> , 780 (°).		
SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1878 AND PREVIOUS YEARS:—		
Charitable Allowances—Benevolent Society, 781.		
Colonial Secretary—Miscellaneous, 781.		
Customs—Acting Collector, 783.		
FURTHER ESTIMATE—ACCUMULATED SURPLUS:—		
International Exhibition, 785.		
LOAN ESTIMATE, 1879:—		
Railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee, 788.		
Railway from Redfern to Circular Quay, 788.		
Railway to Suburbs—Randwick, Waverley, and Woolahra, 788.		
Railway Stores and Materials, 788.		
DIVORCE BILL. (See also "MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL") :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for leave to bring in, 16.		
DOG ACT:—		
Petition from Inhabitants of Mulbring and Mount Vincent, praying that the operation of the Act may not be continued in those districts, presented, 146	7	381
DOMAINS AND BOTANIC GARDENS:—		
General report on present condition of, laid on Table, 332	7	871

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
D		
DONNELLY, JOHN (See also "COMMON, WAGGA WAGGA.") :— Leaves given on petition to be heard by counsel or attorney before the Select Committee on Wagga Wagga Common, 538	4	695
DOUBLE BAY :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for correspondence, reports, plans, &c., from 1830 to date, in reference to purchase or exchange for other land of the land situate between the Steyne and western boundary of land granted to Captain Piper, abutting on Marine Parade, 172; Return to Order, laid on Table, 425	4	921
DRAINING FLOODED LANDS, MACLEAY RIVER :— Motion made (<i>Mr. E. B. Smith</i>) for petitions, letters, surveys, reports, &c., having reference to, 192.		
DREDGE (See "HARBOURS AND RIVERS"; also "SAMSON.")		
DRIVER, RICHARD, ESQUIRE :— Appointment of, as Deputy Chairman of Committees, 12.		
DRUNKARDS PUNISHMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Jacob</i>) for leave to bring in, 31; presented and read 1 ^o , 31; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, Report adopted, 61; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 77.		
DUBBO MECHANICS INSTITUTE TRUSTEES BILL :— Petition presented (<i>Mr. Pilcher</i>) for leave to bring in, 250; leave given, presented, and read 1 ^o , 254; referred to Select Committee, 265.		
DUNCAN, MR. W. A. :— Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Browne</i>) for copies of correspondence, &c., having reference to leave of absence of, and the appointment of an Acting Collector, 337; Return to Order, laid on Table, 458	3	513
DUNSHIE, MR. TIDE-WAITER :— Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for correspondence respecting alleged outrage on, 458. Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for copies of letters, correspondence, &c., in reference to applications for appointments of, or by, 482; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603	3	527
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for copies of letters, minutes, or memorandums respecting general conduct of, 531.		
DUPLICATION OF CABLE (See "TELEGRAPH.")		
DUTY ON GOLD ABOLITION BILL :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Baker</i>) for leave to bring in, 6; leave again given, 480; presented and read 1 ^o , 481; House counted out on Mr. Baker proceeding to move 2 ^o , 610; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 626; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 631; returned without Amendment, 640; Assent reported, 643.		
E		
EAST MAITLAND (See "ELECTORAL, also BY-LAWS.")		
EAST MACQUARIE :— Resignation of W. H. Suttor, Esq., for Electorate of, 661.		
EDUCATION :—		
PUBLIC SCHOOLS :— Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 51		699
Report for 1878, laid on Table, 497		629
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS :— Report for 1878, laid on Table, 497		687
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL :— Report for 1877, laid on Table, 94		847
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Windeyer</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of Government taking necessary steps for establishment and partial endowment of, in Sydney, 184; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 231; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 260.		
NEWCASTLE SCHOOL BOARD :— Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for all correspondence between the Council, the Newcastle School Board, and any other person, respecting the appointment of additional members to, 251; Return to Order, laid on Table, 388		725
COUNCIL OF :— Return showing the attendances of members of, at meetings in 1877 and 1878, laid on Table, 268.	3	695
SITE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOLONG :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for all correspondence, &c., in reference to purchase of or exchange of, 288; Return to Order, laid on Table, 596		755
PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT BALMAIN :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for copies of correspondence between the Council of Education and the local trustees, touching the want of accommodation, 315; Return to Order, laid on Table, 628		769
PUBLIC :— Motion made (<i>Dr. Bowker</i>) that the Government should bring in a Bill for placing Educational matters in the hands of a responsible Minister, and Debate interrupted by intervention of Government Business, 315; Order of the Day postponed, 328, 389, 535, 593.		
ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSE RENT TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) for correspondence between Teachers and the Council of Education, having reference to, 444; Return to Order, laid on Table, 520		747
CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES :— Statement showing distribution of revenue of, for 1877, on account of, laid on Table, 526		745
AMENDED ESTIMATE FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION :— Message No. 26 and Amended Estimate, in reference to, laid on Table, 564	2	553
RESIDENCES FOR TEACHERS OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS :— Return respecting, laid on Table, 568	2	751
HOUSE RENT TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Stuart</i>) for allowances for, and Debate interrupted by Government Business, 632.		
TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF CERTAIN TEACHERS :— Return respecting, laid on Table, 666	3	753

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
E			
EDWARDS, MR. H. T. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
ELECTORAL (See also "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE") :—			
EAST MAITLAND :—			
Speaker informs House of issue and return of Writ for election of Member in room of Stephen Scholey, deceased, endorsed with election of H. S. Badgery, Esquire, 1; H. S. Badgery, Esquire, sworn, 1.			
ROLL :—			
Returns showing the number of Electors on, of each Electoral District for 1878-9, laid on Table, 51	3	888	
Do. do. do. entitled to vote in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts for 1878-9, laid on Table, 51.....	3	885	
MIDDIE :—			
Resignation of Sir John Robertson as Member for, reported, and Seat declared vacant, 207; issue and return of Writ reported, 219; Mr. Rouse sworn as Member, 254.			
Mr. Speaker laid upon the Table Election Petition addressed to him, from William Wilton and others, electors, objecting and protesting against the election of Richard Rouse, Esquire, as Member for said Electoral District, on four different grounds, and praying that the return of R. Rouse may be declared null and void, and that David Buchanan may be declared duly elected, and referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 263; Report brought up and read by Clerk, 353.....	2	29	
CANTERBURY :—			
Acceptance of office as Colonial Secretary and Premier by Sir Henry Parkes announced, 215; resignation reported, and Seat declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
THE LACHLAN :—			
Acceptance of office as Colonial Treasurer by Mr. Watson announced, 215; resignation reported, and Seat declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
THE TUMUT :—			
Acceptance of office of Secretary for Lands by Mr. Hoskins announced, 215; resignation reported, and Seat declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
BATHURST :—			
Acceptance of office as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction by Mr. F. B. Sattor announced, 215; resignation reported, and Seat declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
CENTRAL CUMBELLAND :—			
Acceptance of office as Secretary for Public Works by Mr. Lackey announced, 215; resignation reported, and Seat declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
GOLD FIELDS SOUTH :—			
Acceptance of office as Minister for Mines by Mr. Baker announced, 215; resignation reported, and Seat declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
THE UNIVERSITY :—			
Acceptance of office of Attorney General by Mr. Windeyer announced, 215; resignation reported, and Seat declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
THE GWEDIE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dangar</i>) for all correspondence relative to construction and maintenance of public tanks in, 245.			
EAST MACQUARIE :—			
Resignation of W. H. Sattor, 661.			
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE :—			
Speaker's Warrant appointing, laid on Table, 6, 220; maturity of, reported, 25, 239; Members sworn 27, 31, 47, 51, 233, 240; first meeting appointed, 188; Speaker reported that no Member had attended a meeting called for, and no provision being made in the Act for the case, appointed time and place of next meeting, 239, 240; leave given to adjourn for a longer period than seven days, 211.			
SEAT OF EDWARD COMBES, ESQUIRE, MEMBER FOR ORANGE.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) that question whether Mr. Combes has accepted an office of profit under the Crown, within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act, be referred to, 185; Report brought up, read by Clerk, and Seat declared vacant by House, 265; Mr. Kerr elected, 325; sworn, 329; Letter from Mr. Combes respecting Seat read by Clerk, 471.....			5
ELECTION PETITION, MIDDIE :—			
Mr. Speaker laid on Table, from William Wilton and others, electors, objecting and protesting against the election of Richard Rouse, Esq., as Member, on four different grounds, and praying Richard Rouse's election may be declared null and void, and that David Buchanan be declared duly elected, and referred to Committee, 263; Report brought up, read by Clerk, and Seat given to Mr. Buchanan, 353.....			29
SEAT OF MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, ESQUIRE, MEMBER FOR YARRA PLAINS.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) to refer question as to whether Mr. Fitzpatrick was legally elected, he being in possession of a pension from the Crown, 354; Report brought up and read by Clerk, 385.....	2		47
SEAT OF JOHN SUTHERLAND, ESQUIRE, MEMBER FOR PADDINGTONS.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhose</i>) to refer question as to whether Mr. Sutherland is entitled to retain his Seat, he being partner in a firm having a contract with the Government, 483; Motion amended by substituting the word "Eskbank" for the words "Lithgow Valley," 520; Report brought up and read by Clerk, 563; papers handed in before Committee returned to Auditor General, 646.....			63
ELECTORAL BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 8; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 13.			
"ELIOBA" (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
EMPLOYÉS (See "RAILWAYS.")			
EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS BY THE GOVERNMENT :—			
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) to rescind Resolution of 21 December, 1875, which prohibited, and negatived, 404.			
ENDOWMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES (See "MUNICIPALITIES, ENDOWMENT OF.")			
ENGINES (See "RAILWAYS.")			
ENTRANCE TO THE TWEED RIVER :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Gray</i>) for Committee of the Whole, that £15,000 be placed on Supplementary Estimates for 1878 for improvement of, and by leave withdrawn, 185.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
E		
EQUITY BILL (See "THE EQUITY BILL.")		
ESTATE OF THE LATE ROBERT HANCOCK (See "HANCOCK, ROBERT.")		
ESTIMATES:—		
Message No. 11, transmitting, for 1879, and Supplementary for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 114		121
For 1879, and Supplementary for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 114		123, 253
Schedule to Estimates-in-Chief (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), showing total remuneration received by Public Officers who hold more than one office, or have any special allowance, quarters, &c., laid on Table, 114		265
Do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), do. 260		481
Of Ways and Means for 1879 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 129		603
Do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), do. 269		731
Do. Explanatory Statement, laid on Table, 129, 269		719, 873
Message No. 23, transmitting Further Supplementary for 1878 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 185		327
Further Supplementary for 1878 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 185		328
Message No. 34, requesting return of, for 1878-9, with a view to substitution of others, taken into consideration, read by Clerk, and Address to Governor, returning Estimates which accompanied Message No. 11, agreed to, 359		329
Message No. 35, transmitting, for 1879, and Supplementary for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), laid on Table, 259		331
For 1879, and Supplementary for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), laid on Table, 259		333, 469
Message No. 37, transmitting Estimate of Expenditure on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table 268		547
On account of Public Works and other Services, proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 268		549
Return showing amounts previously voted for works mentioned on pages 108 to 112, on for 1879, laid on Table, 434	2	1197
Message No. 26, requesting Return of, for Public Instruction, and substituting other, laid on Table, 564		553
Amended, for Public Instruction, laid on Table, 564		554
Message No. 31, transmitting Additional, for 1879, and Further Supplementary for 1878 and previous years, laid on Table, 588		555
Additional for 1879, and Further Supplementary for 1878 and previous years, laid on Table, 588		557, 567
Message No. 32, transmitting Further, on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 589		578
Further, on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 589		575
Message No. 37, transmitting Further, for 1879, laid on Table, 612		579
Further, for 1879, laid on Table, 612		581
Message No. 38, transmitting Further, on account of Public Services proposed to be defrayed out of Accumulated Surplus on Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 617		585
Further, on account of Public Services proposed to be defrayed out of Accumulated Surplus on Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 617		587
Message No. 42, transmitting Loan, for 1879, laid on Table, 636		591
Loan, for 1879, laid on Table, 636		593
Message No. 43, transmitting Additional Loan for 1879, laid on Table, 640		597
Additional Loan for 1879, laid on Table, 640		599
Prepared by the Colonial Architect. Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing number of, and for which further sums have had to be voted, 592		
EVIDENCE (See "HANKERS BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.")		
EXHIBITION (See "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.")		
EXHIBITION BILL (See "SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BILL.")		
EXHIBITS:—		
Laid on Table:—		
Samples of coral &c, 94.		
Plans, sections, books of reference, railway extension Junees to Navraudera, 160.		
Plans showing proposed improvements to Circular Quay, 618.		
EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS (See "FINANCE.")		
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (See "ESTIMATES.")		
EXPANSION OF THE RAILWAY INTO THE CITY (See "METROPOLITAN RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL.")		
F		
FARES (See "RAILWAYS.")		
FEES (See "DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.")		
FELONS APPREHENSION BILL:—		
Standing Orders suspended, motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 ^o , read 2 ^o (<i>on Division</i>), committed, reported with Amendments, Report adopted, read 3 ^o , passed and sent to Council, 293; returned by Council with Amendments, 303; Order of the Day postponed, 304; Council's Amendments agreed to, amended, new Clause proposed, and Report adopted, 305; Message to Council, 306; Message from Council agreeing to Amendments and consequential new Clause, but amending new Clause, 307; Amendment agreed to, and Message to Council, 307; Assent reported, 318.		
FELONS APPREHENSION ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Received from Council and read 1 ^o , 343; read 2 ^o , 358; committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 359; read 2 ^o , and returned to Council, 365; Assent reported, 395.		
FERRY DUES AND TOLLS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Lackey</i>) for rescission of Resolutions of 1 May and 17 July, 1877, abolishing, 618; previous Question moved, and resolved in the affirmative, 618.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
F			
FINANCE (See also "CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL"; also "APPROPRIATION BILL"; also "PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL") :—			
SUPPLY :—			
Sessional Order passed, 7.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for House to go into Committee, 122.			
Do. (<i>Sir Henry Parker</i>) do. 225.			
House in Committee, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 310, 333, 366, 376, 380, 383, 394, 418, 422, 435, 445, 450, 523, 526, 531, 542, 559, 570, 582, 594, 583, 597, 600, 603, 604, 610, 613, 618, 640 (?)			
Resolutions reported, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 384, 450, 543, 603, 618, 640.			
Resolutions agreed to, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 384, 450, 542, 603, 625, 647.			
Order of the Day discharged, 666.			
Contingent Motion moved (<i>Mr. W. H. Suttor</i>) respecting railway from Raglan to Mudgee, and negatived, 366.			
Amendment moved (<i>Mr. Buchanan</i>) respecting apprehension of the Kelly gang, and negatived, 418			
Amendment moved (<i>Mr. Buchanan</i>) for Address respecting reprieve of the Hatfield bushrangers, and the criminals Madculf and Wilkinson, and the execution of Alfred, an aboriginal, and withdrawn, 582; same Amendment moved and agreed to, 584; Return to Address, laid on Table, 618			
Messages from the Governor referred to Committee of, 122, 183, 204, 216, 224, 259, 268, 301, 381, 443, 541, 588, 589, 603.	9		315
Chairman reports to Quorum in Committee, 526, 589, 597.			
WAYS AND MEANS :—			
Sessional Order passed, 7.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for House to go into Committee, 122.			
Do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) do. 226.			
Do. (<i>do.</i>) do. and by leave withdrawn, 305.			
House in Committee, 129, 147, 150, 161, 216, 226, 269, 283, 302, 304, 306, 307, 316, 384, 450, 542, 603, 625, 647.			
Resolutions reported, 161, 216, 226, 302, 316, 384, 450, 543, 603, 625, 647.			
Resolutions agreed to, 161, 216, 226, 302, 316, 394, 450, 543, 603, 625, 647.			
Estimates of, for 1879 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 129			603
Do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), do. 269			731
Explanatory Statement of the Public Accounts as embodied in, laid on Table, 129, 269			719, 873
Order of the Day discharged, 666.			
ESTIMATES :—			
Message No. 11, transmitting, for 1879, and Supplementary, for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 114			121
For 1879, and Supplementary for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 114			123, 253
Schedule to Estimates-in-Chief (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) showing the total remuneration received by Public Officers who hold more than one office or have special allowances, laid on Table, 114			265
Message No. 23, transmitting further Supplementary for 1878 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 185			327
Further Supplementary for 1878 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 185			328
Message No. 34, requesting Return of Estimates transmitted by Message No. 11, laid on Table, 259; taken into consideration, read by Clerk, and Address returning Estimates agreed to, 259			329
Message No. 35, transmitting, for 1879, and Supplementary for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), laid on Table, 259			331
For 1879, and Supplementary for 1878 and previous years (<i>Mr. Watson</i>), laid on Table, 259			333, 469
Schedule to Estimates-in-Chief (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) showing the total remuneration received by Public Officers, who hold more than one office or have special allowances, laid on Table, 260			481
Of Ways and Means for 1879 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>), laid on Table, 129			603
Do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) do. 269			731
Do. Explanatory Statement of Public Accounts as embodied in, laid on Table, 129, 269			719, 873
Message No. 31, transmitting Additional, for the year 1879, and Further Supplementary, for 1878 and previous years, laid on Table, 588			565
Additional, for 1879, and Further Supplementary, for 1878 and previous years, laid on Table, 588			567, 567
Message No. 37, transmitting on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 268	2		573
On account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 268			575
Message No. 32, transmitting Further, on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 589			547
Further, on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 589			549
Message No. 37, transmitting Further for 1879, laid on Table, 612			579
Further Estimate for 1879, laid on Table, 612			581
Message No. 38, transmitting Further, on account of Public Services proposed to be defrayed out of Accumulated Surplus on Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 617			585
Further, on account of Public Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on Consolidated Revenue Fund, laid on Table, 617			587
Message No. 42, transmitting Loan for 1879, laid on Table, 636			591
Loan for 1879, laid on Table, 636			593
Message No. 43, transmitting Additional Loan for 1879, laid on Table, 640			597
Additional Loan for 1879, laid on Table, 640			599
Return showing amounts previously voted for works mentioned on pages 108 to 112 on, for 1879, laid on Table, 434			1197
ESTIMATE FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION :—			
Message No. 26, requesting return of, and substituting other, laid on Table, 564			553
Amended, laid on Table, 564			554
AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES :—			
Correspondence respecting renewal of, with the Government, laid on Table, 603			1183

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
F		
FINANCE (continued) :—		
VOTE OF CREDIT :—		
Message No. 24, for Services for 1878 and 1879, laid on Table, 204		1201
Do. 25, do. do. do., 215		1203
Do. 27, for January, laid on Table, 224		1205
Do. 38, for February, do., 301		1207
Do. 7, for March, do., 331		1209
Do. 12, for April, do., 443		1211
Do. 21, for May, do., 541		1213
Do. 33, for June, do., 603		1215
APPLICATION OF BALANCE :—		
Minute of the Governor and Executive Council, authorizing transfer from one Head of Service to another, laid on Table by Mr. Speaker, 185, 254		1185, 1187.
BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS :—		
General Abstract of, for Quarter ended 30 June, 1878, laid on Table, 2	2	1193
Do. do. do. 30 September, 1878, laid on Table, 156		1195
SAVINGS BANKS :—		
Return respecting the Savings Bank of New South Wales, laid on Table, 128		1189
Statement of Accounts of Government, 1st January to 31st December, 1878, laid on Table, 379		1191
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—		
Abstracts of, for 1877, with Auditor General's Report thereon, laid on Table by Speaker, 5		885
Do. 1878, do. do. do. 645		1017
Explanatory Statement of, as embodied in the Ways and Means for 1878, laid on Table, 129, 269		719, 873
Report of the Board of Audit on, laid on Table, 220		1163
EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS :—		
Of sums estimated and voted		1217
FINANCIAL STATEMENT :—		
House in Committee of Ways and Means to enable Colonial Treasurer (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) to make, 129		
Do. do. do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) do., 269		
FISHING, NET :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for leave to bring in Bill to prevent, 288		
Petition from Residents, in favour of, in Lake Macquarie, presented, 411	7	965
FISHERIES (See "OYSTER FISHERIES.")		
FITZGERALD, CLAIM OF MESSRS. KELLEHER AND (See "POLICE.")		
FITZPATRICK, MICHAEL, ESQUIRE :—		
Retention of Seat by, referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 354; Report brought up, and read by Clerk, 388	2	47
FITZ ROY DOCK :—		
Statement showing the value of establishment, laid on Table, 444		
FLOOD, DAMAGE BY, TO PROPERTY IN DARLING HARBOUR :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for all Petitions, correspondence, &c., having reference to, on premises belonging to Messrs. Biddell, Zollner, and others, 265; Return to Order, laid on Table, 568	4	963
FLOODED LANDS (See "MACLEAY RIVER.")		
FOOD (See "ADULTERATION OF FOOD PREVENTION BILL.")		
FORAN, THOMAS (See "RESERVES.")		
FORMAL BUSINESS :—		
Sessional Order passed, 7		
FOREIGN CRIMINALS INFLUX PREVENTION BILL :—		
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 566; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 570; presented and read 1 ^o , 570; Order of the Day postponed, 583; read 2 ^o , and committed, 636; Chairman reported no Quorum in Committee, 637 (2); progress reported, 637		
FORMS OF CROWN GRANTS :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for a copy of those issued since the passing of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," 529; Return to Order, laid on Table, 541	4	423
FRANKING PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE (See "PARLIAMENT.")		
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY (See "PUBLIC LIBRARY," also "BY-LAWS.")		
FURTHER ESTIMATES (See "ESTIMATES.")		
FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (See "ESTIMATES.")		
FUSEL OIL :—		
Return of White Spirits, Spirits of Wine, and, taken out of Bond, laid on Table, 228	2	1243
G		
GAME BILL (See "ANIMALS' PROTECTION BILL.")		
GAOLS (See also "PRISONS;" also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE") :—		
DARLINGHURST :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) that instructions be issued that the Rotunda in, be opened on Saturdays for Lectures, and negatived, 17		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Shepherd</i>) for copies of all letters, reports, documents, &c., having reference to Lectures on Temperance in, and by leave withdrawn, 68		
Correspondence respecting Lectures in, laid on Table, 188	3	1395
ACCOMMODATION FOR THE DEAF :—		
Correspondence respecting treatment of, and Special, in Country Lock-ups and Gaols, laid on Table, 74	3	925
BEERIMA :—		
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon management of, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, laid on Table, 181	3	1033
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for correspondence and applications having reference to the appointment of a Presbyterian Chaplain, 655		
PARRAMATTA :—		
Report on Food supplied to, laid on Table, 492	7	673
GARDEN PALACE (See "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.")		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
G		
GARDNER, JAMES :—		
Petition from, respecting Wentworth Wharf, presented, 348	4	999
Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for correspondence, &c., having reference to alleged loss sustained by, at Wentworth Wharf, 397; Return to Order, laid on Table, 492	4	1001
GARSD, MR. JOHN (See also "LANDS.") :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Harley, Hartley</i>) for reappointment of Select Committee, to inquire into case instituted against, and that progress Report of last Session be referred, negatived on Division, 90.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Harley, Hartley</i>) for letter addressed to Premier from, and any other letters having reference to that letter, 177.		
Copies of letters from, addressed to the Honorable J. S. Farnell, laid on Table, 417	3	233
GENERAL BUSINESS :—		
Sessional Order as to precedence of, passed, 7.		
Interrupted by Government Business on Tuesday, 315, 332, 354, 418, 484, 497, 523, 539, 550, 632.		
GILMOUR, BEARD, AND SMITH :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Coonan</i>) for copies of tenders, letters, &c., having reference to applications of, for new country in the district of Wellington, 411.		
GIRLS (See "EDUCATION.")		
GLASS, MR. JAMES :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Bennett</i>) for Select Committee to inquire into claims of, to land at Miller's Creek, and withdrawn, 550.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Bennett</i>) for copies of papers, letters, &c., with reference to purchase of certain land by, 568.		
GLEBE BOROUGH BILL (See "THE GLEBE BOROUGH BILL.")		
GLEBE ISLAND (See "ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND.")		
GLEN ALICE POST OFFICE (See "POSTAL.")		
GLEN INNES (See "TELEGRAPH.")		
GLENMORE ROAD (See "ROADS.")		
GOLD (See also "DUTY ON GOLD ABOLITION BILL"; also "RUDDER, MR. E. W.")		
Vote in aid of PROSPECTING FOR :—		
Regulations relating to, laid on Table, 3	4	737
BARRINGTON, FIELD :—		
Return of applications for mining leases on, since January, 1878, giving particulars, laid on Table, 171	4	725
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for papers in connection with report of discovery of, and reward for, 394; Return to Order, laid on Table, 433	4	729
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for Committee of the Whole for sum to be placed on Estimates for reward for discovery of, 463; Order of the Day postponed, 493; Order of the Day discharged, 535.		
ELECTORS ON FIELDS :—		
Return showing number of, laid on Table, 51	3	885
REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF A PAYABLE FIELD IN THE ALBERT DISTRICT :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for Committee of the Whole that £5,000 be placed on Estimates for providing, under certain conditions, &c., and by leave withdrawn, 265.		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES ON FIELDS :—		
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 375	4	233
MINING LEASES :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) to amend regulations, and House counted out, 412; motion again made and negatived, 482.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Beyers</i>) respecting regulation to reduce the maximum area, and Debate interrupted by Government business, 550; Debate resumed, and Motion negatived, 592.		
PROSPECTING FOR :—		
Return showing expenditure on account of, laid on Table, 515.		
EXPENDITURE ON :—		
Petition from Barrington Gold Field in favour of abolition of, presented, and read by Clerk, 581		739
Petition from Adelong Gold Field presented, 581		739
Petition from Peel River Gold Field presented, 581		739
Petition from Gold Miners, Hill End, presented, 596	4	741
Petition from Rocky River Gold Field presented, 613		743
Petition from Araluen Gold Field presented, 613		743
GOLD FIELDS SOUTH (See "ELECTORAL.")		
GOODCHAP, C. A. :—		
Motion Made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) for copies of correspondence having reference to conditional purchase of, at Springwood, 331; Return to Order, laid on Table, 581	4	283
GOULBURN (See "ROADS"; also "CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL," also "RAILWAYS.")		
GOVERNMENT :—		
BUSINESS :—		
Sessional Order as to precedence of, 7.		
Sessional Order relating to precedence of, on Tuesday after 7 o'clock, 289.		
Interruption of General Business by, on Tuesday, 315, 332, 354, 418, 484, 497, 523, 539, 550, 632.		
SAVINGS BANK :—		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 123	2	1189
Statement of Accounts of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878, laid on Table, 379	2	1191
ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE :—		
Report from Manager of, relative to expenditure for 1877, laid on Table, 2	3	969
ADVERTISEMENTS :—		
Information respecting present system with regard to the insertion of, in newspapers, laid on Table, 164		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Newman</i>) for all correspondence respecting, for land sales, in <i>Town and Country Journal</i> , and <i>Sydney Mail</i> , 184.	7	953
PRINTING OFFICE :—		
Correspondence relating to the printing and publication of "The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time" at, laid on Table, 454, 603, 640	7	905, 909, 917
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEllhone</i>) respecting printing of book for Mr. Heaton, and Debate interrupted by Government business, 484; Debate resumed, Previous Question moved and withdrawn, and question amended, 492.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
G			
GOVERNMENT (continued):—			
CONTRACTS, PAMPHLET COPY OF:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for 1877, 1878, and 1879, 365; Return to Order, laid on Table, 486	7	729	
CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY OF GENERAL STORES:—			
Return showing names of, during 1876, 1877, and 1878, laid on Table, 375	7	791	
MR. JAMES KIDMAN:—			
Correspondence respecting quality and quantity of supplies by, laid on Table, 375	7	761	
INSTITUTIONS:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. Davies</i>) for copies of successful tender for supply of articles to, 371.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for particulars of quantities of supplies to, 431.			
OFFICERS AS MEMBERS OF COMMISSIONS OR BOARDS OF INQUIRY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) respecting payment of fees to, when the meetings are held during office hours, 565.			
STORES DEPARTMENT:—			
Report of Board appointed to inquire into charges preferred by Mr. J. F. Nash against (Part 1), laid on Table, 576	3	395	
GOVERNOR (See also "MESSAGES"):—			
Message from, delivered by Usher of the Black Rod, 1.			
Opening Speech of, 2. Address in reply, 3. Reply to Address in reply, 5.			
Prorogation Speech of, delivered, 667.			
Valdictory Address to Sir Hercules Robinson, 342. Presentation of Address, and Reply read by Speaker, 357.			
Message No. 1, from Lieutenant-Governor, informing Assembly of assumption of the Government by, 361	2	1	
GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Ouslow</i>) for leave to bring in, 444; presented and read 1 ^o , 462; Motion made for 2 ^o , and House counted out, 520.			
GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE BILL (No. 2):—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Ouslow</i>) for leave to bring in, 565; presented and read 1 ^o , 568; Motion being made for 2 ^o , and House counted out, 629.			
GRAFTON (See "TELEGRAPH," also "BY-LAWS.")			
GRAMMAR SCHOOL (See "SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.")			
GRANTS, OLD, OF LAND, CONTAINING SPECIAL RESERVATIONS:—			
Papers respecting, laid on Table, 609	4	485	
GRANT OF THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for copy of original Crown Grant of, 398.			
GRANTS OF LAND HELD BY SIR DANIEL COOPER:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for copies of deeds of, 393. Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 650	4	455	
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for re-survey of, and withdrawn on Mr. Speaker ruling that motion involved a charge on the Consolidated Revenue, 393, 394.			
GRAPE VINES AND GRAPES IMPORTATION PROHIBITION BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) for leave to bring in, 8; presented and read 1 ^o , 9; Order of the Day postponed, 27; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 37; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 40; returned without Amendment, 100; Assent reported, 128.			
GREENWOOD, JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—			
Challenges Votes on the third reading of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill, 569.			
GREVILLE, MR. HENRY JAMES:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for correspondence, minutes, &c., in reference to a deficiency in the moneys received by, 444. Return to Order, laid on Table, 549	3	523	
GRIFFIN, P. AND M. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
GRIMLY, PETER (See "MINERAL AND MINING.")			
GULF CREEK (See "LANDS.")			
GUMLY GUMLY COMMON:—			
Petition from householders, praying that it may be declared a public reserve, presented, 318	4	697	
GWYDIR, THE (See "ELECTORAL.")			
H			
HACKETT AND ARMSTRONG, MESSRS.:—			
Petition from, that they purchased the right, title, and interest in and to certain land, parish of Merran, county of Wakool, and that such purchases have been declared void; presented, 105; Ordered to be printed, 110	4	535	
HAMILTON (See "BY-LAWS.")			
HANCOCK, ROBERT:—			
Letter from the Curator of Intestate Estates, respecting the estate of the late, laid on Table, 425	3	351	
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) respecting the receipt of sum out of estate of, by Mr. Slattery, Curator of Intestate Estates, 565.			
HANSARD:—			
Correspondence respecting proposed establishment of Official Report of Proceedings and Debates in Parliament, laid on Table, 36	2	97	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS:—			
Memorandum of Engineer-in-Chief, respecting a Petition from crews of dredge "Newcastle" and tender "Ajax" for an increase of pay, laid on Table, 152	4	1009	
HARPER, MR. NEIL, J.P. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
HARRINGTON, MISS (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
"HAWKESBURY" (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
HAY (See "RAILWAYS," also "BY-LAWS.")			
HEATON, MR. (See "MEN OF THE TIME AND AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES.")			
"HEREFORD" (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (See "EDUCATION.")			
HOLDEN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
HORDERN AND SONS:—			
Papers respecting seizure of cans of perfumed spirits imported by, laid on Table, 603	2	1247	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGE.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
H			
HOSKINS, THE HONORABLE JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—			
Acceptance of Office as Secretary for Lords announced, 215; Resignation reported, and seat as Member for The Tamar declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
HOSPITALS, COLONIAL :—			
Statistical information respecting, laid on Table, 53.			
HOSPITAL IN MACQUARIE-STREET (See also "SYDNEY INFIRMARY") :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Day</i>), respecting Bill before the House, and representation of the Government on the board meetings, and negatived, 467.			
HOUSE, ADMISSION TO THE BODY OF :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Furnell</i>), That William McArthur, Esquire, Member for Lambeth, in the Imperial Parliament, now present, be accommodated with a chair on the floor of the House, 164.			
HOUSE-RENT TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (See "EDUCATION.")			
HUDSON BROTHERS, MESSRS. :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing contracts obtained, without tender by, with detailed particulars, from November, 1877, to date, 239; Return to Order, laid on Table, 666.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. MacEhane</i>) for Return, showing amount paid to, or other persons, for work done without contract or tender, during the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, and during the time Mr. Sutherland was Minister for Works, in the Government of Mr. Farnell, 566.			
HYDE PARK :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), That Government should take necessary steps to cause the Head Quarters or other Bands to perform two evenings in the week in, 239.			
I			
IMBECILE ASYLUM, NEWCASTLE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. MacEhane</i>) for correspondence, &c., in reference to the birth of a child at, and no Tellers for the Ayes on division, 660.			
IMMIGRATION (See also "CHINESE.")			
Further Return to Address (<i>Session 1876-7</i>), laid on Table, 2, ship "Erato"..... 598			
Do. (do.), respecting ships "Lo Hogue" and "Hawkesbury," laid on Table, 81..... 408			
Do. (do.), respecting ship "Smyrna," laid on Table, 94..... 407			
Do. (do.), do. "Pericles," do. 171..... 413			
Do. (do.), do. "Lo Hogue," do. 207..... 417			
Do. (do.), do. "Hereford," do. 230..... 421			
Do. (do.), do. "Northampton," do. 232..... 427			
Do. (do.), do. "Blair Athole," do. 375..... 431			
Do. (do.), do. "Clyde," do. 454..... 436			
Do. (do.), do. "Ellora," do. 482..... 439			
Do. (do.), do. "Peterborough," do. 564..... 443			
Do. (do.), do. "Samuel Plimsoll," do. 659..... 447			
Report from the Agent for, for 1877, laid on Table, 2..... 379			
Do. 1878, laid on Table, 296..... 385			
List of Articles supplied by Mr. J. Kidman to ship "Smyrna" while in Quarantine, with prices, laid on Table, 119..... 455			
Petition from the Working Men's Defence Association, objecting to further expenditure for, presented, 520..... 457			
Correspondence respecting mismanagement, laid on Table, 545..... 451			
Report of Agent on Vessels arrived and to arrive, laid on Table, 583..... 459			
Motion made (<i>Captain Ouslow</i>) for correspondence having reference to Captains of ships carrying their wives with them, 655.			
IMPERIAL CIVIL SERVICE :—			
Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury respecting, laid on Table, 645..... 3 543			
IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871 :—			
Regulations under, laid on Table, 7, 425..... 7 635, 637			
IMPOUNDING ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Jacob</i>) for leave to bring in, 16; presented and read 1 ^o , 17; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 47; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent Council, 51; returned with amendments, 364; Bill laid aside in consequence of Council inserting new clause which involved a charge upon the Public Revenue, 412.			
IMPOUNDING ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2) :—			
Leave given to bring in on original leave, and read 1 ^o , 420; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with an amendment, and report adopted, 458; read 3 ^o and sent to Council, 462; returned without amendment, 531; assent reported, 542.			
IMPROVEMENTS (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
INFIRM AND DESTITUTE, GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR :—			
Report from Manager of, relative to Expenditure for 1877, laid on Table, 2..... 3 969			
INFIRMARY, SYDNEY (See also "SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY BILL"; also "HOSPITAL IN MACQUARIE-STREET") :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>), That the establishment should be in the highest state of efficiency, and by leave withdrawn, 51.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>), That it is expedient that the Directors should have permission to remove the main buildings in Macquarie-street, 74.			
Letter from Dr. Renwick, Vice-President, respecting the disposal of the materials of the old building, laid on Table, 239..... 3 939			
Correspondence respecting the refusal to admit Christina Ogilvie into, laid on Table, 562..... 3 941			
INQUESTS :—			
Circular Letter to Coroners respecting attendance of Medical Practitioners at, laid on Table, 250..... 3 307			
INQUESTS IN THE MAITLAND DISTRICT :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Eckford</i>) for correspondence between the Government and Dr. Morson, with reference to holding of, 522; Return to Order, laid on Table, 564..... 3 293			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Badger</i>) for correspondence not already published, 628; Return to Order, laid on Table, 666..... 3 399			

REFERENCES TO THE VOICES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
I			
INSANE:—			
Report from Inspector of, for 1877, laid on Table, 57	3	583	
Correspondence respecting the treatment of, and special accommodation for the, in country lock-ups and gaols, laid on Table, 74	3	925	
Report on Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, laid on Table, 220	3	907	
Do. do. for 1878, laid on Table, 310	3	917	
Report on food supplied to, and Gaol, Parramatta, laid on Table, 482	7	673	
Memorial of Attendants regarding evidence given as to the quality of food supplied, laid on Table, 555	3	923	
INSOLVENCY, REQUESTRATED ESTATES:—			
Return to Address (Session 1877-8) laid on Table, 123	3	251	
INSOLVENT COURT, MR. HOOTY, BAILIFF IN:—			
Motion made (Mr. McEldowney) for Return, showing particulars of fees charged and received by, 595; Return to Order, laid on Table, 640	7	583	
INSPECTOR OF LAND OFFICES (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")			
INSPECTORS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")			
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION:—			
SYDNEY:—			
Motion made (Mr. Copeland) for all Correspondence between the Agricultural Society and the Government relative to, 31.			
Motion made (Mr. Copeland) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address, that Government bring in a Bill to provide for holding, and negatived on Division, 47.			
Motion made (Mr. Hartley, Hartley) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address, that £8,000 be appropriated for special prizes in connection with, and by leave withdrawn, 89.			
Motion made (Mr. Fitzpatrick) for Committee of the Whole for Address, &c., that there be granted to the Agricultural Society of New South Wales an amount equal to sum raised by private contributions (not exceeding £10,000) to enable that Society to hold an, 96; House in Committee, point of Order reported, on an Amendment to remove the condition of payment, and on which the Chairman had given his opinion that it was in Order; Mr. Speaker ruled that the Amendment could not be moved, and Committee resumed, Resolution reported and agreed to, 100.			
Motion made (Mr. Fitzpatrick) for copy of letter of the Colonial Architect to the Colonial Secretary, submitting plan or sketch of, 462; Return to Order, laid on Table, 462	7	655	
Statement respecting iron supplied by Mr. Macintosh for, laid on Table, 492	7	861	
Motion made (Mr. Farnell) for copies of agreement or contract or other papers in reference to the arrangement made with Mr. John Young for supervision of erection of, 492; Return to Order, laid on Table, 555	7	657	
Copy of letter from the Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Colonial Architect in reference to, laid on Table, 600	7	653	
PARIS:—			
Motion made (Mr. McEldowney) for copies of Papers, &c., in reference to the appointment of the Commissioner and Secretary to, 323; Return to Order, laid on Table, 421	7	663	
INTERUPTION TO PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE:—			
Crown Lands Bill, 164.			
INTOXICATING LIQUORS (See "SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.")			
INVENTIONS, LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF:—			
Return in continuation of Address, laid on Table, 555	6	937	
INVERELL (See "BY-LAWS.")			
INVERELL FREE CHURCH OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA LAND SALE BILL:—			
Assent to, reported (passed in Session 1877-8), 19.			
IRON, SALE OF OLD:—			
Motion made (Mr. Sutherland) for Papers having reference to, to D. Williams, Esquire, 420; Return to Order, laid on Table, 666	6	330	
ISLANDERS SHIPPING ENGAGEMENT BILL:—			
Received from Council and read 1 ^o , 147; Order of the Day postponed, 229, 240, 304; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 626; read 3 ^o and returned to Council, 631; Message from Council agreeing to Amendments, 637; Assent reported, 654.			
ITALIAN TARIFF:—			
Despatch respecting laid on Table, 612	2	1253	
J			
JAMES, MR. H. K. (See "REGISTERS.")			
JAYA (See "TELEGRAPH.")			
JEFFS, SAMUEL, THE CASE OF (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
JERILDERIE:—			
Motion made (Mr. Harbours) for Return, showing quantity of Land within a radius of 50 miles of, sold during the past seven years, 486; Return to Order, laid on Table, 612	4	521	
JOSEPH, HYAM (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
JUNEE (See "RAILWAYS.")			
JURORS FEES (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
JURY LISTS, DENILIQUEIN:—			
Petition from the Inhabitants of the Towns and District of the Murray complaining of the present mode of compiling, presented, 22; ordered to be printed, 26	3	179	
Return to Order (Session 1877-8), laid on Table, 51	3	135	
Motion made (Mr. Hartley, Hartley) for a Select Committee to inquire into action taken by Magistrates, Deniliquin, in revising, appointed by Ballot, 89; Names added, 245; Motion made (Mr. Hartley, Hartley) for leave to visit Deniliquin and sit during any adjournment, and negatived, 284; Report brought up, 522	3	141	
Motion made (Mr. Hartley, Hartley) for Committee of the Whole, that £250 be placed on Additional Estimate for 1879 to defray expenses of witnesses before Select Committee, 172; Order of the Day postponed, 216; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 221.			
JUSTICES ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL:—			
Motion made (Mr. Dangar) for leave to bring in, 67; presented and read 1 ^o , 70; Order of the Day postponed, 105, 123, 138, 216, 222, 261; Motion made for 2 ^o , 273; and negatived on Division, 280; Order of the Day discharged, on Division, and Bill withdrawn, 290.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOLES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. V—SESSION 1878-9.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
J		
JUSTICES APPEAL BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Terry</i>) for leave to bring in, 22; presented and read 1 ^o , 22; Order of the Day postponed, 47; Motion made for 2 ^o and negatived, Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 105.		
K		
KELLEHER AND FITZGERALD, CLAIM OF MESSRS. (See "POLICE.")		
KELLY AND WOODS (See "RESERVES.")		
KEMPSEY (See "TELEGRAPH.")		
KERR, ANDREW TAYLOR, ESQUIRE:—		
Return of, as Member for Orange, reported, 325; sworn, 329.		
KERR, THOMAS, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
KIDMAN, MR. CHARLES:—		
Disorderly conduct of, in gallery, 342, 376, 398.		
KIDMAN, MR. JAMES:—		
List of articles supplied by, to the immigrant ship " <i>Smyrna</i> ," and prices of same, while in Quarantine, laid on Table, 119	7	455
Correspondence respecting quantity and quality of supplies by, laid on Table, 375	7	761
KING'S FALLS (See "BRIDGES.")		
KINGSGROVE (See "ROADS.")		
L		
LACHLAN THE (See "ELECTORAL.")		
LACKEY, THE HONORABLE JOHN, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—		
Acceptance of office as Secretary for Public Works announced, 215; Resignation reported, and Seat as a Member for Central Cumberland declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.		
"LA HOUE" (See "IMMIGRATION.")		
LAING, MR. JOHN:—		
Return showing amount received by, as master of dredge " <i>Samson</i> ," laid on Table, 482	4	1003
Information respecting, laid on Table, 538, 663	4	1005, 1007
LAKE MACQUARIE, NET FISHING IN:—		
Petition from residents in favour of, presented, 411	7	965
LAKEMAN AND ARMSTRONG, MESSRS.:—		
Petition from, that they applied, under the 25th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, to purchase lands, parish of Windowran, county of Wakool, and that their applications were refused, presented, 105; ordered to be printed, 109	4	537
LAKEMAN, ARMSTRONG, AND COUPER (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
LANDS (See also "CROWN LANDS," also "LAND LAWS," also "RAILWAYS"):—		
AT CORNER OF PITT AND BRIDGE STREETS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), that Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, on which Commercial Chambers are built, and Progress Report of last Session referred, 18.		
OFFICE, DISPUTED DECLARATIONS BY MEMBERS:—		
Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for all papers relating to any disputed declarations made in reference to conditional purchases by Members of Parliament, 22.		
TAKEN FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES:—		
Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for a Return showing extent, names of owners, amounts demanded, paid, costs in arbitration cases, &c., 36; Return to Order, laid on Table, 337	5	191
ADJOINING THE GENERAL POST OFFICE:—		
Further correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 60	5	691
APPLICATIONS FOR, AT GULF CREEK:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), for all papers, minutes, &c., relating to, of Messrs. Banks, Lester, and Farquhar, and also of Messrs. Griffiths and Gaffney, 77; Return to Order laid on Table, 260	4	745
AGENTS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) that no Land Agent be allowed to hold personal interviews with the Minister for Lands, Heads of Departments, or Clerks, on Land Agency business; and all business be by letter only, and negatived, on Division, 110.		
OFFICE AT ALBURY:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Thompson</i>) for copies of Reports, &c., relating to irregularities in, 315; Return to Order laid on Table, 331	4	505
DEPARTMENT:—		
Correspondence respecting resignation of Mr. James Thomson on Royal Commission laid on Table, 160; Correspondence relating to the appointment of a Board to inquire into working of, laid on Table, 283	4	213, 195
Report of Royal Commission, laid on Table, 331	4	1
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for particulars of appointments in, made by him, 337; Return to Order, laid on Table, 417	3	547
Return showing number of officers and servants employed in connection with, during 1878, laid on Table, 434	3	511
Returns showing number of persons dismissed and appointed since Mr. Hoskins took office, laid on Table, 659	3	561
APPOINTMENTS IN CONDITIONAL SALES BRANCH:—		
Copy of application for twenty-two additional clerks, laid on Table, 953	3	509
OFFICE AT ULLALA:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for correspondence having reference to appointment of, 482.		
OFFICERS, ARMIDALE, WALCHA, GLEN INNES, INVERELL, BINGERA, AND WARRIALDA:—		
Return (<i>in completion</i>) showing the total area of land selected, and number of selections made from 1 March, 1877, to 1 March, 1878, laid on Table, 692	4	305, 307
OFFICE AT CONDOROLIN:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Coonan</i>) for copies of petitions, letters, &c., having reference to establishment of, 430.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
L		
LANDS (continued):—		
APPOINTMENTS IN DEPARTMENT OF:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for particulars of, 431.		
DISTRICT ARMIDALE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for correspondence having reference to sub-division of, 482.		
SOLD TO MR. DINNIS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for correspondence, minutes, &c., in reference to, 515.		
CONTAINING SPECIAL RESERVATIONS:—		
Papers respecting Old Grants of, laid on Table, 609	4	485
ALIENATED DURING THE YEAR 1878:—		
Return showing and the number of conditional purchases transferred, lapsed, and forfeited during the same year, laid on Table, 554	4	421
TAKEN UP BY MR. SMITH FOR SERICULTURE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to, 546.		
SALES AT ARMIDALE, WALONGA, &c.:—		
Returns (<i>in part</i>) to Order (Session 1877-8) laid on Table, 581	4	305, 307
LANDS ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL (See also CROWN LANDS BILL):—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hoskins</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 225; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 240; presented and read 1 ^o , 268; Order of the Day postponed, 316, 398, 421; Motion made for 2 ^o , and Debate adjourned, 431; Debate resumed and adjourned, 435; Amendment on Motion for 2 ^o proposed, and debate adjourned, 445; amendment negatived, 450; read, 2 ^o and committed, 450; House again in Committee, 468, 475; Message, No. 16, 483; House again in Committee, 494, 486, 483, 505, 511, 515, 523; Order of the Day postponed 526, 531; House again in Committee, 539, 542, 546; reported with Amendments, 546; recommitted and further considered in Committee, 551; further considered in Committee and reported, 2 ^o , with further Amendments, 555; recommitted, 2 ^o , further considered in Committee, reported, 3 ^o , with a further Amendment, and report adopted, 559; Motion made for 3 ^o , and Mr. Greenwood challenged votes of Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. Baker on Division, and Motions negatived, 569; read, 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 569	4	525
Petition from Upper Darling Districts against certain provisions in, presented, 379	4	531
Petition from Henry Brown, Chairman of Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney against the Bill, presented, 526	4	533
LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT DECLARATORY BILL:—		
Received from Council and read, 1 ^o , 659.		
LAND LAWS:—		
ADMINISTRATION OF THE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Baker</i>) That the delay in reforming the, is productive of great loss, and that Government should make such changes as will expedite the transaction of business, &c., and negatived, 22.		
Petition from Free Selectors and Residents of District of Young, that a Bill may be introduced to remedy certain defects in, as to improved conditional purchases, presented, 177	4	529
AMENDMENT OF THE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for Committee of the Whole, to consider Resolutions, and Debate interrupted by Government business, 332; Order of the Day postponed, 343, 371, 412, 478; Debate resumed and Motion negatived, 534.		
LAND ORDERS (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
LANG, THE LATE JOHN DUNMORE, WIDOW OF:—		
Motion made (<i>Sir John Robertson</i>) for Committee of the Whole, to consider Address to Governor, that £3,000 be placed on Supplementary Estimates for, 157; Order of the Day discharged, 173.		
LAYFIELD, GRAY, AND OTHERS (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
LEARY, JOSEPH, ESQUIRE:—		
Leave of absence to, 545.		
LEAVE OF ABSENCE:—		
Motion made (<i>Sir John Robertson</i>) for, for remainder of present Session to Member for East Sydney, Mr. Stuart, and Member for Orange, Mr. Combes, previous Question moved, and by leave withdrawn, original Question by leave withdrawn, 172.		
To Mr. Dangar, 511.		
To Mr. Leary, 545.		
LECTURES IN DARLINGHURST GAOL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Harley, Hartley</i>) that instructions be issued that the Rotunda be opened on Saturdays for, and negatived, 17.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Shepherd</i>) for copies of all letters, documents, &c., having reference to, and by leave withdrawn, 68.		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 188	3	1395
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, THE:—		
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) respecting frustration of labours of Assembly by, principle of nomination in consultation of, and introduction of Bill to make it responsible to the people, 650; Contingent Amendment moved (<i>Mr. Buchanan</i>) to abolish, and that a single Chamber is preferable to an elective second Chamber, and Debate adjourned, 650; Debate resumed, Amendment negatived, and original Motion agreed to, 655.		
Return showing names of Members of, with dates of appointment, laid on Table, 659	2	107
LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF INVENTIONS:—		
Return in continuation of Address adopted on 19 May, 1861, a.m., laid on Table, 555	6	937
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (See "BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.")		
LIBRARY COMMITTEE:—		
Sessional Order, B, 228.		
LICENSED PUBLICANS ACT (See "SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")		
LICENSING ACT (See "PUBLICANS LICENSING ACT.")		
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:—		
Message informing Assembly of assumption of the Government by, 361	2	1
LIGHT-HOUSES:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing names of vessels cleared at ports of Sydney and Newcastle, for ports coming under agreement with Victoria, for maintenance of certain, 510;		
Returns (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 683	4	975
LISMORE (See "DISTRICT COURT, LISMORE.")		
LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE:—		
Returns of, for year ending 31 March, 1879, laid on Table, 592	7	627

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.
	VOL. PAGE.
L	
LOAN BILL (See "METROPOLITAN GUARANTEED LOAN BILL"; also "PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL.")	
LOAN ESTIMATES (See "ESTIMATES.")	
LOAN FUNDS AMALGAMATION BILL:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) for leave to bring in, 397; presented and read 1 ^o , 398; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 404; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 411; returned without Amendment, 434; Assent reported, 449.	
LOAN, PUBLIC:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) for correspondence respecting, recently placed on the market at the minimum of 97 per cent., 510; Return to Order laid on Table, 603; Further Return laid on Table, 630	2 1171, 1181
LOCK-UPS (See "INSANE.")	
LONG BAY (See "RESERVES.")	
LUNACY BILL:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 8; House in Committee, resolution agreed to, Message from Governor, and Bill presented and read 1 ^o , 18; read 2 ^o , committed, Message referred, 36; House again in Committee, 41, 54; reported with Amendments, 54; recommitted, reported 2 ^o , with further Amendments, and Report adopted, 71; read 3 ^o , passed and sent to Council, 74; returned with Amendments, 183; Order of the Day postponed, 204; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 229; Assent reported, 249.	
Petition from G. A. Tucker, alleging that his position as proprietor of a licensed house is affected by the Bill before Parliament, and praying relief, presented, 41; ordered to be printed, 46.	
LUNATIC (See "INSANE"; also "PARRAMATTA LUNATIC ASYLUM.")	3 931
M	
MACINTOSH, JOHN, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—	
Statement respecting iron supplied by, for the Exhibition Building, laid on Table, 492	7 661
MACLEAY, MESSRS. CLARK AND (See "CROWN LANDS.")	
MACLEAY RIVER:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. R. R. Smith</i>) for letters, petitions, surveys, reports, &c., respecting draining flooded lands, 192.	
MACPHERSON (See "POLICE.")	
MACQUARIE-STREET LAND RESUMPTION BILL:—	
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 599; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 613; presented and read 1 ^o , 613; Message No. 39, 618; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 636; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 631; returned without Amendment, 646; Assent reported, 657	7 881
MAGISTRATES, POLICE, OR STIPENDIARY (See "POLICE.")	
MAIL SERVICE (See "POSTAL.")	
MAITLAND (See also "ELECTORAL.") :—	
INQUESTS IN THE DISTRICT OF:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. Kekford</i>) for correspondence between the Government and Dr. Morson, in reference to holding of, 522; Return to Order, laid on Table, 564	3 293
Motion made (<i>Mr. Badger</i>) for correspondence not already published, 628; Return to Order, laid on Table, 666	3 299
MAIZE (See "STANDARD WEIGHT FOR MAIZE BILL.")	
MANAGEMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. O'Connor</i>) respecting unsatisfactory state of, and withdrawn, 596.	
MANILLA, BRIDGE OVER THE NAMOI AT:—	
Petition from residents for, presented, 526.	5 1023
MANNING, MR. JAMES (See "WATER SUPPLY.")	
MANNING RIVER OYSTER BEDS:—	
Inspector's reports on, laid on Table, 562	7 925
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Browne</i>) for further correspondence relating to, 629.	
MARRIAGES (See "REGISTERS"; also "CLERGY RETURNS TRANSFER BILL.")	
MARRIED WOMEN'S RELIEF BILL:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. Windeyer</i>) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 ^o , 12; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 122; motion made that Bill be read 3 ^o , and Debate adjourned, 135; Debate further adjourned, 173; Order of the Day postponed, 215; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 220; returned with Amendments, 289; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 327; Assent reported, 362.	
MARINE PARADE (See "DOUBLE BAY.")	
MARSUPIALS:—	
Petition from residents of New England District that large tracts of country are rendered valueless by reason of the ravages of, presented, 22; ordered to be printed, 27	7 891
Petition from residents of New England District, with similar prayer, presented, 81; ordered to be printed, 83	7 893
Petition from residents of The Gwydir District, with similar prayer, presented, 160	7 899
MARSUPIALS DESTRUCTION BILL:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dillon</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in, and no Tellers for the Noes on division, 90; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 106; Message No. 15, recommending, 128; presented and read 1 ^o , 220; read 2 ^o and committed, 245; Order of the Day postponed, 261, 296, 329, 349, 371, 412; House again in Committee and House counted out, 459; Order of the Day postponed, 494, 535; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 603	7 895
MATRIMONIAL CAUSES (See "COSTS IN MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.")	
MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—	
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>), for leave to bring in, 22; presented and read 1 ^o , 23; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, 47; Order of the Day postponed, 52; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 67; returned without Amendment, 242; reserved for Royal Assent, 267.	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
	VOL.		PAGE.
M			
MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT ACT:—			
Despatch disallowing, laid on Table, 7	7		859
McARTHUR, WILLIAM, ESQUIRE:—			
Member of the House of Commons, admitted to the Body of the House, 164.			
McCULLOCH, ANDREW HARDIE, JUNR., ESQUIRE, M.P. (See UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE DISTRIBUTION BILL.)			
McDONALD RIVER (See "BRIDGES.")			
McDOUGALL, MR. ANDREW:—			
Petition from, respecting grant of land alleged to have been promised him by Sir Thomas Brisbane presented, 635	4		541
McEVROY, MR. EDWARD (See "TELEGRAPH.")			
MEDICAL BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Dr. Bowker</i>) for leave to bring in Bill, 46; presented and read 1 ^o , 268; Order of the Day postponed, 349; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 370.			
Petition from Sydney, Bathurst, and West Maitland against, presented, 349	7		961
Petition from Pharmaceutical Council praying for certain Amendments in, presented, 583	7		969
MEDICAL BILL (No. 2):—			
Motion made (<i>Dr. Bowker</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 444; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 458; read 1 ^o , 459; Order of the Day postponed, 493, 535; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 593.			
MEDCALF, CRIMINAL CONDEMNED FOR RAPE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
MEETING OF THE HOUSE:—			
Ringings of Bell before (<i>Sessional Order</i>), 8.			
MEMBERS:—			
Of Legislative Assembly as Witness before Select Committee (Underwood's Estate Distribution Bill), 36, 37.			
Of Legislative Council do. (<i>Mudgess Turf Club Bill</i>), 274.			
Sworn, 1, 219 (1), 254, 329, 353.			
Of Elections and Qualifications Committee sworn by the Clerk, 27, 31, 47, 51, 239, 240.			
LAND TAKEN UP BY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for Return showing names of, who have taken up land by after auction selection, 331.			
EMPLOYMENT OF BY THE GOVERNMENT:—			
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) to rescind Resolution of 21st December, 1875, which prohibited, and negatived, 404.			
CONDITIONAL PURCHASERS HELD BY:—			
Return respecting, laid on Table, 609	4		309
MEN OF THE TIME, AND AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES:—			
Correspondence relating to the printing and publication of at the Government Printing Office, laid on Table, 454	7		905
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) respecting, and Debate interrupted by Government business, 484; Debate resumed, previous Question moved and withdrawn, and Question amended, 492.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for correspondence between the Government and Mr. Hcaton, with respect to the printing and publication of, 568; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603	7		909
Motion made (<i>Mr. O'Connor</i>) for correspondence received by the Government between 26 June and 1 July inclusive, 619; Return to Order, laid on Table, 646.	7		917
MERRIWA CREEK (See "BRIDGES.")			
MESSAGES:—			
TRANSMISSION OF, BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES:—			
Sessional Order passed, 7.			
FROM THE GOVERNOR:—			
Summoning Assembly to Council, 1, 667.			
Taken into consideration in the House, 259.			
No. 1. Lunacy Bill, 13.			
2. Assent to Inverell Free Church of Eastern Australia Land Sale Bill (passed Session 1877-8), 19.			
3. Sydney Corporation Bill, 36	7		199
4. Patent Bill, 51	6		1125
5. Stock Sale Yards Bill, 53.			
6. Customs Regulation Bill, 54.			
7. Crown Lands Bill, 94	4		523
8. Duplication of the Port Darwin Telegraph Cable, 94	5		807
9. Water and Sewerage Bill, 94	7		113
10. Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 99	2		3
11. Estimates of Expenditure for 1879, and Supplementary Estimates for 1878 and previous years, 114	2		121
12. Clergy Returns Transfer Bill, 124	7		877
13. Assent to Grape-vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill, 128			
14. Roads Bill, 128	5		987
15. Marsupials Destruction Bill, 129	7		895
16. Water Conservation Bill, 129	7		107
17. Municipalities Act Amendment Bill, 133	7		179
18. Copyright Bill, 141	7		887
19. Assent to The Glebe Borough Bill, 160.			
20. Do. Tonnage Rates and Public Wharfs Amendment Bill, 161.			
21. Do. Costs in Matrimonial Causes Bill, 184.			
22. Do. Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Incorporation Acts Extension Bill, 185.			
23. Further Supplementary Estimate for 1878, 186	2		327
24. Vote of Credit (proposed change of Administration), 204	2		1201
25. Do. (do.), 215	2		1203
26. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 219.			
27. Vote of Credit (January, and International Exhibition, &c.), 224	2		1205
28. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), 239.			
29. Do. Clergy Returns Transfer Bill, 239.			
30. Do. Lunacy Bill, 249.			
31. Do. Parramatta Town Hall Bill, 249.			
32. Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, 250	7		461

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
M			
MESSAGES (continued) :—			
FROM THE GOVERNOR (continued) :—			
33. Provision for further expenses in Sydney Corporation Bill, 250	7		201
34. Requesting withdrawal of Estimates for 1878-9, 259	2		329
35. Estimates of Expenditure for 1879, and Supplementary Estimates for 1878 and previous years, 259	2		331
36. Reserving for Royal Assent Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, 267.			
37. Estimates of Expenditure on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 268	2		547
38. Vote of Credit (February, &c.), 301	2		1207
39. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), 306.			
40. Do. Redmond's Estate Bill, 306.			
41. Do. Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill, 306.			
42. Do. Felons Apprehension Bill, 318.			
43. Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 337	3		353
44. Assent to Animals Protection Bill, 339.			
45. Do. Moore's Estate Bill, 339.			
FROM THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—			
1. Assumption of the Government of the Colony by Sir Alfred Stephen, 361	2		1
2. Redfern to Hunter-street Tramway Bill, 361	5		451
3. Metropolitan Railway Extension Bill, 361	5		245
4. Assent to City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill, 361.			
5. Do. Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill, 362.			
6. Do. Married Women's Relief Bill, 362.			
7. Vote of Credit (March), 381	2		1209
8. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), 388.			
9. Do. Felons Apprehension Act Amendment Bill, 395.			
10. Do. Adulteration of Food Prevention Bill, 395.			
11. Do. Small Debts Acts Further Extension Bill, 430.			
12. Vote of Credit (April), 443	2		1211
13. Assent to Loan Funds Amalgamation Bill, 449.			
14. Do. Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), 453.			
15. Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill, 483	4		525
16. Assent to Redfern to Hunter-street Tramway Bill, 486.			
17. Do. Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 510.			
18. Do. Customs Regulation Bill, 510.			
19. Do. Copyright Bill, 510.			
20. Do. Bank Liabilities and Assets Publication Act Extension Bill, 525.			
21. Vote of Credit (May), 541	2		1213
22. Assent to Contractors Debts Bill, 542.			
23. Do. Impounding Act Amendment Bill (No. 2), 542.			
24. Do. Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 6), 550.			
25. Do. City of Sydney Improvement Bill, 550.			
26. Requesting return of portion of Estimates having reference to public instruction, with a view to substitution of Amended Estimate, 564	2		553
27. Supreme Court Temporary Judge Bill, 568	3		355
28. Assent to Transfer of Conditional Purchases Declaratory Bill, 575.			
29. Do. Patents Law Amendment Bill, 586.			
30. Do. Cohen's Hoarding Bill, 588.			
31. Additional Estimates of Expenditure for 1879, and Further Supplementary Estimates for 1878 and previous years, 589	2		555
32. Further Estimate of Expenditure on account of Public Works and other Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 589	2		573
33. Vote of Credit (June), 603	2		1215
34. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 7), 609.			
35. Do. Supreme Court Temporary Judge Bill, 609.			
36. Sydney International Exhibition Bill, 612.			
37. Further Estimate for 1879 on account of Public Works, 612	2		579
38. Further Estimate of Expenditure on account of Public Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 617	2		585
39. Macquarie-street Land Resumption Bill, 618	7		581
40. Assent to Sydney Corporation Bill, 627.			
41. Metropolitan Guaranteed Loan Bill, 632	2		1199
42. Loan Estimate for 1879, 636	2		591
43. Additional Loan Estimate for 1879, 640	2		597
44. Assent to Waratah Council Chambers Resumption Bill, 643.			
45. Do. Duty on Gold Abolition Bill, 643.			
46. Do. Islanders Shipping Engagement Bill, 654.			
47. Do. Metropolitan Guaranteed Loan Bill, 657.			
48. Do. Sydney International Exhibition Bill, 657.			
49. Do. Macquarie-street Land Resumption Bill, 657.			
FROM ASSEMBLY TO COURTS :—			
Transmitting Grape-vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill, 40.			
Impounding Act Amendment Bill, 51.			
Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, 67.			
Lunacy Bill, 74.			
Drunkards Punishment Act Amendment Bill, 77.			
The Glebe Borough Bill, 89.			
Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 114.			
Tonnage Rates and Public Wharfs Amendment Bill, 119.			
Clergy Returns Transfer Bill, 138.			
Costs in Matrimonial Causes Bill, 141.			
Customs Regulation Bill, 146.			
Parramatta Town Hall Bill, 157.			
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary Bill, 167.			
City of Sydney Improvement Bill, 177.			
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 217.			

M

MESSAGES (*continued*) :—FROM ASSEMBLY TO COUNCIL (*continued*) :—

- Transmitting Married Women's Relief Bill, 220.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), 226.
 Small Debts Act Further Extension Bill, 224.
 Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill, 224.
 Redmond's Estate Bill, 228.
 City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill, 264.
 Felons Apprehension Bill, 293.
 Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill, 302.
 Bank Liabilities and Assets Publication Act Extension Bill, 302.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), 303.
 Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 358.
 Patents Law Amendment Bill, 365.
 Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, 366.
 Copyright Bill, 376.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), 384.
 Sydney Corporation Bill, 393.
 Loan Funds Amalgamation Bill, 411.
 Transfer of Conditional Purchases Declaratory Bill, 421.
 Redfern to Hunter-street Tramway Bill, 425.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), 451.
 Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 462.
 Impounding Act Amendment Bill (No. 2), 462.
 Contractors Debts Bill, 493.
 Cohen's Enabling Bill, 511.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 6), 543.
 Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill, 569.
 Supreme Court Temporary Judge Bill, 576.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 7), 604.
 Waratah Council Chambers Resumption Bill, 617.
 Macquarie-street Land Resumption Bill, 631.
 Duty on Gold Abolition Bill, 631.
 Appropriation Bill, 636.
 Metropolitan Guaranteed Loan Bill, 636.
 Sydney International Exhibition Bill, 636.
 Public Works Loan Bill, 655.
- Returning Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Incorporation Acts Extension Bill, without Amendment, 164.
 Moore's Estate Bill, with an Amendment, 264.
 Animals Protection Bill, with Amendments, 274.
 Felons Apprehension Act Amendment Bill, without Amendment, 365.
 Adulteration of Food Prevention Bill, without Amendment, 376.
 Islanders Shipping Engagement Bill, with Amendments, 631.
- Agreeing to Amendments in Clergy Returns Transfer Bill, 225.
 Lunacy Bill, 229.
 Parramatta Town Hall Bill, 232.
 Redmond's Estate Bill, 280.
 Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill, 285.
 Married Women's Relief Bill, 327.
 City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill, 328.
 Redfern to Hunter-street Tramway Bill, 468.
 Customs Regulation Bill, 484.
 Bank Liabilities and Assets Publication Act Extension Bill, 492.
 Cohen's Enabling Bill, 562.
 Patents Law Amendment Bill, 573.
 Supreme Court Temporary Judge Bill, 600.
- Agreeing to some Amendments, amending others, and proposing a new Clause in the Felons Apprehension Bill, 306.
 Agreeing to Amendment in new Clause inserted by Assembly consequent on Council's Amendments in the Felons Apprehension Bill, 307.
- Amending an Amendment, disagreeing from Amendments, and agreeing to the remainder, in the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 318.
- Insisting on disagreement from Council's Amendment in the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, and requesting Free Conference, 405.
- Desiring to be informed of the action of the Council with respect to the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 454.
- Disagreeing from an Amendment, and agreeing to the other Amendments in the Small Debts Act Further Extension Bill, 332.
- Not insisting upon disagreement from Council's Amendment in the Small Debts Act Further Extension Bill, 412.
- Disagreeing from and agreeing to Amendments in the Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 418.
- Still insisting upon its disagreements in the Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, and expressing dissent with terms of Message of 24th April, 472.
- Agreeing to some, disagreeing from others, and amending one of the Council's Amendments in the Sydney Corporation Bill, 527.
- Agreeing to the Amendment last proposed by the Council, with an Amendment, in the Sydney Corporation Bill, 570.
- Not insisting upon Amendment upon Council's Amendment, and agreeing to the Council's Amendments upon the further proviso in the Sydney Corporation Bill, 600.
- Agreeing to some, and amending an Amendment in the City of Sydney Improvement Bill, 539.
- Disagreeing from some and agreeing to the other Amendments in the Transfer of Conditional Purchases Declaratory Bill, 539.
- Granting leave to Member of Legislative Assembly to appear as Witness before Select Committee of Legislative Council on Underwood's Estate Distribution Bill, 37.
- Asking leave for Member of Legislative Council to appear as Witness before Select Committee of Legislative Assembly on Mudgee Turf Club Bill, 274.

M

MESSAGES (continued):—

FROM COUNCIL TO ASSEMBLY:—

- Transmitting Underwood's Estate Distribution Bill, 36.
 Birds and Animals Protection Bill, 37.
 Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Incorporation Acts Extension Bill, 96.
 Bankers Books and Cheques Bill, 135.
 Islanders Shipping Engagement Bill, 147.
 Adulteration of Food Prevention Bill, 147.
 Moore's Estate Bill, 228.
 Felons Apprehension Act Amendment Bill, 343.
 The Equity Bill, 464.
 Criminals Commuted Punishment Bill, 646.
 Lands Acts Amendment Act Declaratory Bill, 659.
- Returning Grape-vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill, without Amendment, 100.
 The Glebe Borough Bill, without Amendment, 147.
 Tonnage Rates and Public Wharfs Amendment Bill, without Amendment, 150.
 Costs in Matrimonial Causes Bill, without Amendment, 163.
 Clergy Returns Transfer Bill, with Amendments, 192.
 Lunacy Bill, with Amendments, 193.
 Parramatta Town Hall Bill, with Amendments, 204.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, without Amendment, 217.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), without Amendment, 229.
 Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, without Amendment, 242.
 Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill, with Amendments, 268.
 Redmond's Estate Bill, with an Amendment, 268.
 Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, with Amendments, 275.
 Married Women's Relief Bill, with Amendments, 288.
 Small Debts Act Further Extension Bill, with Amendments, 289.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), without Amendment, 303.
 Felons Apprehension Bill, with Amendments, 303.
 City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill, with Amendments, 318.
 Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill, without Amendment, 338.
 Impounding Act Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 364.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), without Amendment, 385.
 Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, with Amendments, 398.
 Loan Funds Amalgamation Bill, without Amendment, 434.
 Patents Law Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 444.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), without Amendment, 455.
 Redfern to Hunter-street Tramway Bill, with Amendments, 455.
 Bank Liabilities and Assets Publication Act Extension Bill, with Amendments, 463.
 Customs Regulation Bill, with Amendments, 463.
 Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, without Amendment, 486.
 Copyright Bill, without Amendment, 486.
 City of Sydney Improvement Bill, with Amendments, 497.
 Sydney Corporation Bill, with Amendments, 504.
 Contractors Debts Bill, without Amendment, 526.
 Transfer of Conditional Purchases Declaratory Bill, with Amendments, 526.
 Impounding Act Amendment Bill (No. 2), without Amendment, 531.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 6), without Amendment, 546.
 Cohen's Enabling Bill, with Amendments, 549.
 Supreme Court Temporary Judge Bill, with an Amendment, 596.
 Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 7), without Amendment, 604.
 Duty on Gold Abolition Bill, without Amendment, 640.
 Waratah Council Chambers Resumption Bill, without Amendment, 640.
 Metropolitan Guaranteed Loan Bill, without Amendment, 646.
 Sydney International Exhibition Bill, without Amendment, 646.
 Appropriation Bill, without Amendment, 646.
 Macquarie-street Land Resumption Bill, without Amendment, 646.
 Public Works Loan Bill, without Amendment, 666.
- Agreeing to Amendments in Moore's Estate Bill, 276.
 Agreeing to Amendments in the Animals Protection Bill, 302.
 Agreeing to Amendments on Council's Amendments and to consequential new clause, but proposes to amend new clause, in the Felons Apprehension Bill, 307.
 Agreeing to Amendment on Council's Amendment, not insisting on others, and insisting on another, in the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 350.
 Agreeing to Free Conference on the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 421.
 Informing of the course adopted by the Council in not considering the report of its own Managers of the Free Conference on the disagreements between the two Houses on the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, reported by Mr. Speaker, and removed from the records, on the motion of Sir Henry Parkes, 511.
 Insisting upon Amendment in the Small Debts Act Further Extension Bill, 388.
 Insisting upon its Amendments disagreed to by the Assembly in the Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 455.
 Adhering to Amendments in the Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, and Bill laid aside, 512.
 Agreeing to Assembly's Amendment upon the Council's Amendments in the City of Sydney Improvement Bill, 539.
 Not insisting upon its Amendments disagreed to by the Assembly in the Transfer of Conditional Purchases Declaratory Bill, 539.
 Not insisting upon its Amendment disagreed to by the Assembly, proposing another Amendment, and agreeing to the Assembly's Amendment upon the Council's Amendment, in the Sydney Corporation Bill, 559.
 Disagreeing from Assembly's Amendment upon the Council's Amendment, and agreeing to Assembly's Amendment upon the Council's Amendment with an Amendment in the Sydney Corporation Bill, 588.
 Agreeing to Amendments in the Islanders Shipping Engagement Bill, 637.
 Granting leave to Member of Legislative Council to appear and be examined before Select Committee of Assembly on the Mudgoc Turf Club Bill, 276.
 Requesting that leave be given to examine Member of Assembly before Select Committee of Council on Underwood's Estate Distribution Bill, 36.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
M		
METHODIST CHURCH BILL (See "PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH BILL.")		
METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS (See "STOCK SALE YARDS BILL.")		
METROPOLITAN GUARANTEED LOAN BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 613; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 625; presented and read 1 ^o , 625; Message No. 41, 632; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 633; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 636; returned without Amendment, 646; Assent reported, 657	2	1199
METROPOLITAN RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Lackey</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 274; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 289; presented and read 1 ^o , 328; Order of the Day postponed, 358; Message No. 3, 361; Motion made for 2 ^o and Debate adjourned, 380; read 2 ^o and committed, 398	5	245
METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BILL (See also "WATER AND SEWERAGE BILL") :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 8.		
MERRIWA CREEK (See "BRIDGES.")		
METHODIST CHURCH (See "PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.")		
MIDNIGHT:—		
SITTINGS AFTER:—58, 115, 120, 143, 173, 324, 333, 338, 344, 355, 366, 376, 380, 385, 394, 404, 418, 422, 435, 439, 445, 450, 468, 472, 475, 484, 486, 489, 506, 511, 515, 523, 526, 531, 539, 542, 546, 551, 555, 559, 566, 570, 582, 584, 589, 597, 600, 604, 640, 651.		
MILBURN CREEK COPPER MINE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for copy of the Report of the Geological Surveyor on, 603; Return to Order, laid on Table, 609	4	861
MILITARY (See also "DEFENCES OF THE COLONY"; also "VOLUNTEERS") :—		
MAJOR SPALDING:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McKillop</i>) for correspondence, memorandums, relating to insolvency of, and negatived, 610.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McKillop</i>) respecting position of, in, and negatived, 646.		
MILITARY AND CIVIL CRICKET GROUND:—		
Return to Order (<i>Sessio</i> s 1877-8), laid on Table, 534	7	92
MINERAL AND MINING (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—		
RENT IN ARREAR ON LEASES.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dillon</i>) for Return of all lands forfeited during last four years, and of lands now held by Lessees and not forfeited, 46; Return to Order, laid on Table, 273		839
PETER GRIMLY'S SELECTION AT IRONBARKS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. O'Connor</i>) for copies of all correspondence, &c., between Mining Department and P. Grimly respecting, 67; Return to Order, laid on Table, 133		841
MINING ACT OF 1874:—		
Regulations under, for cutting Water-races through leased lands, laid on Table, 109		903
COAL MINES REGULATION ACT OF 1876:—		
Opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Windyver on certain points submitted by the Honorable the Minister for Mines, 39 Vic. No. 31, laid on Table, 224.	4	
Opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Dalley, on certain points submitted by the Honorable Minister for Mines, 39 Vic. No. 31, laid on Table, 224.		
LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED OR CONVERTED INTO CONDITIONAL PURCHASES:—		
Return showing the number of acres of, during each year from 1872 to 1878 inclusive, laid on Table, 250		835
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES:—		
Numerical Return respecting, laid on Table, 587		837
MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASES:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for leave to bring in Bill, 581.		
MINING LEASES REGULATIONS (See "GOLD.")		
MINISTERIAL OFFICES:—		
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) to re-affirm Resolution of the Assembly that it is not desirable that a Minister of the Crown should be a Director or Manager of any private Banking, Insurance, or Loan Company, and negatived on Division, 110.		
MINISTERIAL STATEMENT:—		
Made to the House by Mr. Farnell, 27, 197, 199, 201, 203, 207, 209, 213, 215.		
Do. Sir Henry Parkes, 220, 471.		
MINISTRY, WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE (See also "ADMINISTRATION") :—		
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) that an Address be presented to the Governor that this House decline to proceed with public business while the present Ministers retain office, 211.		
MINOR ROADS (See "ROADS.")		
MINT, ROYAL, SYDNEY BRANCH:—		
Report of Deputy Master of the Mint on Gold Coinage of, for Year ended 30 June, 1878, laid on Table, 220	7	1013
Despatch, laid on Table, 331	7	1015
MINUTES OF THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY:—		
Relating to the Imperial Service, laid on Table, 645	3	543
MOLONG (See also "EDUCATION") :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for copies of papers, &c., respecting the selection of a site for a Post and Telegraph Office at, 323; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603	5	643
MOORE'S ESTATE BILL:—		
Received from Council and read 1 ^o , 228; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 261; read 3 ^o , passed and returned with an Amendment, 264; Amendment agreed to by Council, 276; Assent reported, 339.		
MORANGARELL (See "TELEGRAPH.")		
MUDGEE (See also "ELECTORAL") :—		
CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS AT:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for printing of Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into certain charges made against (<i>Session</i> 1870-1), 318	3	499
ELECTORAL OF:—		
Seat given to Mr. Buchanan on disqualification of Mr. Rouse, 353; sworn, 353.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
M		
MUDGE TUFF CLUB BILL:—		
Standing Order No. 61 suspended, 152; Petition presented (<i>Sir John Robertson</i>) for leave to bring in, 152; leave given, 156; presented and read 1 ^o , 157; referred to Select Committee, 161; Message to Council for attendance of Hon. G. H. Cox as witness, 274; and reply granting leave, 276; Report brought up, 302; read 2 ^o and committed, 327; Order of the Day postponed, 349; House again in Committee and no Quorum reported, 371 (?); progress reported, 371; Order of the Day postponed, 412; House again in Committee and no Quorum reported 6 ^o and House counted out, 439.....	7	839
MUNDOORAN (See "TELEGRAPH.")		
MUNFORD (See "BLOMFIELD AND MUNFORD.")		
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY:—		
Report on Sewerage and Water Supply for 1878, laid on Table, 331.....	7	109
Papers on the financial condition of the Sydney Corporation, laid on Table, 331.....	7	208
MUNICIPALITIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Message from Governor, recommending, 133; Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 141; Order of the Day discharged, 233.....	7	179
MUNICIPALITIES, ENDOWMENT OF:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Stuart</i>) for Return showing particulars of, 354.		
MURRAY, LIEUTENANT (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
MURRAY RIVER (See "CUSTOMS.")		
MUSEUM:—		
COLONIAL, IN LONDON:—		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 593.....	3	875
SYDNEY:—		
Report for 1878, laid on Table, 522.....	3	857
MUTTAMA RUN (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
MYALL RIVER (See "BRIDGES.")		
N		
NAMOY-NARRABRI TIMBER RESERVE:—		
Reports from Surveyors and others relative to, together with plan, laid on Table, 486.....	4	651
NARRANDERA (See "RAILWAYS"; also "CROWN LANDS.")		
NASH, MR. J. F.:—		
Report of the Board appointed to inquire into charges preferred by, against the Government Stores Department (<i>PART I</i>), laid on Table, 576.....	3	395
NECROPOLIS:—		
Letter from Honorary Secretary respecting alleged failure to provide a grave in the Wesleyan Cemetery in time for the reception of a corpse, laid on Table, 137.....	7	951
NET FISHING:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for leave to bring in Bill to prevent, 288.		
Petition from residents of Lake Macquarie in favour of, presented, 411.....	7	965
NEUTRAL HARBOUR (See "RECLAMATION OF LAND.")		
NEW ADMINISTRATION, FORMATION OF:—		
Letters in reference to, by Sir John Robertson, submitting proposed names to His Excellency the Governor, read to the House, 203.		
Mr. Farnell informs the House of, by Sir Henry Parkes, 215; resignations reported and Seats declared vacant, 217 (?); issue and return of Writs reported and Members sworn, 219 (?).		
NEWCASTLE (See also "BY-LAWS"):—		
PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT:—		
By-laws under, laid on Table, 36, 220.....	7	239, 245
SCHOOL BOARD:—		
Motion made (<i>Captain Outlow</i>) for correspondence between the Council of Education, and any other person regarding the appointment of additional members to, 251; Return to Order, laid on Table, 383.....	3	725
EXPORT OF COAL:—		
Return showing during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, laid on Table, 576.....	4	859
PORT OF:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing names of Vessels cleared from port of, for ports coming under the agreement with Victoria for the maintenance of certain light-houses, 519; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 663.....	4	975
"NEWCASTLE" DREDGE (See "HARBOURS AND RIVERS.")		
NEW CALEDONIA (See "CONVICTS.")		
NEW ENGLAND (See "RAILWAYS.")		
NEWSPAPERS (See "ADVERTISEMENTS.")		
NOBLE, QUARTER-MASTER (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
NO QUORUM (See "QUORUM.")		
NO REPORT:—		
From Committee of the Whole, 233, 279, 430.		
"NOTHAMPTON" (See "IMMIGRATION.")		
NO TELLERS:—		
On Division, 90 (?), 225, 582, 860.		
NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875:—		
BY-LAWS UNDER, LAID ON TABLE:—		
Borough of The Glebe, 2.....	7	223
Borough of Grafton, 2.....	7	221
Municipal District of Hay, 273.....	7	225
Borough of Newcastle, 268.....	7	209

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. V—SESSION, 1878-9.		PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
0			
O'DWYER, WILLIAM (See "PUCKA WIDGEE RUN.")			
OGILVIE, CHRISTINA :—			
Correspondence respecting the refusal to admit, into the Sydney Infirmary, laid on the Table, 562	3	941	
OLIVER, MR. C. (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")			
OPENING OF THE SESSION (See "PARLIAMENT.")			
OPENING SPEECH (See "GOVERNOR.")			
OPINION (See "ATTORNEY GENERAL.")			
ORANGE (See "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE.")			
ORANGE TOWN HALL SITE SALE BILL :—			
Petition presented (<i>Mr. Lynch</i>) for leave to bring in, 239; leave given, presented, and read 1 ^o , 242; referred to Select Committee, 245; Report brought up, 260; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 296; read 3 ^o and passed, 301; and sent to Council, 302; returned without Amendment, 328; Assent reported, 362	7	833	
ORDER (See "POINTS OF ORDER.")			
OBDSRS OF THE DAY :—			
Restored, 111, 185.			
Discharged, 47, 61, 105, 106, 173, 225 (?), 229, 232, 233 (?), 279, 280, 327, 349, 370 (?), 492, 493, 535 (?), 583 (?), 604, 666 (?).			
ORDNANCE LANDS TRANSFER BILL :—			
Presented and read 1 ^o <i>pro forma</i> (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>), 2.			
ORTON, ARTHUR (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
OYSTER BEDS, MANNING RIVER :—			
Inspector's Reports, laid on Table, 562	7	925	
OYSTER BEDS AT THE MANNING AND SHOALHAVEN RIVERS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Browns</i>) for further correspondence relating to, 629.			
OYSTER FISHERIES :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) for leave to bring in Bill to deal with, 134; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 138.			
P			
PADDINGTON (See "ROADS"; also "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE.")			
PARIS EXHIBITION (See "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.")			
PARKES, THE HONORABLE SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., M.P. :—			
Administration of, and acceptance by, of office of Colonial Secretary and Premier announced to the House, 215; resignation reported, and Seat as Member for Canterbury declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
Vote of, challenged on third reading of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Bill by <i>Mr. Greenwood</i> , and Motion negatived, 569.			
PARKS (See "RESERVES.")			
PARLIAMENT (See also "ASSEMBLY"; also "COUNCIL") :—			
Proclamation opening Second Session read by the Clerk, 1.			
Governor's Opening Speech, 2; Address in reply, 3; Governor's reply to Address in reply, 5.			
Prorogation Speech, 667.			
Employment of Members, 404.			
Return of Conditional Purchases held by Members, laid on Table, 609	4	369	
Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for all papers relating to any disputed declarations made in reference to Conditional Purchases by Members, 22.			
POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) to refer subject to joint Standing Orders Committee, and by leave withdrawn, 12.			
PRESENCE, OR OFFICIAL REPORT OF DEBATES IN :—			
Correspondence respecting proposed establishment of, laid on Table, 36	2	97	
FRANKING CORRESPONDENCE OF MEMBERS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Day</i>) that the Government should provide a stamp at Legislative Assembly to frank free of postage letters written by Members, on public business, during sittings of Parliament, and negatived, 143.			
PARLIAMENTARY POWERS AND PRIVILEGES BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 58; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 71; presented and read 1 ^o , 81; Message from the Governor recommending, 99; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, Report adopted, 100; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 114; returned with amendments, 275; Order of the Day postponed, 297, 304; Amendments considered, agreed to and disagreed to, and reported, 316; recommitted, Amendment amended, reported, and Report adopted, 318; Message to Council, 318; Message from Council agreeing and insisting, 360; House in Committee to consider Amendments, 404; Committee insists upon disagreement from Council's Amendment, 405; Message to Council to that effect, and requesting Free Conference, 405; Message from Council agreeing, 421; Conference held in back library, and <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> reported on return, 425; Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider steps to be taken in respect of recent proceedings, 454; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 454; Message to Council, 454; Message from Council informing of its course in not considering the report of its own Managers of the Free Conference on the disagreements between the two Houses, reported by <i>Mr. Speaker</i> , and removed from the records of the Assembly on Motion of <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> , 511	2	3	
PARRAMATTA LUNATIC ASYLUM :—			
Report on, laid on Table, 220	3	907	
Do. for 1878, laid on Table, 310	3	917	
Report on Food supplied to, and Gaol, laid on Table, 482	7	673	
Memorial of Attendants regarding evidence given as to the quality of Food supplied, laid on Table, 555	3	923	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
P			
PARRAMATTA TOWN HALL BILL:—			
Petition presented (<i>Mr. Taylor</i>) for leave to bring in, 6; leave given, presented and read 1 ^o , 12; referred to Select Committee, 22; Report brought up, 71; Order of the Day postponed, 91; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 153; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 157; returned with Amendments, 204; Order of the Day postponed, 215, 220; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 232; Assent reported, 243.	7	803	
PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
PASTORAL LEASE (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
PATENTS:—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for a Return showing number issued, sum paid as fees, and names of persons receiving the fees, 305; Return to Order, laid on Table, 383	6	1127	
Return to Address, of 1861, in continuation, laid on Table, 556	6	937	
PATENT BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for Committee of Whole, and for Address to Governor for Message recommending, 8; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 ^o , 23; Order of the Day postponed, 37; Message from Governor recommending, 51; read 2 ^o and committed, 78; House again in Committee, 105; Order of the Day postponed, 153, 216, 231, 261; House again in Committee, 296; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 370	6	1125	
PATENTS LAW AMENDMENT BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Windeyer</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 337; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 343; Order of the Day for 2 ^o postponed, 355; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 359; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 365; returned with Amendments, 444; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 573; Assent reported, 588.			
PATTERSON, HEW BLACKWOOD (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
PATTERSON, ROBERT (See "PUCKA WIDGEE RUN.")			
"PATRIARCH" (See "CUMBA, SHIP")			
PEARL, CONSTABLE (See "POLICE.")			
PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for copy of the original Crown grant to, 354; Return to Order, laid on Table, 383	4	847	
PERMITS (See "BY-LAWS.")			
PENSIONERS (See "CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONERS DISQUALIFICATION BILL.")			
PERFUMED SPIRITS:—			
Papers respecting seizure of, imported by Messrs. Hordern & Sons, laid on Table, 603	2	1247	
"PERICLES" (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
"PETERBOROUGH" (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
PETITIONS:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) that in future the Clerk as a matter of course shall cause to be printed all Petitions (excepting Petitions for Private Bills) presented, unless otherwise ordered, provided that when several Petitions to the same effect are presented only one shall be printed, and a <i>précis</i> of the others entered thereon, 129.			
PILOT STEAMER "CAPTAIN COOK":—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Select Committee to inquire into management of, 90; Report brought up, 628	4	1011	
PITFALL AT WALLSEND COLLIERY (See "WALLSEND COLLIERY.")			
PITTY, JOSIAH (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
PLEASURE GROUNDS (See "RESERVES.")			
PLURALITY OF OFFICES (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")			
POINTS OF ORDER:—			
International Exhibition in Sydney (Powers of Committee to increase sum proposed in Resolution), 100.			
Town Clock, Deniliquin (Motion submitted twice in one Session), 172.			
Bridge across the Myall River, at Bulahdelah (reading books or newspapers), 233.			
Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill (clause within the title and scope of the Bill), 365.			
Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill (clause within the title and scope of the Bill), 359.			
Grants of land held by Sir Daniel Cooper (motion involving a charge upon the Public Revenue), 394.			
Impounding Act Amendment Bill (new clause inserted by Council, involving a charge upon the Public Revenue), 412.			
POINT PIPER ROAD (See "ROADS.")			
POLICE:—			
WILLIAM STAFFORD:—			
Petition from, relative to his dismissal from the Police Force, and praying an investigation, presented, 21; ordered to be printed, 26		577	
Further papers relative to the case of, laid on Table, 146		579	
DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN:—			
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 51		603	
MAGISTRATE, BINGERA, MR. P. BROUGHAM:—			
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 51; Motion made (<i>Mr. McKelone</i>) that papers be printed, carried on Division, 89		357	
Motion made (<i>Mr. McKelone</i>) in reference to position of as, and Debate interrupted by Government business, 523; Debate resumed and Motion negatived, 534.			
CLAIM OF MESSRS. KILLICKER AND FITZGERALD:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) for Select Committee to inquire into, 52; Return to Address (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), referred, 74.	3		
COMPENSATION TO MRS. WALLINGS:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address, &c., that £500 be placed on Estimates as, widow of late Senior-sergeant Wallings, shot on duty, and by leave withdrawn, 90			
FORCE:—			
Return showing the strength and distribution, on 30th September, 1878, laid on Table, 105		571	
DEPARTMENT:—			
Report on, for 1878, laid on Table, 354		565	
CLAIM OF CONSTABLE RICHARD PEARL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Teese</i>) for Select Committee to inquire into, to be placed on Police Superannuation Fund, 142; Motion made (<i>Mr. Teese</i>) to refer documents in connection with, 318.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
P		
POLICE (continued):—		
JOHN BYRON:—		
Petition from, praying for consideration of his case, presented, 332	3	627
MAGISTRATES:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Jacob</i>) for Return showing number of, either police, or stipendiary, who have exercised the power of two Magistrates, 417		
MAGISTRATE, WAOGA WAGGA (See "BAYBESS, MR. HENRY.")		
RAYMOND TERRACE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Jacob</i>) for correspondence, minutes, reports, &c., relating to charges made by, against one Macpherson, 565; Return to Address, laid on Table, 656	3	607
PORT DARWIN CABLE (See "TELEGRAPH.")		
PORT JACKSON, ALIENATED CROWN LANDS:—		
Further Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1875-6</i>), laid on Table, 2	4	917
Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order (<i>Session 1876-7</i>), Reclamation of Land, laid on Table, 2	4	913
PORTS OF SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing names of vessels cleared at, for ports coming under the agreement with Victoria for the maintenance of certain light-houses, 510; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 663	4	976
POSTAL (See also "TELEGRAPH.")		
Twenty-third Annual Report of the Postmaster General on the Department under his Ministerial control, being for 1877, laid on Table, 2		457
Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Postmaster General on the Department under his Ministerial control, being for 1878, laid on Table, 538		515
LAND ADJOINING GENERAL POST OFFICE:—		
Further correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 60		691
SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE:—		
Further papers respecting, laid on Table, 133		573
FRANKING PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE (See "PARLIAMENT.")		
GENERAL UNION:—		
Papers relating to the treaty, signed at Beva, on 9th October, 1874, in reference to the formation of a, laid on Table, 205	5	616
COMMUNICATION BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM AND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:—		
Correspondence concerning arrangements with the Imperial Government respecting, laid on Table, 205; further correspondence, laid on Table, 379		588, 611
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, MOLOG:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for copies of papers, &c., respecting the selection of a site for, 323; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603		643
OFFICE, GLEN ALICE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) for copies of papers, letters, or reports, &c., having reference to alleged misconduct of persons in charge of, 510		
POSTAGES ON OUTWARD AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MAILES:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Burns</i>) for correspondence respecting the change in the amount payable to the English postal authorities, 523; Return to Order, laid on Table, 588		581
POUNDS, SILES FOR:—		
Correspondence between the Bench at Glen Innes and the Department of Mines respecting, laid on Table, 583	7	921
POWERS AND PRIVILEGES (See "PARLIAMENT.")		
PRECEDENCE:—		
OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS:—		
Sessional Order, passed, 7		
Sessional Order, relating to after 7 o'clock on Tuesday, 299		
OF GENERAL BUSINESS:—		
Sessional Order, passed, 7		
PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN, BERRIMA GAOL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Garrett</i>) for correspondence and applications having reference to, 655		
PRE-EMPTIVE LEASE (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
PRESS BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. Davies</i>) for leave to bring in, 31; presented and read 1 ^o , 111; Order of the Day postponed, 173, 215, 220, 261, 296; Motion made for, 2 ^o ; and Debate adjourned, 328; Debate resumed and House counted out, 383		
PREVIOUS QUESTION:—		
Motion made for, and withdrawn, 172, 284, 492		
Resolved in the affirmative, 618		
PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL:—		
Petition presented (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for leave to bring in, 109; leave given, 114; presented and read 1 ^o , 114; referred to Select Committee, 122; Report brought up, 149; Order of the Day postponed, 216; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 221; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 224; returned with Amendments 268; Council's Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 285; Assent reported, 306	7	810
PRINCESS ALICE OF HESSE, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS:—		
ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE WITH HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN ON DECEASE OF:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Furnell</i>) for Select Committee to prepare, Committee retired, Address brought up and adopted, 209, Speaker reports presentation of to the Governor, 211		
PRINTING (See "PETITIONS.")		
PRINTING FOR MR. HEATON ("See "MEN OF THE TIME, &c.")		
PRISONS (See also "GAOLS")		
LECTURES IN DARLINGHURST GAOL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) that the Rotunda, Darlinghurst Gaol, should be opened on Saturdays for, and negatived, 17; Correspondence laid on Table, 188	9	1395
CONTROLLER GENERAL OF:—		
Annual Report from, for 1877, laid on Table, 119	3	1029
PRIVILEGE:—		
Disorder by Mr. Charles Kidman during Debate, 342, 376, 398		
PRIVILEGES ("See "PARLIAMENT.")		
PRIVY COUNCIL, APPEALS TO:—		
Return to Address (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 51	3	201
PROROGATION:—		
House informed of day of, 659		
Speech made in Council, 667		

REFERENCES TO THE VOICES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
P		
PROSPECTING FOR GOLD :—		
Regulations relating to the Vote in aid of, laid on Table, 2	4	737
Return showing expenditure on account of, laid on Table, 515.		
PUBLIC (See also "RESERVES.") :—		
VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873 (See also "NEWCASTLE.") :—		
By-laws under, laid on Table, 2(2), 81, 146, 207, 564	7	227
ACCOUNTS :—		
Abstracts of, of the Colony for 1877, with Auditor General's Report thereon, laid on Table, 5	2	886
Do. do. for 1878, do. do. do. 645	2	1017
Explanatory Statement of, as Embodied in the Ways and Means for 1879, laid on Table, 129, 269	2	719, 873
Report of Board of Audit on, laid on Table, 220	2	1163
WHARVES (See "TONNAGE RATES and PUBLIC WHARVES AMENDMENT BILL.")		
TAXES IN THE GWYDIE ELECTORATE :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dangar</i>) for all Correspondence that has taken place relative to the construction and maintenance of, 245.		
CHARITIES :—		
Report of Inspector for 1878, laid on Table, 564	3	945
EDUCATION (See "EDUCATION.")		
INSTRUCTION (See "EDUCATION.")		
SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")		
LIBRARY :—		
Report for 1878, laid on Table, 388	3	651
By-laws of St. Peters, laid on Table, 549	7	175
Do. The Globe, 663	7	177
WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—		
Return showing amounts previously voted for, on pages 108 to 112, on the Estimates for 1878, laid on Table, 434	2	1197
LOAN :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) for correspondence respecting, recently placed on the market at the minimum of 97 per cent., 510; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603; Further Return laid on Table, 650	2	1171, 1181
PUBLICANS ACT (See "SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")		
PUBLICAN'S LICENSE :—		
Copy of Opinion of Attorney General on Mr. Bernard Bogan's application for removal of, laid on Table, 450		975
Copy of Opinion of Attorney General on the power of two Justices to grant transfer of, laid on Table, 603		973
PUBLICANS LICENSING ACT :—		
Petition from Clergy and Laity of Church of England, Diocese of Bathurst, praying for an amendment of the law, presented and read by Clerk, 542		969
Petition from Public Meeting, Orange, in favour of transferring the power of licensing from the Magistracy to the people, presented, 533	7	977
PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for leave to bring in, 568; presented and read 1 ^o , 569; read 2 ^o and committed, 577; Chairman reported no Quorum and House counted out, 577.		
PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT REPEAL BILL :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for leave to bring in, 6; presented and read 1 ^o , 17; Order of the Day postponed, 37; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 47.		
Petition from Wagonette Owners of Sydney against, presented, 46; ordered to be printed, 52		251
Do. Omnibus Owners of Sydney do. 46; do. 51		253
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL :—		
Ordered (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) to be brought in, 647; presented and read 1 ^o , 647; read 2 ^o and committed, 650; reported with an Amendment and Report adopted, 651; read 3 ^o and Message to Council, 655; returned without Amendment, 666; Assented to in Council Chamber, 667.		
PUCKA WIDGEE RUN :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Barbour</i>) for all applications under Conditional Improvement and Improvement Clauses of the Land Act, by Robert Patterson, conflicting with Conditional Purchase application by William O'Dwyer, at Deniliquin, 1876, and all Papers connected therewith, 273.		
Q		
QUARTER SESSIONS AND DISTRICT COURTS AT BREWARRINA :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dangar</i>) for copy of Mr. District Court Judge Murray's Report respecting holding of, 582; Return to Address, laid on Table, 635	3	349
QUARTER SESSIONS, RICHMOND RIVER :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for copies of petitions, letters, &c., relative to the establishment of, 471.		
QUAT QUATTA RESERVE :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McKinnon</i>) for copies of correspondence, &c., in reference to the claim of J. Wallace, 315.		
QUEEN CHARLOTTE VALE CREEK (See "BRIDGES.")		
QUEEN, HER MAJESTY THE, ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO, ON DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE OF HESSE :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) for Select Committee to prepare, Committee retired, Address brought up and adopted by the House, 209; Speaker reports presentation of, to His Excellency the Governor, 211.		
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS :—		
Sessional Order respecting entry of, on Votes and Proceedings, passed, 8.		

Q

QUESTIONS :—

ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND :—
 Regulations for slaughtering, 85.
 Disposal of Offal, 409, 650.
 Allegations in the *Herald* as to management of, 433.
 Appointment of Mr. Bruce on Commission, 489.
 Pay of Commissioners, 508, 514, 522.
 Papers in reference to expenditure of money at, 616.

ABBOTT, MR. T. K., Police Magistrate, Gunnedah, 611.

ABERCLASSYN :—Public School, 362.

ABORIGINES :—Reserve for, Bunderong, 155.

ACCOUNTS :—Explanatory Statement of Public, 137.

ACTING JUDGES :—Offers of appointments, 458, 645.

ADAMS, MR. F. :—Conditional Purchase of, at Scone, 496.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR SUPREME COURT :—Appointment of, 526.

ADWLONG :—Common, 145.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (See also "POLICE") :—
 Quarter Sessions, Inverell, 34.
 Mr. Rogers, Crown Prosecutor, 55.
 Case against Mr. Neil Harper, J.P., 65.
 Mr. P. Brougham, P.M., Bingera, 20, 80.
 Administration of Intestate Estate of late Andrew Mellwaine, 80.
 Patrick and Michael Griffin, 86.
 Mr. Giles, C.P.S., Bombala, 87.
 Third District Court, Goulburn, 104.
 Mr. David Ferguson's appointment as J.P., 228.
 Police Magistrate and Quarter Sessions, Brewarrina, 232.
 Precedence of Civil over Criminal Cases, 232.
 Whipping Prisoners for Larcinism, 305.
 Death of Patrick Cleary, *alias* Doyle, 309.
 Inquest on the body of Mrs. Brown, 379.
 Prisoners under committal at Wellington, 388.
 Mr. District Court Judge Meymott, 401.
 Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, 401, 417.
 Clerks of Petty Sessions sitting on the Bench, 417.
 Prisoners committed from Wellington to Mudgee, 420.
 Prisoners under sentence, 424.
 Acting Judges, 458.
 Charge of assault against Mr. Thomas Johnston, J.P., 469.
 The Hatfield bushrangers, 507.
 Business of the Supreme Court, 508.
 Charles and Thomas Love charged with arson at Bombala, 519.
 The case of Wilkinson and Medcalf, 567.
 The case of Robert Webster and George W. Warden, 654, 665.
 Mr. Isaac Shepherd, 662.
 Banco and Jury Courts, 666.

ADVANCES :—
 To the Government by Bank of New South Wales, 76.
 To Loan Funds, 419.

ADVERTISEMENTS :—Government, in newspapers, 34, 165, 580.

AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY :—Letter of Mr. Forster in the *Evening News*, 615.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES :—
 Grant of land to, 415, 424.
 Grants to, 553.

"AJAX" :—
 Pay of men, 151.
 Collision of, with ship in Newcastle Harbour, 447.

ALDRY :—Gaol, 313.

ALIGNMENT OF STREETS :—Gulgong, 169.

ALLEN, SIR G. W. :—Land purchased by, fronting Sydney Harbour, 282.

ALLMAN, MR. :—Delay in paying road contracts by, 538.

ANGLEDOOL :—Post Office at, 420.

ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL :—Drafting of, 396, 518, 525.

APPRAISERS :—
 Mr. Morris Asher, 25.
 Mr. John Edwards, 152.
 Appointment of, 402.
 Leave of absence to Mr. York, 404.
 Case of Messrs. Clark and Guest, 416.
 Land at Circular Quay, 518.
 Of land applied for by W. Officer, and Woolsey, Gibbs, and Co., 554.

APPROACHES :—
 Bridge at Windsor, 103.
 Howlong Point, 139.
 Wahgunyah Bridge, 140, 611.
 Belmore Bridge, West Maitland, 232.
 Railway Station, Gunnedah, 301.
 Jacob and Joseph Creek Bridge, 378.
 Goodiwindi Bridge, 382.
 Hexham Point, 470.

ARMIDALE :—Bridge in Marsh-street, 49, 65, 70. (2)

ARMSTRONG, MR. DAVID H. :—Leave of absence to, 402.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

ARRIVALS :—In Sydney by sea, and proportion quarantined, 271.

ARTILLERY :—
 Practical gun drill of force, 602.
 Forage allowance to officers, 662.

ASHER, MR. MORRIS :—Employment of, by Government, 26.

ASHFIELD :—Public Park at, 600.

ASYLUMS :—
 Maintenance of relatives, 53.
 Liverpool, death rate at, 263, 367.
 Randwick and Benevolent, 287.

ATTORNEY GENERAL :—
 Opinion of, on additional Conditional Purchases, 387.
 Opinion of on transfer of a publican's license, 443, 525(2).
 Fees received by, and his Secretary, 644.

ACTION PURCHASES :—
 Of Crown lands, 76.
 E. D. Ogilvie's, county of Drake, 183.
 William Cogges, 321, 336.

AUCTION SELECTION :—Lands withdrawn from, 564.

AUDIT ACT :—Statutory discharges and receipts of payments in arrear, 76.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY :—
 Reclamation of land by, Darling Harbour, 21, 30, 347, 383.
 Pile-driving by, at Pyrmont, 70, 79.
 Erection of Fence at Pyrmont, 347.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS :—Payment of salaries to, during absence, 397.

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES (See "DICTIONARY OF DATES.")

AUSTRALIAN WINE :—
 British duties on, 331.
 Exported to English and New Zealand ports, 453.

AYRES, JOSEPH :—Conditional purchase of, 429.

BACK CREEK :—
 Cattle yards at station, 50.
 Telegraph line to Rockley, 50.
 Site for school, 331.
 School, 408.
 Water reserve at, 530.
 Court-house, 530.

BAILIFFS :—
 Fees to District Court, 118.
 Fees to Insolvent Court, 521.
 Mr. Booty, Insolvent Court, 600.

"BALCLUTHA" :—Boarding of, by Customs Officer, 163.

BALDEROGERA RUN :—Withdrawal of, from lease, 317.

BANCO COURT :—Hearing of causes in, 666.

BAND :—In Hyde Park, 273, 448.

BANKS :—
 Advance to Government by Bank of New South Wales, 76.
 Liabilities Publication Act, 86.
 Publication of Assets and Liabilities, 93.
 Savings, 117.
 Letters of Credit on Bank of New South Wales, London, 145.
 Government Account, 244.
 Renewing and Modifying present Agreement, 513.

BARADINE :—
 Courts of Petty Sessions, 325.
 Court-room, 477, 576.

BARON, MRS. :—Compensation to, 30.

BARBARA :—
 Road to Gunnedah, 93, 374, 401, 447, 591.
 Court-house, 530.
 Telegraph line to Bingera, 661.

BARRACK WALL :—
 Opening of Green's Road and taking down of, 50.
 Paddington, and Toll-house, 348.

BARRATTA RUN :—
 Conditional Purchase on, 121, 139.
 Enclosing Stock Routes, 171.
 Appraisalment of, 345.
 Improvements on, 546.

BARRINGTON :—
 Bridge over River, 113.
 Gold Field, 169, 337, 471, 485.

BARRENJOEY :—Light-house, 277.

BARWIN RIVER :—
 Clearing and Snagging, 175.
 Reserves, 176.
 Bridge, 453, 661.

BATHURST :—
 Mr. J. B. Richards, late Land Agent at, 519.
 Telegram from, on Sunday, 639.

QUESTIONS (*continued*):—

- BATHURST, LAKE :—
Road from Tarago, *vid*, to Boro Road, 258.
Reserves at, 258.
- BAYLEY, MR. MARSHALL :—Appraisalment by, of land at Circular Quay, 518.
- BAYLY, MR. N. P. :—Land taken up by, on the Pipe-clay Gold Fields, 579.
- BEACON :—Port Macquarie, 192.
- BEAZLEY :—Conditional Purchase of, at Albury, 60.
- BECK, MR. JAMES :—Refund to, 351.
- BEER'S DISABILITIES BILL :—Mr. W. H. Cooper's Letter respecting his Speech at Bar of the House, 156.
- BELL, MR. GEORGE :—Road through Conditional Purchase of, Narrabri, 278.
- BELLEVUE HILL, WAVERLEY :—Reserve on, 557, 644.
- BELMORE BRIDGE :—Approaches to, 232.
- BENDEMEER :—Land purchased by Frederick Peters, 166.
- BENEVOLENT ASYLUM :—
Randwick Asylum, 287, 586.
Christening of Foundlings, 430, 509.
- BENNETT, MARGARET EMILY :—Conditional Purchase of, 415, 514.
- BERNEY, MR. :—Acting Collector of Customs, 481, 526.
- BERTHING SHIPS :—At the Circular Quay, 133.
- BIBBENLUKE :—Road Bombala to, 156.
- BIG RIVER :—
Bridge, 29, 175, 408, 585.
Boat for Moree, 563.
- BILLABONG EAST RUN :—Withdrawal of from lease, 317.
- BINALONG :—Court-house, 43.
- BINGERA :—
Mr. P. Brougham, Police Magistrate, 20, 80.
Bridge over Big River, at 29, 175, 408, 585.
Post and Telegraph Office, 45.
Gold Fields Reserve, 45, 171.
Lock-up to be used as Gaol, 180, 340.
George Rutcliffe's Conditional Purchase, 264.
Land Sale, 387.
Police Barracks and Quarters, 388.
Court-house, 415.
Police Paddock, 424.
- BLACKVILLE :—
Site for Public School, 188.
Court of Petty Sessions, 191.
- BLACKMAN, MR. :—Payment for Overtime Work, 495.
- BLACK TRACKERS :—For hunting down the Kelly gang, 592.
- BLACKWOOD v. DOBBIN :—Decision of the Supreme Court in, 33.
- BLANCHFIELD, JOHN :—Conditional Purchase of, 557, 639.
- BLANKETS :—Correspondence respecting supply of, 616.
- BLAYNEY :—
Railway Trial Survey to Wilcannia, 103.
Post and Telegraph Office, 257.
- BLAXLAND'S GRANT, PARRAMATTA RIVER :—Purchase of Reserve on, 433.
- BOXSOM, MR. :—Lessee of Ranger's Valley and Dundee Runs, 567, 580.
- BLUE MOUNTAINS :—
Railway Station, 263, 416.
Mr. Hay's Conditional Purchase, 282.
Train to, 335.
Main Western Road, 335.
- BOATS :—For Moree, Goangora, &c., 369, 563.
- BOATRACE :—Conduct of Masters of Steam Vessels at, 30.
- BOBULA CREEK :—Bridge over, 443.
- BOGABILLA :—Police for, and Engonia, 73.
- BOGABILL RUN :—Particulars of holding of, 30
- BOGAN, BERNARD :—Application for Removal of Publican's License, 448, 525(?).
- BOGAN RIVER :—Bridge over, 368.
- BOKHARA :—
Court-house at, or Gadooga, 85.
Allotments in Township, 428.
- BOMBALA :—
Court-house, 40, 108, 514.
Mr. Giles, Clerk of Petty Sessions, 87.
Road to Bibbenluke, 156.
Cases heard before Messrs. Edwards and Joseph, 326.
- BOMERA CREEK :—Bridges over, and Manilla River, 43.
- BOOTY, MR., BAILIFF IN INSOLVENT COURT :—Returns in Regard to, 600.
- BORDER DUTIES :—
Between New South Wales and Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, 34.
Between Victoria and New South Wales, 283, 368.
Between New South Wales and Queensland, 538.
- BORO :—Road, *vid* Lake Bathurst to Braidwood Road, at Tarago, 258.

Q

QUESTIONS (*continued*):—

- BOTANY :—
Fortifications, 166.
Reserves, 176, 292.
Telegraph Station, 580.
- BOTANICAL GARDENS :—Employés at, 171.
- BOUNDARIES :—Between Queensland and New South Wales, 55.
- BOURKE :—Post and Telegraph Office, 59.
- BOWLING ALLEY POINT :—Road between, and Nundle, 378.
- BRADLEY'S HEAD :—Quarantine Reserve, 403.
- BRAIDWOOD :—
Road to Windellima, 227.
Court-house, 487.
- BRANXTON :—Courthouse, 248, 521, 628.
- BREAKWATER :—At Lake Macquarie, 249.
- BREWARRINA :—
Police, 104, 419.
Clerk of Petty Sessions, 118, 336.
Land Office, 176, 433.
Land Sales at Yetman, Boggabri, Moree, and, 191.
Police Magistrate and Quarter Sessions, 232.
District Courts and Quarter Sessions, 377.
Court-house and Lock-up, 576.
- BRIDGES :—
Over Big River, Bingera, 29, 175, 408, 585.
Gwydir River, at Bundarra, 43, 223, 453.
Bomera Creek, and over Manilla River, Barraba, 43.
At Armidale, in Marsh-street, 49, 65, 70(?).
Campbell's River, 50.
River Murray, at Howlong, 70, 329, 612.
Approaches to, at Windsor, 103.
Fitzroy, Windsor, 103.
Over Myall River, at Bulahdelah, 113.
Gloucester River, 113.
Barrington, 113.
At Merriwa and Collaroy, 122.
Tolls on Roads, and Ferries, 139, 237, 401.
Approaches to Wahgunyah, 140, 611.
On Road, Gunning to Manaro, 151.
At Croydon, 171, 176.
Williams River, 175, 191, 347, 479, 486.
Parramatta River and Iron Cove, 179, 441.
Mungindi and Goondiwindi, 187, 362.
Williams River, at Seaham, 228.
Approaches to Belmore, West Maitland, 232.
Westbrook, near Singleton, 237.
Fish River, at O'Connell, 238, 300.
Footpassenger over Parramatta River, 244, 575.
Namoi, at Manilla, 258, 382, 616.
Over the Castlereagh, at Coonamble, 336.
Wahgunyah, at Corowa, 347, 611.
Over the Namoi, 348.
Over Gulargumbone Creek, 368.
Over the Bogan, at Gongolgan, 368.
Over the Namoi, at Gunnedah, 374.
Over the Gap Creek, at Currabubula, 374, 409.
Approaches to, over Jacob and Joseph Creek, 378.
Myall Creek, 382.
Approaches to Goondavindi, 382.
Wagga Wagga, temporary, 388.
Across the Shoalhaven River, 409.
Muswellbrook, 424.
Over Bobula and Cobbygar Creeks, 443.
Dangar, over the Barwin River, 453, 661.
Over Jacob and Joseph Creek, 461.
Merriwa, Collaroy, and Cassilis, 571.
Cope's Creek, 572.
Parramatta Park, 575.
Over Parramatta River, 596.
Road Votes, expended on, 608.
At Tumberumba, 611.
Over Waterloo Creek, at Millie, 644.
Over the Cockburn River, at Tamworth, 654.
Over the Namoi, at Walgett, 661.
- BRISBANE VALLEY :—Reserve 264, 278.
- BROCKLESBY WEST :—Water Tanks for, 180.
- BROUGHAM, MR. P. :—Police Magistrate, Bingera, 20, 80.
- BROUGHTON, MR. THOMAS :—
Surveys for, 271.
Land purchases by, Muttama Run, 282, 283, 296.
- BROWN & RICHARDSON, MESSRS. :—Obstruction to Road by, 469.
- BROWN, H. H., & Co. :—Land Agents, 66.
- BROWN, MRS. :—Inquest on the body of, 379.
- BRUCE, MR., CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK :—
Appointment of on Glebe Island Abattoir Commission, 489.
Forage allowance, 541.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- BULAHDELAR** :—
 Bridge over Myall River, 118.
 Gold Field, 408.
- BULLI** :—Post Office, 383.
- BULLSWA CREEK** :—Reserve at, for quarrying Freestone, 231.
- BUNDARBA** :—Bridge over Gwydir River, 43, 223, 453.
- BUNDRONG** :—
 Destruction by Brickmakers of Road, 57.
 Road, Phelps's Grant to, 155.
 Aborigines Reserve, 155.
- BURROWA** :—Commons, 176.
- BURWOOD** :—Public School, 662.
- BUSEBRANGERS, HATFIELD** :—Reprieve of, 507.
- BYRON, JOHN** :—Consideration of Petition of, 429.
- CABLE** (See "TELEGRAPH.")
- CAMERON, MR.** :—Interpreter of Oriental Languages, 429.
- CAMPBELL, HON. ALEXANDER** :—Land offered to Government by, at Moss Vale, 579.
- CAMPBELL'S RIVER** :—Bridge, 50.
- CAMPING PLACES** :—For teams near Inland towns, 121.
- CANCELLATION** :—Of Reserve in Murrumbidgee District, 159.
- CANNONBAR** :—Telegraph Office, 146.
- CANTERBURY** :—Road to Salt Pan Creek, 323.
- CAPPEL, JOHN** :—Conditional Purchase of, Piedmont, 93, 453, 561.
- CAPERTEE** :—Road, Rylstone, *via* Bogie, to, 241.
- CARCOAR** :—Post and Telegraph Office, 228.
- CARNE & CROPPER** :—Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, 347, 462.
- CASEY, DENIS** :—Application of, for a Lease at Flying Fox Island, 628.
- CASSIUS** :—
 District Court, 571.
 Bridge, 571.
- CATTLE SALE YARDS** :—
 For Corporation, between Homebush and Haslem's Creek, 612.
 Grant for Site, near Homebush, 648.
- CATTLE YARDS** :—Back Creek Railway Station, 50.
- CAVANAGH, MR.** :—Conditional Purchase of, Coonabarabran, 85, 238.
- CAWLEY, WILSON, & FREW, MESSRS.** :—Compensation to, 80.
- CEMETERIES** :—
 Presbyterian, at Liverpool, 391.
 In The Gwydir Electorate, 429.
- CENTRAL POLICE COURT** :—
 Number of Cases tried at, 454.
 Forgery by a Clerk connected with, 602.
- CHANDOS STREET, GUNNEDAH** :—Road, 491.
- CHAPLAIN** :—Of Darlinghurst Gaol, 254.
- CHAPMAN, WILLIAM** :—Conditional Purchase, 139, 167.
- CHARITIES, PUBLIC** :—
 Laying of Report on Table, 564.
 Reserve Fund of Benevolent Asylum and Randwick Asylum, 586.
- "CHIMBORAZO," S.S. :—Suspension of Certificate of Captain Vine Hall, 127.
- CHINESE, THE** :—
 Estimated number in the Colony, 224.
 Mibers Rights taken out by, 272.
 Anti-Chinese Meeting in Hyde Park, 278.
 Arrivals in Sydney by Sea and number quarantined, 281, 299.
- CHOWDER BAY** :—Wharf, 482.
- CHURCHES** :—
 Site for, at Larras Lake, 11.
 Payment of City Rates by, 554.
 Of England, Land for, Narrabri, 187.
- CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS** :—
 Telegram to Dungog informing Land Agent, Dungog, that they could be conditionally purchased, 495.
 Upset price of, near Liverpool, 572.
- CIRCULAR QUAY** :—
 Wharfage accommodation, 20, 258.
 Rates, 20.
 Rent for, 20.
 Berthing ships, 133.
 Appraisement of Land, 518.
- CIRCULAR RESPECTING RESERVES ON RUNS** :—Issue and Copy of, 563.
- CITY OF NEWCASTLE** :—Mr. Matthews late Chief Officer, 40.
- CITY RATES** :—Payment of by places of public worship, 554.

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- CIVIL SERVICE** (See also "RAILWAYS.") :—
 Mr. Graaves, District Surveyor, 15.
 Mr. P. Brougham, 20, 80.
 Mr. Morris Asher, 26.
 Mr. Crook, employed in Department of Justice, 26.
 Compensation to Mrs. Baron, 30.
 Mr. Rogers, Crown Prosecutor, 55.
 Plurality of Offices, Amounts received by each officer, 69.
 Travelling expenses of Mr. Cracknell, 80.
 Mr. Giles, C.P.S. Bombala, 87.
 Salaries of professional staff in office of Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, 108.
 Clerks in Auction Branch, Department of Lands, 117.
 Mr. W. M. Ollivier, employed in, 149.
 Increases of salaries proposed in Registrar General's Department, 156.
 Civil Servants as Directors of Companies, 167, 602, 649.
 Messrs. Eagar and Kelly, Customs Department, 170.
 Landing-waiters, 244.
 Mr. Hanrahan, late Assistant Land Agent at Dubbo, 247, 253.
 Mr. McCracken, late Accountant in Telegraph Department, 272, 363.
 Mr. C. Oliver, Lands Department, 281, 301, 315, 331, 374, 375, 554.
 Employment of Mr. Keele, 281.
 Inquiry into Lands and Survey Departments, 314, 448.
 Mr. Edwin Ryan, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Madgee, 314.
 Land Agent at Hay, 314.
 Additional Clerks in Conditional Purchase Branch, 331.
 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Brewarrina, 336.
 Mr. Parnell, Registrar General's Office, 336.
 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walgett, 352.
 Mr. C. E. Phillips, 367.
 Appointment of a third Tide Surveyor, 396.
 Total number of persons employed in Lands Department, 396.
 Leave of absence to Mr. Jonas, Land Titles Office, 397.
 Government Land Agents and Appraisers, 402.
 Mr. David H. Armstrong, 402.
 Mr. York, 404.
 Leave of absence to Collector of Customs, 449.
 Messrs. Day and Oliver, Minas Department, 454.
 Mr. Berney, Acting Collector of Customs, 481.
 Mr. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, 483, 541.
 Mr. Blackman, Lands Department, 495.
 Mr. E. L. Scott, Sheriff's Office, 496.
 Government Stores Department, 508.
 Compensation to Mr. Richards, late Land Agent at Bathurst, 519.
 Mr. Greville, Insolvent Court, 521.
 Leave of absence to Acting Collector of Customs, 526.
 Temporary Clerks in Lands Department, 558.
 Forgery by a clerk connected with the Central Police Court, 602.
 Fees under Small Debts Court, 602.
 Insolvency of Civil Servants, 607.
 Mr. Weekes, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai, 608.
 Cost of Lands Department for 1868, 615.
 Removal of Mr. Dunshie, 616.
 Mr. P. F. Richardson, 640, 654.
 Fees received by Officers in the Crown Solicitor's Department, 643.
 Fees received by the Attorney General and his Secretary, 644.
 Statement made by Mr. Hoskins respecting Officers in Lands Department, 645, 659.
 Examiner of Coal Fields and Inspector of Collieries, 662.
- CLARENCE TOWN** :—
 Roads, 15, 336, 357, 448.
 Post and Telegraph Office, 113.
 Bridge over Williams River, 175, 191.
- CLARK, MR.** :—Documents in reference to Water Supply, Sydney and Suburbs, laid before, 79.
- CLARK AND GUEST, MESSRS.** :—Appraisement case between, 416.
- CLARKE AND MA. VAY, MESSRS.** :—Lands sold to, 227.
- CLEARY, PATRICK** :—Death of, 309.
- CLERKS** (See "LANDS DEPARTMENT," also "RAILWAYS.")
- CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS** :—
 Mr. Giles, Bombala, 87.
 For Brewarrina, 115, 336.
 Walgett, 352.
 Sitting on Bench, 417.
- CLOCK** :—For Post and Telegraph Office, Parramatta, 244.

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- COAL** :—
Supply of, for Railway Purposes, 282, 292, 392.
Trimming of, at Newcastle, 486, 507.
Exported from Newcastle, 575.
Examiner of Coal Fields, 682.
- COAL MINES REGULATION ACT** :—Provisions of, 223.
- COBBYGAR CREEK** :—Bridge, 443.
- COCKBURN RIVER** :—Bridge at Tamworth, 654.
- COGGAN, WILLIAM** :—Auction purchase of, 321, 336.
- COHEN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE** :—Road from, at Uarby Creek, 537.
- COILA** :—Public School, 299.
- COLLARBY** :—Bridge, 122, 571.
- COLLIERY** :—
Mount Pleasant, 279.
Inspector of Collieries, 562.
- COLLISION IN HARBOUR OF NEWCASTLE** :—Between the "Ajax" and a ship, 447.
- COLLONY, PRIVATE** :—Volunteer Land Order, coming due to, deceased, 108.
- COMBES, MR. EDWARD** :—
Amount drawn by, as Commissioner to Paris Exhibition, 53.
Pay and services of, 477, 587.
Property of, coming to the Colony, 607, 616, 655.
- COMMISSION** :—
Royal, on Lands Department, 151, 192, 292, 314, 443.
Of the Peace, Mr. David Ferguson, J.P., 228.
- COMMISSIONERS OF LAND COURTS** :—Return respecting, 402.
- COMMONS** :—
Tamworth, 30.
Gunnedah, permanent and temporary, 50, 109, 170.
Depasturing Travelling Stock on, 64.
Gundaroo, permanent and temporary, 83.
Wagga Wagga, Mr. Donnelly's claim to purchase portion, 79, 85, 292.
Adelong, 145.
Burrows, 176.
Uralla, 278.
Powers of Trustees, 310.
Boundaries of, 339.
Rylstone, 585.
Warren, 566.
- COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SYDNEY AND ST. LEONARDS** :—
Better means of, 650.
- COMPENSATION** :—
To Mrs. Baron, 30.
To C. R. Lillyman and others, 73.
To Messrs. Larkins and Stevenson, 145.
- CONDITIONAL PURCHASES** :—
Of Layfield, Gray, and others, 16 (7).
Parish of Banangalite, 21.
Joseph Wright, Moor Creek, 30.
On Gold Fields, 30, 257.
Emily Connell Laycock, at Grafton, 40, 165.
John Hoath, 49, 253.
Henry Steadman, Forbee, 56.
Patrick Nugent, 60.
Mr. Beazley, at Albury, 60.
Lapsed and forfeited, 63.
M'Farlane and Deasy, 64.
Jacob Steele, Bingera, 64.
Mr. Thompson, parish of Maroota, 64.
Miss Tickling, Warialda, 73.
Robert Patterson, Narrabri, 73.
Inspector of, for Gwydir District, 73.
Mr. Cavanagh, Coonabarabran, 85, 258.
John Capel, Fiedmout, 93, 453, 561.
Gall Bros., Moree, 93.
Alexander Donaldson, Tamworth, 118.
Alfred Wood, Bullewa Creek, 118.
Forfeited, parishes of Barratta and Bannangalite, 121, 139.
James O'Dwyer, parish of Moonbria, Pucks Widgee Run, 121.
William Chapman, on Barratta Run, 139.
M. A. and T. Lee, 155.
Donaldson, Newcastle, 166.
John Engelbrath, Singleton, 166.
William Chapman, 167.
Survey of, Namoi River District, 169.
Mrs. Devine, at Albury, 180.
Branch Lands Office, 192.
Sale or transfer of land under, 241.
Mineral, held by Messrs. Parkes and Sutherland, 247, 514, 545.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (continued)** :—
Legalization of, John Hoath, Walgett, and Jacob Steele, Bingera Gold Fields, 253.
Robert Rae, Edgeroi, 258, 561.
William Gallagher, Tunawana, 259.
George Kitchiffe, Bingera, 264.
Transfer of, 273.
Road through George Bell's, Narrabri, 278.
Mr. Hay, on the Blue Mountains, 282.
A. T. Simpson, Yetman, 282.
Inspector of, Warialda, 287.
James Fletcher, Wee Wee, 300.
Inspectors of, 301.
James Monaghan, 314.
Mr. Tonkins's, at Adelong, 321.
Daniel Coward, 328.
Patrick O'Neal, Binnaguy Run, 328.
Amounts paid to temporary Inspectors, 329.
Additional Clerks in Branch, 331.
Mrs. Hall, 341.
Mr. Waters, 341.
Messrs. Cropper and Carne, 347, 462.
Legalization of, 348.
T. M. Cross, 351.
Refund to Mr. Michael Power, 351.
Refund to Mr. James Beck, 351.
Philip Newman, 352.
Additional, without further residence, 357.
Thomas and John Field, 363.
Mr. Salter, 369.
At Yetman, 377.
Thomas Love, at Bombala, 378.
Opinion of Attorney General, on additional, 387.
Robert Edwards, 402, 514.
Gertrude Smith, 404.
Peter Nowland, 410.
Margaret Killy Bennett, 415, 514.
- Joseph Ayres, 429.
Moneys due to temporary Inspectors, 434.
John Molloy, 438.
On Oregon Run, 477.
Mr. Devory, at Mudgee or Cassilis, 478.
William Pearce, 485.
Mr. E. Adams's, at Senne, 496.
Forfeited and liable to forfeiture, 513.
Mr. Rodgers's, Trialba, 513.
Condobolin Land Office, 409.
Messrs. Wallace, 515, 665.
On Reserve No. 41, 517.
Thomas Foran, and Kelly and Woods, 519.
Mr. Gray, at Hay, 529.
George Millgate, at Orange, 529.
Hans Frank, at Tamworth, 530.
James South, on Gunyerwaraldi, 533.
William Rae, 549.
John Blanchfield, 557, 639.
Benjamin Walters, 563.
Joseph Davis, at Cullagooin, 564.
T. H. Purvis, 572.
John Mulhearn, 585.
Number dealt with, and number taken up, during 1878, 599.
Levi Witcomb, 601.
Held by Members of Parliament, 609.
Number of Grants issued from the Crown, 608.
John Neven, 617.
William Davis, 628.
W. J. Dickinson, 639.
- CONDOLIN** :—Land Office, 409.
- CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT STORES** :—
Names of Contractors, and amounts paid, 373.
Pamphlets showing Contract Prices, 487.
- "CAPTAIN COOK"** :—Removal of Captain C. Smith, 232.
- COOK PARK** :—Dedication and Proclamation, 277.
- COOK'S STATUE** :—
Unveiling, 244.
Dwarf wall and iron railing, 635.
- COOLOONGOOLOOK** :—Mining Leases on Gold Field, 373.
- COOMA** :—
Railways, 315, 325, 424, 609.
Road, 299.
- "COONABARA"** :—Manning of, 167, 171.
- COONABARABRAN** :—
District Courts, 44.
Land Sale, 166.
Road to Gunnedah, 437, 617.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- COONAMBLE** :—
 District Courts, 44.
 Land Agent, 104, 148, 254, 369, 428.
 Bridge, 338.
 Post and Telegraph Office, 341.
- COOPER, W. H.** :—Letter respecting his speech at Bar of House on Hear's Disabilities Bill, 156.
- COOPER, SIR DANIEL** :—Reserves on Waterloo Grant, owned by, 176, 227, 478.
- COOPER, WILLIAM O.** :—Pre-emptive Lease of, at Collector, 372.
- COOTAMUNDBA** :—Post and Telegraph Office, 273, 417.
- COPE'S CREEK** :—
 Foot Bridge, 572.
 Revenue from District, 575.
- CORAL** :—Specimens of, from seas through which Port Darwin Cable runs, 50.
- CORONER** :—
 Police Magistrate and, Molong, 20.
 Inquests, 381.
- COROWA** :—Bridge, 347.
- CORPORATION OF SYDNEY** :—Expenditure by the Mayor under Act, 362.
- CORPORATION BILL** :—Drafting of, 396.
- COUNCIL, LEGISLATIVE** :—Particulars of appointments to, 649, 657.
- COUNTY** :—Lithographs, 60.
- COUPER, ALEXANDER** :—Selection of, Wagga Wagga, 353.
- COURT-HOUSE** :—
 Walgett, 20, 183, 244, 661.
 Tenterfield, 34, 145, 156.
 Bombala, 40, 108, 514.
 Murrumburrah, 43.
 Binalong, 43.
 Cowra, 50, 533.
 Hill End, 59.
 Gadooga, 64, 85.
 Moss Vale, 70, 579.
 Wec Was, 74.
 And Police Barracks, Jerry's Plains, 108.
 Warialda, 140, 340, 415.
 Richmond, 141, 152, 283.
 And Police Station, Quirindi, 184.
 Moree, 187.
 Branxton, 248, 521, 628.
 Forbes, 254.
 Windsor, 272.
 Narrandera, 273.
 Gunnedah, 300, 521.
 Bingera, 340, 415.
 Tamworth, 378.
 Jerry's Plains, 108, 408, 628.
 Rylestone, 474.
 Mogil Mogil, 477.
 Baradine, 477, 576.
 Braidwood, 487.
 Back Creek, 530.
 Harraba, 530.
 Brewarrina, 576.
- COURTS** :—
 District, at Coonabarabran, Coonamble, &c., 44.
 District and Quarter Sessions, Narrabri, 66.
 Of Petty Sessions, Kunopla, 69.
 do. Manila, 258.
 Third District, Goulburn, 104.
 Of Petty Sessions, Blackville, 191.
 Precedence of Civil over Criminal Cases in District, 232.
 Of Petty Sessions, Mogil Mogil and Baradine, 325.
- COWARD, DANIEL** :—Conditional Purchase of, 326.
- COWERS WHARF** :—Obstruction of, by Elliott and Co., 442.
- COWRA** :—
 Land District, 20.
 Court-house, 50, 533.
- CRACKNELL, MR.** :—Travelling Expenses of, 80.
- CRANE** :—And Wharf, Darling Harbour, 127.
- CRICKETERS, AUSTRALIAN** :—Payment of Salaries to during absence, 397.
- CRIMINAL CASES** :—Precedence given to Civil over, by Mr. District Court Judge Josephson, 232.
- CRIMINAL LAW** :—Bill to Consolidate and Amend next Session, 599.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- CROOK, MR.** :—Employed in Department of Justice, 26.
- CROOKHAVEN** :—Recreation Reserve, 307.
- CROOKWELL** :—Telegraph Line Goulburn to, 76.
- CROPPER AND CARNE** :—Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, 347, 482.
- CROPPYENBY** :—Road between, and Tugganboo, 420.
- CROSS, T. M.** :—Conditional Purchase of, 351.
- CROWN LANDS** (See also "CONDITIONAL PURCHASES," also "LAND," also "LAND AGENTS," also "LANDS DEPARTMENT," also "RESERVES.") :—
 Introduction of Land Bill, 11, 16, 70.
 Boggabill Run, 30.
 Decision of Supreme Court in case of Blackwood v. Dobbin, 33.
 Quat Quatta Reserve, 56, 329.
 Auction Purchases, 76.
 The case of Messrs. Wilson, Cawley, and Frew, 80.
 Applications for Land, county Ashburnham, by J. and L. Smith, 86.
 Fuchsia Widger Run, 121.
 Purchase of Land under 2nd clause of Land Act of 1875, 122.
 Royal Commission, Lands Department, 151, 192, 292.
 Mr. John Edwards, Land Appraiser, 152.
 Yanko Cutting, 159.
 Cancellation of Reserve in Murrumbidgee District, 159.
 Land purchased by Frederick Peters, at Bendemeer, 166.
 Enclosing Stock Routes, Barratta Run, 171.
 E. D. Ogilvie's Auction Purchase, County of Drake, 183.
 Mr. James Duff's Pre-leases at Millie, 184.
 Conditional Sales Branch, Lands Office, 192.
 Sale or Transfer of Land under Conditional Purchase, 241.
 Improvements on, 243.
 Purchase in virtue of improvements, 243.
 Held under Pastoral Lease, 248.
 Mr. Henry Ricketson, Derulaman and Kerrarberry Stations, 263, 295.
 Taken up by Mr. Richardson, 272.
 Mr. Keele, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, 281.
 Mr. T. Broughton, Muttama Run, 282, 283, 296.
 Inquiry into Lands and Surveys Departments, 292.
 Forfeited Pre-leases, 296.
 Land Sale, Hartley, 309.
 Land Agent at Hay, 314.
 Balderogers Run, 317.
 Billabong East Run, 317.
 Auction Purchase of William Coggan, 321, 336.
 Governor's Signature to Crown Grants and Debentures, 321, 326.
 Auction Purchases of Messrs. Jennings and Shanahan, 329.
 Arrears of Rent due by Mr. James Tyson, 339.
 Baratta Run, 171, 345, 346.
 Applications of Land in virtue of Improvements, 346.
 Alexander Couper's Selection at Wagga Wagga, 353.
 Ring-barking Trees, 402.
 Sale of, from 12th November, 1878, to 31st December, 1878, 408.
 Land Office, Condobolin, 409.
 Allotments in Township of Bokhara, 428.
 Number of acres sold by auction, 429.
 Receipts for auction sales last quarter, 434.
 Deeds for Land at Walgett, 434.
 The case of John M'Fay, 449.
 Land sold at Warialda, 449.
 Mr. A. Munro's Improvement Purchase, 477.
 Land purchased by James Sevil, 488 (?).
 Grant of Land to Mr. Potter Macqueen, 517.
 District Survey Offices, 534.
 Alienated during the year 1878, 554.
 Appraised for W. Officer, and Woolseley, Gipps, & Co., 554.
 Pre-lease of Charles Raerber, 562.
 Lands withdrawn from auction selection, 564.
 John Murray's Pre-emptive Lease, 567, 580.
 Pre-emptive Lease of William Oscar Cooper, 572.
 Land taken up by Mr. Bayly on the Pipeclay Gold Fields, 579.
 Mineral Selections, 580.
 Land Revenue for 1868, and cost of Lands Department for 1868, 615.
 Denis Carcy's Application for a Lease at Flying-fox Island, 628.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- CROWN PROSECUTOR :—Mr. Rogers, 55.
 CROWN SOLICITOR :—Fees received by Officers in Department of, 643.
 CROYDON :—Bridge at, 171, 176.
 CULGOA (See "ROADS.")
 CULLENGOIN :—Conditional Purchase of Joseph Davis, 564.
 CURATOR OF INTENTATE ESTATES :—Authority of to appoint Agents, 538.
 CERRARURULA :—Bridge, 374.
 CUSTOMS :—
 Union, 21.
 Border Duties, 34, 283, 368.
 Boarding of s.s. "Wotonga" by Officers of, 146.
 Do. "Batchutha" do. 163.
 White Spirits, Spirits of Wine, and Fusel Oil, taken out of Bond, 151.
 Messrs. Eagar and Kelly, Overtime, 170.
 Boarding Intercolonial Steamers at night or on Sundays, 170.
 Landing Waiters and Acting Landing Waiters in Sydney, 244.
 Mr. J. M'Donald, Acting Landing Waiter, 267.
 British Duties on Australian Wines, 381.
 Appointment of a Third Tide Surveyor, 396.
 Seizure of Perfumed Spirits, 447.
 Leave of Absence to Collector, 449.
 Mr. Bernay, Acting Collector of Customs, 481, 526.
 Queensland Border Duties, 535.
 Removal of Mr. Dunshee, 616.
 CUSTOM HOUSE, NEWCASTLE :—Offices adjoining, 341.
 DAMAGE :—By flood to property in Darling Harbour, 87, 470, 567, 615.
 DAMS :—Bill to provide for construction of, 365, 301.
 DANGAR BRIDGE :—
 Road to the Narren River, 345.
 In time of flood, 453.
 Approaches to, 453, 661.
 DARLING HARBOUR :—
 Reclamation of Land by A.S.N. Co., 21, 30.
 Damage by flood in, 87, 470, 567, 615.
 Crane and Wharf, 127.
 Shed at Wharf, 127.
 Railway Crossing, 447, 572.
 DARLINGHURST GAOL :—
 Medical Officer, 5, 16.
 Chaplain, 254.
 DARLINGTON :—
 Public nuisance near, 595.
 DARTBROOK CREEK :—
 Road from Seons, 415.
 Road to Merriwa Road, 495.
 DAVIS, JOSEPH :—Conditional purchase of, at Cullengoin, 564.
 DAVIS, WILLIAM :—Conditional purchase of, at Cullengoin, 628.
 DAWES'S POINT :—Quarters at, 608.
 DAY, DR. :—Application of, as Gaol Surgeon, 16.
 DAY, MR. :—Department of Mines, 454.
 DAYSDALE :—Township of, 180.
 DEATH RATE :—Liverpool Asylum, 263, 367.
 DEASY, J. :—Conditional purchase of, 64.
 DEBENTURES :—
 Sale of Government, 69.
 Governor's Signature to, 321, 326.
 DECLARATIONS :—Alleged false, by Members of Parliament, in Lands Office, 11, 15, 83.
 DEEDS :—
 For Land purchased by E. Hawkins, Tumbarumba, 60
 Issued to Lillyman and Malone, 488
 DEFENCES :—
 Recommendations of Sir Wm. Jervois, 86, 164.
 Vacant Captaincies in Permanent Military Force, 104.
 Fortifications at Botany Bay, 166.
 Of the Colony, 314.
 Amount paid for services of Colonel Scratchley, 507.
 Harbour, Newcastle, 664.
 DENILIQUIN :—
 Land Sale 21, 346.
 Hydraulic Survey, 363.
 DE VINE, DR. :—Medical Officer to the Railway Department, 488.
 DEWINE, MRS. :—Conditional Purchase at Albury, 180.
 DEVONY :—Conditional Purchase of, 478.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- DICKINSON, W. J. :—Conditional Purchase of, 639
 DICTIONARY OF DATES :—Printing of, at the Government Printing Office, 441, 443, 491, 496, 575, 602, 612, 639.
 DIRECTORS :—
 Civil Servants as, of Companies, 167, 602, 649.
 Of Banks holding office of Colonial Treasurer, 288.
 DISTILLATION :—Introduction of Bill, 122.
 DISTILLERIES, &c., TANWORTH :—Inspectors of, 438.
 DISTRICT COURTS :—
 Coonabarabran, Coonamba, &c., 44.
 And Quarter Sessions, Narrabri, 66.
 Goulburn, 104, 478.
 Judges, Salaries of, 108, 113.
 Bailiffs, fees to, 118.
 Rocky Mouth, 310.
 And Quarter Sessions, Brewarrina, 377.
 Cassilis or Merriwa, 371.
 DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICES :—Establishment of in the North, 534.
 DIVORCE BILL :—Assent to, 611.
 DUMMAN :—Removal of gravel from, for the Mayor, 586.
 DONALDSON, ALEXANDER :—Conditional Purchase of, Tanworth, 118.
 DONALDSON, A. L. :—Conditional Purchase of, Newcastle, 186.
 DONNELLY, MR. :—Claim to purchase part of Wagga Wagga Common, 79, 85, 292.
 DOUBLE BAY :—
 Reserve, 43, 368.
 Plan of village, 107.
 Marine Parade, 368, 549, 558, 644.
 DOYLE :—Death of, 300.
 DRAFTING OF BILLS :—Corporation Bill, and Animals Protection Bill, 396.
 DRAINING :—Flooded lands, Macleay River, 188.
 DEEDS :—
 "Newcastle" and tender "Ajax," 151.
 Men employed on, 495, 666.
 "Samson," 458, 495, 522, 608, 658, 666.
 DRIFT TIMBER :—In the Murumbidgee River, 403.
 DRETT TOWN :—Site for Public School, 662.
 DRY CREEK :—Road, 561.
 DUBBO :—
 Mr. Hanrahan, late Assistant Land Agent, 247, 253.
 District Surveyors Office, 369.
 Road to Coonamba, 368.
 Endowment of Municipality, 420.
 DUFF, MR. JAMES :—Pre-leases of at Millie, 184.
 DUFFER'S CREEK :—Water reserve at, 530.
 DUFFY, MR. :—Inspector of Permanent Way, Northern Line, 341.
 DULWICH :—Road to Singleton, 591.
 DUNGOE :—Post and Telegraph Office, 115.
 DUNDEE RUN :—John Murray's Pre-emptive Lease on, 567, 580.
 DUNSHEE, MR. :—Removal of from the Public Service, 616.
 DUTY :—Bill to abolish, on Gold, 299, 609.
 DUTIES ON AUSTRALIAN WINES :—British, 381.
 DYER, BENJAMIN BARNFIELD :—Patient in Gladceville Asylum, 530.
 DYKE :—At Rushcutters Bay, 191, 416, 496.
 EAGAR & KELLY, MESSRS :—Overtime, 170.
 EAST MAITLAND :—
 Gaol, 248.
 Police Barracks, 627.
 EBENEZER :—Complaints against Postmaster at, 309.
 EDGEMOOR RUN :—Robert Ruc's Conditional Purchase at, 258.
 EDUCATION :—
 Site for Public School, parish of Wilmot, 15.
 Public School, Trunkey, 55.
 Do. Inglewood Forest, 57.
 Do. Muswellbrook, 70.
 Do. Mandarama, 85.
 Do. Site for, Rob Roy Gully, 93.
 Do. Jerry's Plains, 100, 567.
 Do. Site for, Blackville, 183.
 Do. do. Pokolbin, 231, 291, 491.
 Do. Turlingali, 238, 299.
 Establishment of Grammar Schools at Maitland, Bathurst, and Goulburn, 247.
 Meetings of the Council, and attendance of members thereof, 287.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

EDUCATION (continued) :—

- Site for Public School, Molong, 277.
 Public School, Turlingali and Colla, 299.
 School at Thorp's Finch, 314.
 Public School, Grasstree, 321, 316.
 Stationery for Local School Boards, 323.
 Site for School at Back Creek, 331, 408.
 School Wallerawang, 352.
 Public School at Aberglasslyn, 362.
 School at Back Creek, 408.
 Public School at Jerrawa, 515.
 Residence of Denominational School Teachers, 530, 537, 534.
 Mission of Mr. Combes, 587.
 Schools of Medicine and Law, 595.
 Site for Public School at Nelangio, 616.
 Religious Teaching in Public Schools, 661.
 Site for Public School, Drmitt Town, 662.
 Public School, Burwood, 662.
 Travelling Expenses of Public School Teachers, 663.
- EDWARDS, MR. JOHN :—Land Appraiser, 152.
- EDWARDS, MR. H. T. :—Cases heard before, at Bombala, 326.
- EDWARDS ROBERT :—Conditional purchase of, 402, 514.
- ELIZABETH STREET :—Widening of, and Elizabeth Street, 223.
- ELLIOTT, & Co. :—Obstruction of Cowper Wharf by, 442.
- ELY, THE LATE RICHARD :—Railway Guard, 21.
- EMPLOYEES :—
 At Botanical Gardens, 171.
 On Railways, 127, 347, 408, 428, 441, 488, 608.
- EMU PLAINS :—Railway Station, 296.
- ENCROACHMENT :—
 On the Harbour by A. S. N. Co., Pyrmont, 31, 30, 70, 79.
 On Footpath, King and Pitt Streets, 291, 473.
 On Reserves, 423, 442.
- ENDOWMENT :—Of Municipal Council of Sydney, 237.
- ENGELBARTH, JOHN :—Conditional Purchase of, Singleton, 166.
- ENGINES :—Railway, 53, 151, 237, 545, 534.
- ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS :—Salaries of Professional Staff in Office of, 108.
- ENGONTA :—Police for Boggabilla and, 73.
- ESTATES :—Sequestered, 86.
- ESTIMATES :—Preparation of, so as to show amount received by each Civil Officer, 69.
- "EVENING NEWS" :—Telegrams to, 572.
- EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS :—Threatened Suspension of, 662.
- EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL :—
 Government Assistance towards, 34, 35, 176^(*).
 Telegrams to England respecting, 180.
 Cost of, and Contracts for, the Building, 237, 375.
 Per centage paid to Mr. John Young in connection with Building, 267.
 Letting of Contracts, by tender or otherwise, 273.
 Drawings of Contracts, and other particulars, 279.
 Timber, 358, 375.
 Wages of labourers, 378, 381.
 Exhibits, 403.
 Hotel accommodation, 410.
 Supply of Iron, 416, 491.
 Amount expended on, 454, 514, 517, 595, 601.
 Tenders, 471.
 Bricks for Building, 522.
 Employment of Mr. Wardell, 553.
 Internal decorations, 557.
 Entertainment to Workmen, 616.
 Visit of Railway employes to, 649.
- EXPIRES FROM NEW CALEDONIA :—Papers having reference to, 352.
- EXPLANATORY STATEMENT :—Of Public Accounts, 137.
- "FAWN," STEAM LAUNCH :—Reported purchase of by Government, 482.
- FEES :—
 To District Court Bailiffs, 118.
 To Resident Medical Officers, Sydney Infirmary, 588.
 Under Small Debts Act, at the Police Courts, 602.
 Received by Officers in the Crown Solicitors Department, 643.
 Received by the Attorney-General and his Secretary, 644.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

FENCING :—

- Bill to regulate, 55, 301.
 Railway Lines, Cootamundra to Wagga, and Quirindi to Gunnedah, 75.
 Erection of, at Pyrmont by the A. S. N. Company, 347.
 Runa, 428.

FERRIES :—

- Tolls on Roads, Bridges and, 139, 237, 401.

- FERGUSON, MR. DAVID, J.P. :—Appointment to Commission of the Peace, 228.

- FIELD, MESSRS. THOMAS AND JOHN :—Conditional Purchases of, 363.

- FINLAY, MR. :—Railway Carriage occupied by, 44.

FINANCE :—

- The Financial Statement, 16.
 Proposed Loan on London Market, 21, 145, 419.
 Sale of Government Debentures, 69.
 Advances to the Government by Bank of New South Wales, 76.
 Trust Monies, Loan Funds, 118.
 Explanatory Statement of Public Accounts, 137.
 Letters of Credit on Bank of New South Wales, London, 145.
 Government Banking Account, 244.
 Do Financial arrangements, 287, 300.
 Advances to Loan Funds, 419.
 Renewing or modifying present Bank agreement, 513.
 Papers respecting Public Loan on Table, 592.

- FIRE ENGINE :—To Hospital for Insane, Parramatta, 538.

- FISH :—Destruction of, at Terrigal, and Lake Macquarie, 662.

- FISH RIVER :—Bridge over, at O'Connell, 238, 300.

- FISH RIVER CREEK :—Land applied for at, by Sarah Wilson, 563.

- FITZPATRICK, MICHAEL, ESQUIRE :—Pension of, 347.

- FITZROY BRIDGE :—Repair of, 103.

- FITZROY DOCK :—Wages of Gunsmiths, 474.

- FLETCHER, JAMES :—Conditional Purchase of, Wec Waa, 300.

FLOODS :—

- In the Hunter River, 35, 46, 271, 519.
 Damage by, to property in Darling Harbour, 87, 470, 567, 615.
 Protection to River Banks, West Maitland, from, 271.

- FLYINGFOX ISLAND :—Application of, for a lease at, 628.

- FOOTBRIDGE :—Parramatta, 244, 575.

- FOOTPATH :—Encroachment on, King and Pitt Streets, 291, 473.

- FORAGE ALLOWANCE :—To Officers of the Permanent Artillery, 662.

- FORAN, THOMAS :—Conditional Purchase of, 519.

FORBES :—

- Court-house, 254.
 Post Office, 409.
 Gaol, 438.

FORFEITED :—

- Lapsed and Conditional Purchases, 63.
 Conditional Purchases, Parishes of Barratta and Bannangalite, 121.
 Pre-leases, 296.

- FORTIFICATIONS :—86, 104, 164, 166, 314, 507, 654.

- FORSTER, MR., AGENT-GENERAL :—Letter of, in the *Evening News*, on expediency of Agents General being Members of the House of Commons, 615.

- FOUNDINGS :—Christening of, 430, 509.

- FRANCK, SEGFRIED :—Information against, in connection with the totalisator, 509, 522.

- FRANK, HANS :—Conditional Purchase of, 530.

FURNITURE :—

- Court-house, Richmond, 283.
 Court-house, Gunnedah, 300.
 Telegraph Office, Singleton, 351, 639.

- FUSEL OIL :—White Spirits, Spirits of Wine, and, 151.

- GADDOGA :—Court-house, 64, 85.

- Village Reserve, 64.
 Land Sales, 273.
 Post and Telegraph Office, 429.

- GALLAGHAN, WILLIAM :—Conditional Purchase of, at Tanawana, 259.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- GALL, BROS. :—Conditional Purchase of, at Moree, 93.
 GALL, R. :—Road through Conditional Purchase of, 487.
 GAOL :—
 Darlinghurst, Medical Officer, 5, 16.
 Do. Chaplain, 254.
 Wellington, 11.
 Tenterfield, 34, 145, 156.
 Narrabri, 73.
 Bingera, 180.
 East Maitland, 249.
 Albury, 313.
 Increase of Pay to Warders, 424.
 Forbes, 428.
 Prison Labour, Mudgee, 587, 615.
 Lodging Allowance to Warders, 599.
 GAT CREEK :—Bridge over, 374, 409.
 GARRETT AND GRAVILLE, MESSRS. :—Mineral Leases held by, in Newcastle District, 35, 40.
 GARSEED, MR. JOHN :—Letter of, 119, 149, 408.
 GAS :—Lighting Railway Carriages with, 159.
 GENERAL GRANT :—Reception of, in Sydney, 509.
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR :—Additional, and duties of, 45.
 GETT, PETER :—Employment of, on Roads, 358.
 GILES, MR. :—Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bombala, 87.
 GLADESVILLE ASYLUM :—Insanity of Benjamin Barnfield Dyer, 530.
 GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS :—
 Regulations for slaughtering, 85.
 Disposal of Offal, 409, 650.
 Allegations in *Herald* as to Management of, 433.
 Appointment of Mr. Bruce on Commission, 489.
 Pay of Commissioners, 508, 514, 522.
 Papers in reference to Expenditure of Money at, 616.
 GLEN ALICE :—Post Office, 461.
 GLEN INNES :—
 Post Office Premises, 34.
 Sites for Pounds, 576.
 GLENMORE ROAD :—Amount for Repairs, 238, 448.
 GLOUCESTER RIVER :—Bridge over, 113.
 GOANGORA :—Boats for, 369.
 GOLD :—
 Mining Lease, Ironbarks, P. Grimley, 16.
 Mining Act, 74.
 Miners rights taken out by Chinese, 272.
 Mining leases, 272.
 Abolition of Duty on, 299, 609.
 Mining Leases, Cooloongoolook, 373.
 Prospecting for, 383, 514.
 Mining on Police Paddock, Young, 404, 471, 533.
 Selections at Bulahdelah, 408.
 Quantity of, obtained from the Barrington Field, 485.
 Issue of Special Mining Leases, 628.
 Conditional Purchases on Fields, 30, 257.
 Amendment of the Mining Law, 50.
 Barrington, 169, 337, 471, 485.
 Bingera Reserve, 45, 171.
 Land taken up by Mr. N. P. Bayly, at Pipeclay, 579.
 GONGOLGAN :—Bridge, 368.
 GOONDIWINDI :—
 Bridges at Mangiadi and, 187, 362, 382.
 GOORANGOOOLA :—Road from, to Bowman's Creek, 171, 237.
 GOULBURN :—
 Public Buildings, 21.
 Telegraph Line to Crookwell, 76.
 Third District Court, 104.
 Road to Windellima, 227.
 Extension to Wagga Wagga, 427.
 Duties of Registrar, 478.
 GOVERNMENT :—
 Advertisements in Newspapers, 34, 165, 530.
 Pay of Workmen for Christmas Day and Good Friday, 457.
 Stores Department, 508, 514, 522, 592.
 Stamp used by Officials, 517.
 Debentures, 69.
 Banking Account, 244.
 Financial Arrangements, 287, 300.
 Contracts for Stores, 373, 487.
 Supplies to Institutions, 454.
 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE :—
 Publication of Non-official Books at, 441, 443, 491, 496(?), 575, 602, 612, 639.
 Printing of "The Queensland Magistrate," 602.
 GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE :—To Crown Grants and Debentures, 321, 326.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- GRAFTON :—
 Telegraph contract, 46.
 Line to Kempsey, 57, 155.
 GRAMMAR SCHOOLS :—Establishment of, at Maitland, Bathurst, and Goulburn, 247.
 GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SYDNEY :—Alleged insult to Mr. Kenna, 666.
 GRANT, GENERAL :—Reception of, in Sydney, 509.
 GRANT OF LAND TO MR. POTTER MACQUEEN :—Area of, 517.
 GRASSTREE :—Public School, 321, 616.
 GRAVEL IN THE DOMAIN :—Removal of, for the Mayor, 586.
 GRAY, MR. :—Conditional Purchase of, at Hay, 529.
 GREAVES, MR. :—District Surveyor, 15.
 GREEN'S ROAD :—Taking down of Barrack Wall, 50.
 GRENFELL :—Water Supply for Young and, 20.
 GREVILLE, MR. :—Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court, 521.
 GREVILLE, MESSRS. GARRETT AND :—Mineral Leases held by, Newcastle District, 35.
 GRIFFIN, PATRICK AND MICHAEL :—Return to Address, respecting, 86.
 GRIMLEY, PETER :—Gold Mining Lease, Ironbarks, 16.
 GUEST AND CLARK :—Appraisement case between, 416.
 GULARGUMBONE :—
 Bridge, 368.
 Village Reserve, 378.
 GULGONG :—
 Alignment of Streets, 169.
 Land Office, 184.
 Post and Telegraph Office, and Police Buildings at, 558, 635.
 Water Supply, 567.
 Small Debts Court, 658.
 GUNDAGAI :—Mr. Weekes, Clerk of Petty Sessions at, 608.
 GUNDAROO :—
 Common, 83.
 Post Office, 580.
 GUNNEDAH :—
 Railway Extension to Narrabri, 49, 437.
 Commons, 50, 109, 170.
 Road from Barraba to, 93, 374, 401, 447, 591.
 School of Arts, 179, 423.
 Railway Werris Creek to, 282, 443, 665.
 Court-house, 360, 521.
 Approaches to Railway Station, 301.
 Road to Narrabri, 362.
 Bridge, 374.
 Telegraph line to Quirindi, 416.
 Chandos-street, 491.
 Mr. T. K. Abbott, Police Magistrate, 611.
 GUNNING :—
 Bridge on Road to Monaro, 151.
 Road to Queanbeyan, 538, 576.
 Road to Gundaroo, 563.
 GUNSMITHS AT PETERBY DOCK :—Wages of, 474.
 GUNTAWANG :—Road, 558.
 GUNYERWARALDI RUN :—James South's Additional Conditional Purchase on, 533.
 GWYDIR, THE :—
 Bridge over River at Bundarra, 43, 223, 453.
 Public Tanks in Electorate, 428, 448, 628.
 Cemeteries in Electorate, 429.
 Land Offices in district, 644.
 HALL, CAPTAIN VINE :—Suspension of Certificate of, by Marine Board, 127.
 HALL, MRS. :—Conditional Purchase of, 341.
 HANCOCK, THE LATE ROBERT :—Commission received from Estate of, 26.
 HANRAHAN, MR. :—Late Assistant Land Agent at Dubbo, 247, 253.
 HANSAARD :—Establishment of, 666.
 HARBOUR DEFENCES :—
 Recommendations of Sir Wm. Jervois, 86, 164.
 Newcastle, 654.
 HARTLEY :—Land Sale, 309.
 HARPER, MR. NEIL, J.P. :—Case against, Court of Petty Sessions, Nowra, 65.
 HATFIELD BUSHRANGERS :—Reprieve of, 507.
 HAWKINS, EDWARD :—Land purchase at Tumbarumba, 60.
 HAY :—Weighing, at Parramatta Junction, 295.
 HAY, MR. :—Conditional purchase of, Blue Mountains, 282.
 HEATON, MR. :—Printing "Men of the Time" at the Government Printing Office for, 441, 443, 491, 496, 575, 602, 612, 639.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- HENHAM FUNT** :—Approaches, 470.
HILL END :—
 Purchase of Protestant Hall as Court-house, 59.
 Water Supply, 515.
HUXSON, CAPTAIN :—Quarters at Dawes's Point, 608.
HOATH, JOHN :—Conditional Purchase of, 49, 253.
HOLIDAYS :—To Railway Employés, 127, 408.
HOLROYD, MR., MASTER IN EQUITY :—
 Salary of as Acting Judge, 383.
 Business of during absence, 396.
 Increase of Salary to, 616.
HOMEBUSH :—Purchase of Land between Parramatta and,
 253.
HOME RULE :—Prospecting Association, 156.
HORSES :—Sale of Impounded, at Murrumbundi, 521.
HORSE-STEALING :—Rewards in cases of, 278.
HOSPITAL :—
 Murrumbundi, 75 (2), 104.
 Site, Walgett, 149, 443.
 Parramatta, 509.
 Fire Engine, Parramatta, 558.
 Sydney, 586, 587, 693, 663, 654.
HOUSE RENTED FROM MR. SENIOR :—Particulars of, 391.
HOWLONG :—
 Bridge across River Murray, 70, 329, 612.
 Approaches to Funt, 139.
HUDSON BROTHERS :—
 Amount paid to, for building Telegraph Station at La
 Perouse, Botany, 560.
 Return ordered by the House, on Table, 692.
HOME :—Sale of Roads in County of, 470.
HUNTER RIVER :—
 Floods, 35, 46, 271, 519.
 Water Supply, for District, 243, 244, 491.
 Protection to Banks, West Maitland, 271.
HYDE PARK :—
 Delay in erecting Dwarf Wall, &c., 118.
 Enclosure, 223.
 Band, 273, 448.
 Anti Chinese Meeting, 273.
 Dedication and Proclamation, 277.
 Regulations respecting Public Meetings, 396.
HYDRAULIC SURVEY, DENILIQUIN :—Completion of, 363.
IMMIGRATION :—
 Goods supplied by Kidman and Son to ship "Smyrna,"
 117, 170.
 Arrivals in Sydney by sea, and proportion quarantined,
 281.
 Provision for Employment of Immigrants, 581.
 Religion of Immigrants by "Samuel Plimsoll," 631.
IMPORTATION :—Prohibition on, of Live Stock, 140.
IMPOUNDING BILL :—Intention of Government respecting,
 11.
IMPROVEMENTS :—
 Purchase of portion Quat Quatta Reserve in virtue of,
 by Mr. Wallace, 56.
 On Crown Lands, 243.
 Purchase of Crown Lands in virtue of, 243.
INFIRMARY, SYDNEY :—
 Fees to Resident Medical Officers, 586.
 Erection of, 587.
 Alleged unfit state of Surgeon to perform operation,
 595.
 Case of Dr. Morgan, 653, 654.
INGLEWOOD FOREST :—Public School, 57.
INQUEST :—
 On body of John Norris, 248.
 Do. Mrs. Brown, 379.
 Presence of Witnesses, 381.
 In Maitland District, 485.
INSOLVENCY :—Sequestrated Estates, 86.
INSOLVENT COURT :—
 Fees to Chief Clerk and Bailiff, 521.
 Returns in regard to Mr. Booty, 600.
INSOLVENCIES :—Of Civil Servants, 607.
INSPECTORS :—
 Of Conditional Purchases, for Cwydir District, 73.
 Do. do. Wariakda, 287.
 Of Conditional Purchases, 301.
 Of Land Offices, Mr. Oliver, 281, 301, 315, 331, 374,
 375, 554.
 Amounts paid to, 329.
 Distilleries, &c., Tamworth, 438.
 Of Collicries, 662.

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- INTERCOLONIAL STEAMERS** :—Boarding of, at night or on
 Sunday, 170.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN SYDNEY (See
 "EXHIBITION.")
INTERSTATE ESTATES :—Authority of Curator to appoint
 agents, 538.
 In the Maitland District, 485.
INVERELL :—
 Quarter Sessions, 34.
 Boundaries of Land District, 508.
IRON :—
 Sale of, at Newcastle, 410, 438.
 Do. Sydney, 612.
 Supply of, to the Government, for Exhibition, 416.
IRONBARKS :—Railway to, 378.
IRON COVE :—And Parramatta River Bridges, 179, 441.
JACOB AND JOSEPH CREEK :—
 Road to Quirindi, 118.
 Approaches to Bridge, 378.
 Bridge, 461.
JAMES, HENRY KERSEBORN :—Custody or possession of
 Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths by, 592.
JENNINGS AND SELANAHAN, MESSRS. :—Auction purchases
 by, 329.
JERRAWA :—Public School, 515.
JERRY'S PLAINS :—
 Post and Telegraph Office, 108, 133, 180, 237, 331, 407,
 554.
 Court-house and Police Barracks, 108,
 Public School, 160, 567.
 Police, 407.
 Court-house and Lock-up, 408, 628.
JERVOIS, SIR WILLIAM :—Carrying out recommendations
 of, for Harbour Defences, 86, 164.
JINDERA :—Water Supply, 313.
JOHNS'S ESTATE :—Trustees of, 608.
JOHNSON, MR. THOMAS ANDREW, J.P. :—Charge of
 assault against, 469.
JONES, MR., LANDS TITLES OFFICE :—Leave of absence
 to, 397.
JONES, W. :—Roadway at Conditional Purchase of, 420.
JOSEPH, MR. HYAM :—Cases heard before, at Bombala, 326.
JOUBERT, MR. :—Property of, coming to the Colony, 607,
 616, 658.
JUDGES :—
 Salaries of District Court, 108, 113.
 Offers of appointments as Acting, 458, 645.
 Additional, for Supreme Court, 526.
JUDICATURE ACTS AND RULES :—Adaptation to this
 Colony of, 599.
JUNCTION :—Of Railways with Victoria and Queens-
 land, 33.
JUNE :—Railway, 5, 184.
JURY :—Laws Amendment Act, Extension of, in Police
 District of Walgett, 59.
JURY COURTS :—Hearing of causes, 666.
JURORS :—Payment of, 148.
KAROOBEE :—Road to Springwood, 475.
KEELE, MR. :—Employment of, in Civil Service, 281.
KELLOSHUEL :—Road to Sojala Road, 335.
KELLY, MR. :—Conditional Purchase of, 519.
KEMPSEY :—Telegraph line to Grafton, 57, 155.
KENNA, MR. :—Alleged insult to, at Sydney Grammar
 School, 666.
KERR, W. F. :—Mudgee Volunteers, 292.
KIANDRA :—Road, 299.
KIDMAN & SON, MESSRS. :—Stores supplied by, to Immi-
 grant Ship "Smyrna," 117, 170.
KING AND PITT STREETS :—Encroachment on footpath,
 291, 475.
KUNOPIA :—
 Village Reserve, 69.
 Courts of Petty Sessions, 69.
 Land Sales, 273.
LAGHLAN RIVER :—Navigation of, 352.
LAING, MR. :—Master of Dredge "Samson," 458, 522,
 608, 658.
LAING'S POINT :—Land purchased at, for Military pur-
 poses, 491, 518.
LAKE MACQUARIE :—
 Proposed Works at entrance of, 35, 46, 249.
 Destruction of Fish at, 662.
LAMP ON TELEGRAPH POST, TAMWORTH :—Erection of,
 485.

QUESTIONS (*continued*) :—

LAND :—

- District of Cowra, 20.
 Sale, Deniliquin, 21, 346.
 Reclamation of, by A.S.N. Company, Darling Harbour, 21, 30.
 Edward Hawkins's purchase, Tumbarumba, 60.
 Transfer of Volunteer Orders, 75.
 Applications for, by J. and L. Smith, County Ashburnham, 86.
 Orders, Volunteer, 75, 87⁽²⁾, 108, 227, 325, 339, 363, 387, 441, 457, 462, 478.
 Act of 1875, Purchase of land under 2nd clause, 122.
 Mr. John Edwards, Appraiser, 152.
 Application of Mr. A. Munro to purchase in County Jamieson, 160.
 Sale, Coonabarabran, 166.
 Office, Brewarrina, 176, 433.
 Purchased at Wagga Wagga for Railway purposes, 183.
 Office, Gulgong, 184.
 For Church of England purposes, Narrabri, 187.
 Sales of Town and Suburban Lots at Yetman, Boggabri, Brewarrina, and Moree, 191.
 Sold to Messrs. Macleay and Clarke, 227.
 Office, Parkes, 253.
 Purchase of, between Homebush and Parramatta, 253.
 Taken up by Mr. Richardson, 272.
 Sales, Kunopia and Gadoogo, 273.
 Purchased by Sir G. W. Allen, fronting Sydney Harbour, 282.
 At Parramatta Junction, for Railway purposes, 287.
 William Simpson's application for, 300.
 Title to, at Ashfield, for Operative Building Society, 300.
 Occupied by Mr. Smith for Sericultural purposes, 374, 541.
 Sale, Bingera, 387.
 Office, Condobolin, 409.
 Exchange of, at Narrabri, 417.
 Purchased at Laing's Point, 481, 518.
 Survey of, under pre-lease, 508.
 District of Inverell, 508.
 Appraisal of, at Circular Quay, 518.
 Alienated during the year 1878, 554.
 Appraised for W. Officer, and Woolseley, Gibbs, & Co., 554.
 Applied for by Sarah Wilson, Fish River Creek, 563.
 Revenue for 1868, 615.
 Offices in The Gwydir District, 644.

LAND AGENTS :—

- H. H. Brown & Co., 66.
 Coonamble, 104, 146, 254, 369, 429.
 Mr. Hanrahan, late Assistant at Dubbo, 247, 253.
 At Hay, 314.
 Appointment of, 402.
 Mr. J. B. Richards, Bathurst, 519.

LAND BILL :—Intention of Government respecting, 11, 16, 70.

LAND COURTS :—Commissioners, 402.

LANDING WAITERS :—

- Number of, and of Acting, employed in Sydney, 244.
 Mr. J. M'Donald, Acting, 267.

LANDS DEPARTMENT :—

- Alleged False Declarations by Members, 11, 15, 83.
 Clerks in Auction Branch, 117.
 Royal Commission, 151, 192, 292, 314, 448.
 Conditional Purchase Branch, 192.
 Mr. C. Oliver—Travelling expenses, &c., 281, 301, 315, 331, 374, 375, 554.
 Total number of persons employed in, 396.
 Overtime to Mr. Blackman, 495.
 Temporary Clerks in, 558.
 Permission of Public to see Public Documents, 591.
 Cost of, for 1868, 615.
 Mr. P. F. Richardson, 640, 654.
 Statement made by Mr. Hoskins respecting Officers in, 645, 659.

LAND ORDERS (See "VOLUNTEERS.")

LANDS TITLES OFFICE :—

- Application for Title for Operative Building Society, 300.
 Leave of Absence to Mr. Jones, 397.

LA PEROUSE :—

- Reserve, Botany Bay, 292.
 Telegraph Building erected by Hudson Brothers, 580.

LAPSED :—And forfeited Conditional Purchases, 63.

LARKINS AND STEVENSON MESSRS. :—Compensation to, 145.

Q

QUESTIONS (*continued*) :—

- LARRAS LAKE :—Site for a Church, 11.
 LARRIKINISM :—Increase of, and whipping as remedy, 305.
 LAW AND MEDICINE :—School of, at the University, 595.
 LAW REFORM :—Preparation of Measures for next Session, 599.
 LAYCOCK, EMILY C. :—Conditional Purchase of, 40, 165.
 LAYFIELD, GRAY, & OTHERS :—Conditional Purchases of, 16⁽²⁾.
 LAY Mr. :—Telegraph Inspector, 644.
 LEAVE OF ABSENCE :—To Volunteers in Country Corps, 163, 167.
 LEE, M. A. AND T. :—Conditional Purchases of, 155.
 LEGALIZATION :—Of certain Conditional Purchases, 253.
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :—Particulars of appointment to, 649, 657.
 LETTERS OF CREDIT :—On Bank of New South Wales, London, 145.
 LIABILITIES :—Bank Assets and, Publication of, 99.
 LICENSES :—To cut Timber in The Williams Electorate, 241.
 LICENSING :—Publicans Act, 79.
 LIGHT HOUSE :—
 South Head, 254.
 Barrenjoey, 277.
 LIGHTING RAILWAY CARRIAGES :—With Gas, 159.
 LILLYMAN, C. R. :—Compensation to, and P. Malone, and J. Robertson, for Land sold them at Narrabri, 73.
 LILLYMAN AND MALONE :—Deeds issued to, 488.
 LISMORE :—Municipal District of, 379.
 LITHGOW :—Railway Station and Goods Shed, 74.
 LITHOGRAPHS :—Of Counties Gower, White, Baradine, Jamieson, and Denman, 60.
 LIVERPOOL :—
 Police Magistrate for Parramatta, Ryde, and, 39.
 Street, Widening of Elizabeth-street and, 223.
 Asylum, Death rate, 263, 367.
 Presbyterian Cemetery, 391.
 Church and School lands near, 572.
 LOAN :—
 Proposed, on London market, 21, 145.
 Disposal of Trust Moneys Funds, 118.
 Advances from funds, 419.
 Proposed, 419.
 Public, 592.
 LOCK-UP :—
 Bingera, 180, 340,
 Warialda, 340.
 Brewarrina, 576.
 Jerry's Plains, 408, 628.
 Stockton, 662.
 LOVE, CHARLES AND THOMAS :—Charge of arson against, at Bombala, 519.
 LOVE, THOMAS :—Conditional purchase of, at Bombala, 378.
 LUDDENHAM :—Road to South Creek, 654.
 LUNACY :—Maintenance of relatives in Asylums, 53.
 LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA :—Statements made against Superintendent, 409.
 MACINTOSH, JOHN, ESQ., M.L.A. :—Iron sold by to the Exhibition, 491.
 MACLEAN, MR. G. R. :—Application of, for appointment of Police Magistrate, 581.
 MACLEAY AND CLARKE, MESSRS. :—Land sold to, 227.
 MACLEAY RIVER :—Draining flooded lands, 188.
 MACQUEEN, MR. POTTER :—Grant of Land to, 517.
 MAGISTRATES :—
 Powers of Police and Stipendiary, 401.
 Number of Police and Stipendiary, 417.
 Powers of two Justices, Sydney, 470.
 MAILS (See "POSTAL.")
 MAINTENANCE MEN :—Under Road Superintendents, 151.
 MAIN WESTERN ROAD :—Blue Mountains, 335.
 MATTLAND, (See also "ROADS," also "EAST MAITLAND.") :—
 Protection of River banks from floods, 271.
 Inquests in District, 485.
 MAJOR'S WATERHOLE :—Water tank, 140.
 MAJURA :—Road to Queanbeyan, 291.
 MALONE AND LILLYMAN :—Deeds issued to, 488.
 MANDURAMA :—Public School, 85.
 MANILLA :—
 Bridge over River, Barraba, 43.
 Court of Petty Sessions, 258.
 Bridge over the Namoi, 258, 382, 616.
 Road on bank of River, 442.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- MANLY BEACH WHARF** :—Use of, by Port Jackson Steam Company, 409, 419.
- MANNING RIVER** :—Oyster-beds, 561, 631.
- MARINE BOARD** :—
Conduct of Masters of certain Steam Vessels at Boat race, 30.
Certificate held by Mr. Matthews, Chief Officer, "City of Newcastle," 40.
Suspension of Captain Vine Hall's Certificate, s.s. "Chimborazo," 127.
Berthing Ships at the Circular Quay :—"Patriarch," "Cynisca," "Thomas Stephens," and "Cambrian Princess," 133.
Manning of Steamship "Coonanbara," 167, 171.
Pay of Pilots, Port Jackson, and Newcastle, 188.
Captain Charles Smith, Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook," 232.
Steamship "Platypus," 317, 369, 410.
- MARINE PARADE, DOUBLE BAY** :—Restoration of, to the Public, 368, 549, 558, 644.
- MASTER IN EQUITY** :—
Salary of, as Acting Judge, 383.
Business of, during absence, 396.
Increase of Salary to, 616.
- MATTHEWS, MR.** :—Late Chief Officer of "City of Newcastle," 40.
- MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL** :—Assent to, 611.
- MCCracken, MR.** :—Late Accountant in Telegraph Department, 272, 363.
- MCLWAIN, THE LATE ANDREW** :—Administration of Intestate Estate of, 80.
- M'DONALD, MR. J.** :—Acting Landing-waiter, 267.
- M'FARLANE AND DEASY** :—Conditional Purchases, 64.
- M'FAY, JOHN** :—The case of, 449.
- M'INTYRE RIVER** :—
Dispatch of Mails down, 169.
Telegraph Messages, 478.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS** :—
Darlinghurst Gaol, 5, 16.
Fees to, Sydney Infirmary, 586.
- MEDCALF AND WILKINSON** :—Advice tendered by the Executive Council to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, 567.
- MEDICINE AND LAW** :—School of, at the University, 595.
- METING** :—Anti-Chinese, in Hyde Park, 273.
- MELVILLE ESTATE** :—Road through, 362, 661.
- MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT** :—Conditional purchases and mineral selections, held by, 608.
- "MEN OF THE TIME"** :—Printing of, at the Government Printing Office, 441, 443, 491, 496, 575, 602, 612, 639.
- MERRIWA** (See also "Roads") :—
Post and Telegraph Office, 56, 335, 571.
Police quarters, 67.
District Court, 571.
Bridge, 122, 571.
- MEYMOTT, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE** :—Alleged to be the guest of a litigant, 401.
- MILBURN CREEK** :—Mineral Selection, 16.
- MILBY, WILLIAM** :—Nuisance created by, near Darlington, 595.
- MILITARY** :—
Vacant Captaincies in Permanent Force, 104.
And Volunteer Forces, 340.
Men dismissed, or struck off the roll, 509.
Officers quarters, 581.
Practical Gun Drill of Artillery, 602.
- MILNE** :—
Site for Township, 238, 461.
Bridge Waterloo Creek, 644.
- MILLER'S CREEK** :—
Travelling stock reserve, 369.
Land purchased by James Sevil, 488⁽²⁾.
- MILGATE, GEORGE** :—Conditional purchase of, 529.
- MINERAL** :—
Mr. F. Grimly's Lease, Ironbarks, 16.
Selection at Milburn Creek, 16.
Lease held by Messrs. Garrett and Greville, in Newcastle District, 35, 40.
Prospecting Association, Home Rule, 156.
Selection of Samuel Owen, of Newcastle, 166.
Conditional purchases, held by Messrs. Parkes and Sutherland, 247, 514, 545.
Miners Rights taken out by Chinese, 272.
Same person making more than one selection on the same day, 580.
Selections held by Members, 608.
- MINES DEPARTMENT** :—Messrs. Day and Oliver, 454.

QUESTIONS (continued):—

- MINING** :—
Amendment of the Law, 50, 74.
Gold Leases, 272.
Issue of Special Leases, 628.
- MINISTRY** :—Colonial Treasurer holding office as Bank Director, 288.
- MOGILL MOGILL** :—
Courts of Petty Sessions, 325.
Court Room, 477.
- MOLLOY, JOHN** :—Conditional Purchase of, 438.
- MOLONG** :—
Police Magistrate and Coroner for, 21.
Site for Public School, 277.
Post and Telegraph Office, 323, 388.
- MONAGHAN, JAMES** :—Conditional Purchases of, 314.
- MONARO** :—Roads, 161.
- MONEY ORDER OFFICE** :—Parramatta, 635.
- MORRIS** :—
Post and Telegraph Offices, Warialda, and, 25, 253, 264, 419.
Police Quarters, 65.
Court-house, 157.
Land Sales at Yetman, Boggabri, Brewarrina, and, 191.
Police Buildings, 347.
Boats, 369, 563.
- MOREHEAD STREET, REDFERN** :—Opening of, 639, 644.
- MORGAN, DR.** :—Doctor of the Small Pox Hospital Ship "Faraway," 595, 653, 654.
- MORISON'S SELECTION** :—Road near Kelso Creek, 658.
- MORPETH** :—Post and Telegraph Offices, 76.
- MOSS VALE** :—Court-house, 70, 579.
- MOUNT MOOBY** :—Road, 434.
- MOUNT PLEASANT** :—Colliery, 279.
- MOUNT RANKIN** :—Road to Little Forest Road, 448.
- MOUNT VICTORIA** :—Road to Mount Fiddington, 263.
- MUDGEY** :—
Railway Trial Survey, Raglan to, 223.
Mr. Edwin Ryan, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, 314.
Turf Club Bill, Signatures to Petition, 461.
Prison Labour in gaol, 587, 615.
- MULHEARN, JOHN** :—Conditional Purchase of, 585.
- MUNGINDI** :—Bridges at Goondiwindi and, 187, 362.
- MUNICIPALITIES** :—
Council Chambers, Waratah, 163.
Endowment of Council of Sydney, 237.
Expenditure by the Mayor of Sydney, 362.
District of Lismore, 379.
Endowment of Dubbo, 420.
- MUNRO, MR. A.** :—
Application of, to purchase land in county of Jamieson, 160.
Improvement Purchase, 477.
- MURRAY AND DEVLIN** :—Grafton and Glen Innes Telegraph Contract, 46.
- MURRAY, JOHN** :—Pre-emptive Lease of, on Ranger's Valley, 567.
- MURRAY RIVER** :—
Bridge across, at Howlong, 70, 329, 612.
Licenses, for Puntis, 347.
- MURRUMBIDGE** :—
Reserve in District, 176.
Drift timber in River, 403.
- MURRUMBIDGE RIVER** :—Reserves on, 86.
- MURRUMBURAH** :—Court-house, 43.
- MURRURUNDI** :—
Hospital, 75⁽²⁾, 104.
Sale of Impounded Horses, 521.
- MUSWELLBROOK** :—
Public School, 70.
Bridge, 424.
Sir Thomas Mitchell's Road, 653.
Road to the Wybong, 449, 473.
Road to Jerry's Plains, 602.
- MUTTANA RUN** :—Purchases of land by Mr. T. Broughton, 282, 283, 296.
- MYALL CREEK** :—Bridge, 113, 382.
- NARRACORA RIVER** :—Congarini Road, 188.
- NAMOI** :—
Narrabri Timber Reserve, 65, 336.
Survey of Conditional Purchases in district, 169.
Bridge over river, 258, 348, 374, 382, 616, 661.
- NARRABRI** :—
Road, Walgett to, 30.
Post and Telegraph Office, 34, 244, 352.
Railway Extension, Gunnedah to, 49.
Do. to Walgett, 59, 175, 241.
Namoi—Narrabri Timber Reserve, 65, 336, 433.
District Courts and Quarter Sessions at, 66.
Race-course Ground, 70.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- NARRABRI (continued) :—**
 Gaol, 73.
 Land for Church of England purposes, 187.
 Water Supply, 391.
 Exchange of land for a church, 417.
 Deeds issued to Lillyman and Maloué, purchasers of land, 488.
- NARRANDERA :—**
 Court-house, 273.
 Road to Merool Creek, 557.
- NEILD, DR. :—**Medical Officer to the Railway Department, 488.
- NELANGLO :—**Site for Public School at, 616.
- NELSON'S BAY :—**Road, 224.
- NEVEN, JOHN :—**Conditional Purchase of, 617.
- NEW CALEDONIA :—**Expires from, 352.
- NEWCASTLE :—**
 Wharf accommodation, 336.
 Offices adjoining Custom House, 341.
 Collision in the Harbour, 447.
 Trimming Coal, 485, 507.
 Export of Coal, 575.
 Harbour Defences, 684.
 "NEWCASTLE" DREDGE :—Pay of Workmen, 151.
- NEW ENGLAND (See "RAILWAYS.")**
- NEWMAN, PHILIP :—**Conditional Purchase of, 352.
- NEW SOUTH WALES :—**Boundaries between Queensland and, 55.
- NEWSPAPERS :—**Government advertisements in, 34, 165, 580.
- NORRIS, JOHN :—**Inquest on body of, 248.
- NOWLAND, PETER :—**Conditional Purchase of, 410.
- NUGENT, PATRICK :—**Compensation to, 60.
- NOISANCE NEAR DARLINGTON :—**Created by William Milcy, 585.
- O'CONNELL :—**Bridge over Fish River, 238, 300.
- O'CONNOR, DR. :—**Medical Officer Darlinghurst Gaol, 5.
- O'DWYER, JAMES :—**Selection of, on Pucka Widgee Run, 121.
- OFFAL :—**Disposal of, 402, 650.
- OFFICERS' QUARTERS, VICTORIA BARRACKS :—**Particulars of, 581.
- OGILVIE, E. D. :—**Auction Purchase of, County of Drake, 183.
- OGILVIE'S HILL :—**Road to Jerry's Plains Road, 473.
- OLIVER, MR. C. :—**Inspector of Land Offices, 281, 301, 315, 331, 374, 375, 554.
- OLIVER, MR. :—**Department of Mines, 464.
- OLLIVIER, MR. W. M. :—**Employed in Government Service, 149.
- OMNIBUS ACCOMMODATION :—**For passengers arriving by rail, 180.
- O'NEAL, PATRICK :—**Conditional Purchase of, 326.
- OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY :—**Title to land at Ashfield for, 300.
- OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL :—**
 On transfer of a publican's license, 448, 525 (?).
 Respecting additional conditional purchases, 387.
- ORPONG RUN :—**Conditional purchase on, 477.
- ORIENTAL LANGUAGES :—**Mr. Cameron, interpreter of, 426.
- OVERLAND :—**Telegraph line to Port Darwin, 271.
- OVERTIME :—**Messrs. Bagar and Kelly, Customs Department, 170.
- OWEN, SAMUEL :—**Mineral Selection of, 166.
- OYSTERS :—**Intention of Government respecting Culture Bill, 16.
 Closing of beds, 407.
 Manning River beds, 561.
 Manning River and Shoalhaven River beds, 631.
- PADDINGTON :—**
 Reserve for public recreation, 23, 368.
 Barrack wall and toll-house, 348.
- PAINTER, FREDERICK :—**Application of, to purchase a road, 296.
- PAMPHLETS :—**Revised for various districts, 39, 248.
- PAPER, PRINTING :—**Tenders for, 427.
- PARIS EXHIBITION :—**
 Amount received by Mr. Combes as Executive Commissioner, 53, 477.
 Exhibits coming to the Colony for Mr. Combes and Mr. Joubert, 607, 616, 658.
- PARKES :—**Land Office, 253.
- PARKES, SIR HENRY :—**Mineral conditional purchases held by, and Mr. Sutherland, 247, 514, 545.
- PARKS :—**
 Dedication and proclamation of Hyde, Phillip, and Cook, 277.
 Public, at Ashfield, 600.
- PARKHILL, MR. :—**Contractor for Post and Telegraph Office, Jerry's Plains, 554.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- PARLIAMENT :—**
 Alleged false declarations by Members in taking up land, 11, 15, 83.
 Freight on railway goods due by Members, 26.
 Privileges Bill, 46.
 Drafting of Animals Protection Bill, and Corporation Bill, 396, 518, 525.
 Conditional Purchases and Mineral Selections held by Members, 608.
 Particulars of appointment to the Legislative Council, 649, 657.
 Haosard, 666.
- PARRAMATTA :—**
 Despoising river to carry off sewage, 35.
 Police Magistrate for Liverpool, Ryde, and, 39.
 Improvements in the park, 20.
 River and Iron Cove bridges, 179, 441.
 Clock for Post and Telegraph Office, 244.
 Foot passenger bridge over river, 244, 575.
 Purchase of land, between Homebush and, 253.
 Land at Junction, for railway purposes, 287.
 Weighing hay at Junction, 295.
 Volunteers, 341, 368.
 Railway Bridge, 374.
 Water Supply to Gaol, 382.
 Lunatic Asylum, 409.
 Repairs to District Hospital, 508.
 Fire Engine, Hospital for Luzans, 558.
 Foot-bridge in park, 575.
 Bridge over river, 596.
 Money Order Office, 635.
- PARNELL, MR. :—**Resignation of from Registrar-General's Office, 336.
- PASSENGER RATES :—**
 On Southern Line of Railway, 107.
 On Western and Northern Lines of Railway, 108.
- PATENTS :—**Payment of Fees for, 305.
- PATTERSON, ROBERT :—**Conditional Purchase of, at Narrabri, 73.
- PAY :—**
 Of Jurors, 146.
 Of Government Workman for Christmas Day and Good Friday, 457.
 Of Railway Workman, 441, 488, 608.
- PEARSE, WILLIAM :—**Conditional Purchase of, 485.
- PEAT'S FERRY :—**Road to Herowra Creek, 457.
- PENRITH :—**Post and Telegraph Office, 26.
- PENSION TO MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, ESQ. :—**Particulars of, 347.
- PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE (See "MILITARY.")**
- PETERS, FREDERICK :—**Land purchased by, at Bende-meer, 166.
- PETTY SESSIONS :—**
 Kooopia, 69.
 Manila, 258.
 Blackville, 191.
 Mogil Mogil and Baradine, 325.
- PHILIP PARK :—**Proclamation and dedication, 277.
- PHILLIPS, MR. C. E. :—**Leave of absence to, 367.
- PILE DRIVING :—**By A.S.N. Co., at Pyrmont, 70, 79.
- PILOTS :—**
 Port Jackson and Newcastle, 188.
 Captain Charles Smith, of the "Captain Cook," 232.
 Service, Port Jackson, 529.
- "PLATEFUS" :—**Assistance to, by "Francis Hixson," 317, 369, 410.
- "PLUMSOLL, SAMUEL" :—**Religion of Immigrants arrived by, 631.
- POINT PIPEK :—**Road, 448.
- PONOLBIN :—**Site for Public School, 231, 291, 491.
- POLICE :—**
 Magistrate, Waratah, 18.
 Do. Bingera, Mr. P. Brougham, 20, 80.
 Do. And Coroner for Molong, 20.
 Do. For Parramatta, Liverpool, and Ryde, 39.
 Do. and Quarter Sessions, Brewarrina, 232.
 Do. Sydney, 470.
 Do. Gunnedah, 611.
 Quarters, Merriwa, 57.
 Number of, in Walgett, 243.
 Quarters, Moree, 66, 347.
 For Boggabilla and Engonia, 73.
 For Brewarrina, 104, 410.
 Barracks and Court-house, Jerry's Plains, 108.
 Residence for Officer, Richmond, 152.
 Station and Court-house, Quindí, 184.
 Constable W. Stafford, 257.
 Barracks, Walgett, 273, 326, 652.
 Superannuation fund, 329.
 Station at Boggabilla, 330.

QUESTIONS (continued):—

POLICE (continued):—

- Barracks, Singleton, 341, 554.
- Quarters, Timbrabongie, 368.
- Barracks and Quarters, Bingera, 388.
- Magistrates, 401, 417.
- At Jerry's Plains, 407.
- Paddock, Bingera, 424.
- Number of cases tried at Courts, 454.
- Buildings, Gulgong, 558.
- Black Truckers for hunting down the Kelly gang, 592.
- Barracks, East Maitland, 627.
- Papers relative to, at Raymond Terrace, 649.

POST DARWIN:—Telegraph, 50, 271, 448, 514.

PORT JACKSON:—Pilot Service, 529.

PORT MACQUARIE:—Beacon, 192.

POSTAL:—

- Building on proposed street opposite Post Office, 5, 159.
- Premises at Glen Innes, 34.
- Travelling Expenses of Postmaster General, 80.
- Mail down the M'Intyre River, 109.
- Mr. Young's contract, General Post Office, 249.
- Postmaster at Ebenezer, 309.
- Conveyance of Mails between Gulgong and Mudgee, 346.
- Communication with Watson's Bay, 410, 522.
- Office, Angledool, 420.
- Office, Glen Alice, 461.
- Office, Gundaroo, 580.
- Office, Quipolly, 635.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE:—

- Do. Rylstone, 6.
- Do. Warialda and Moree, 25, 169, 253, 261.
- Do. Fenrith, 26.
- Do. Narrabri, 34, 244, 352.
- Do. Tenterfield, 34.
- Do. Walgett, 44, 273, 336, 662.
- Do. Moss Vale, 579.
- Do. Bingera, 45.
- Do. Rockley, 50.
- Do. Merriwa, 56, 335, 571.
- Do. Bourke, 59.
- Do. Murrumbidgee, 76.
- Do. Windsor, 103, 152, 283.
- Do. Jerry's Plains, 108, 133, 180, 237, 331, 407, 554.
- Do. Dangog and Clarence Town, 113.
- Do. Waratah, 113.
- Do. St. Leonards, 133.
- Do. Quirindi, 183.
- Do. Carcoar, 228.
- Do. Parramatta, Clock for, 244.
- Do. Moree, 253, 419.
- Do. Blayney, 237.
- Do. Cootamundra, 273, 417.
- Do. Molong, 323, 338.
- Do. Coonamble, 341.
- Do. Sofala, 352, 628.
- Do. Balli, 383.
- Do. Forbes, 409.
- Do. Gadooga, 429.
- Do. Gulgong, 558, 635.
- Do. Raymond Terrace, 609.

POSTMASTER GENERAL:—Travelling expenses of, 80.

POUNDS, PUBLIC:—

- Richmond, 152.
- Sites for, Glen Innes, 576.

POWER, MR. MICHAEL:—Refund to, 351.

PRECEDENCE:—Given to Civil over Criminal cases by Mr. District Court Judge Josephson, 232.

PRE-LEASES (See "CROWN LANDS.")

PRINTING PAPER:—Tenders for, 427.

PRISONERS:—

- Whipping, for larcinism, 305.
- Under committal at Wellington, 388.
- Committed from Wellington to Mudgee, 420.
- Under Sentence, 424.

PRISON LABOUR:—At Mudgee Gaol, 537, 615.

PROHIBITION:—On Importation of Stock, 140.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF:—

- Salaries of, in office of Engineer-in-Chief, 108.
- Increase of salary to, in Railway Department, 616.

PROSPECTING ASSOCIATION:—Home Rule, 156.

PROTESTANT HALL, HILL END:—purchased for a Court-house, 59.

PUBLIC:—

- Buildings, Goulburn, 21.
- Park, Waterloo (Waterloo Mills Grant), 25.
- Reserve for Recreation, Paddington, 25.
- Tanks in the North-western Interior, 29, 170, 242.
- Explanatory Statement of, Accounts, 137.
- Papers respecting Loan, 592.
- Tanks in The Gwydir Electorate, 428, 448, 628.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued):—

PUBLICANS:—

- Licensing Act, 79.
- Bernard Hogan's application for removal of license, 448.

PUBLICANS LICENSES:—

- Applications for new houses, Sydney, 29.
- Opinion of Attorney-General on transfer of, 448, 525(?).
- PUBLICATION:—Under Banks Liabilities Publication Act, 86.

PUBLIC CHARITIES:—

- Laying of Report on Table, 564.
- Reserve Fund of Benevolent Asylum, and Randwick Asylum, 586.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS:—Votes for, 415.

PUCKA WIDGEE RUN:—Selection of James O'Dwyer on, barred by improvements, 131.

PUNT:—

- Approaches to, Howlong, 199.
- Licenses for, on the Murray River, 347.
- Hexham, 470.
- Wiseman's Ferry, 591.

PURVIS, T. H.:—Conditional Purchase of, 572.

PERMOT:—

- Reclamation of land at, by the A. S. N. Company, 347, 383.
- Erection of Fence at, by the A. S. N. Company, 347.
- Watch-house, 381.

QUARANTINE:—

- Arrivals in Sydney by sea, and number placed in, 281.
- Chinese arriving by sea and placed in, 290.
- Reserve for Stock at Bradley's Head, 403.

QUARRY:—Reserve at Bullewa Creek for Freestone, 231.

QUARTER SESSIONS:—

- Inverell, 34.
- District Courts and, Narrabri, 66.
- And Police Magistrate, Brewarrina, 232.

QUARTERS AT DAWES'S POINT:—Occupancy of, 608.

QUAT QUATTA:—Reserve, 56, 329.

QUEANBEYAN:—

- Road to Uraysra, 53.
- Roads to Coen, Westangera, to One-tree Hill, and Tuggeranong towards Hob Roy, 94.
- Road to Majura, 291.
- Roads in Electorate, 481.
- Roads in District, 607.

QUEENSLAND:—

- Boundaries between New South Wales and, 55.
- Border Duties, 538.
- Printing of "The Queensland Magistrate," 602.

QUIPOLLY:—

- Road between, and Breeza, 579.
- Post Office, 635.

QUIRINDI:—

- Road, Jacob and Joseph Creek to, 118.
- Post and Telegraph Office, 183.
- Court-house and Police Station, 184.
- Road for residents, 420.
- Telegraph line to Gunnedah, 617.

RACMOORE:—

- Narrabri, Trustees for, 70.
- Warialda, 314.

RAE, ROBERT:—Conditional Purchase of, at Edgeroi, 258, 561.

RAE, WILLIAM:—Conditional Purchase of, 549.

RAEBURN, CHARLES:—Pre-lease of, 562.

RAGLAN:—Trial Survey for Railway from, to Mudgee, 223.

RAILS:—

- Supply of, for Sydney Tramway, 340, 377, 382.
- Condemned, Newcastle, 340.

RAILWAYS:—

- Junee to Narrandera, 5, 184.
- Building opposite General Post Office, 5, 492.
- Road from Redmyre Station to Parramatta Road, 6.
- Station Buildings, Wellington, 11.
- The late Richard Elly, guard, 21.
- Freight on goods due by Members, 26.
- Junction of, with Victoria and Queensland, 33.
- Tickets issued between Sydney, Picton, and Fenrith, and beyond those Stations, 33.
- Werris Creek Station, 35.
- Do. to Breeza Extension, 239.
- Extra Works on Contracts, Murrumbidgee to Tamworth, and Yass to Wagga Wagga, 39.
- Carriage occupied by Mr. Finlay, 44.
- Compartment occupied by two persons only, 44.
- Rates from Wagga Wagga to Sydney, 44, 108.
- Extension, Gunnedah to Narrabri, 49.
- Cattle-yards at Back Creek Station, 50.
- Reserve at Back Creek Station, 50.
- Engines, 53, 151, 237.

QUESTIONS (continued):—

RAILWAYS (continued):—

Extension, Narrabri to Walgett, 59, 175, 241.
 Station and Goods Shed at Lithgow, 74.
 Fence, Coolamundra to Wagga, and Quirindi to Gunnedah, 75.
 Appointment of Traffic Manager, 86.
 Removal of Work-shops, 99.
 Trial Survey, Blayney to Wilcannia, 103.
 Do. Narrabri to Walgett, 241.
 Passenger Rates, Southern Line, 107.
 Do. Western and Northern Lines, 108.
 Salaries of Professional Staff in office of Engineer-in-Chief, 108.
 Holidays to Employés, 127, 408.
 Timber for, 128.
 Platform, Evelyn-street, 137.
 Do. Mount Pleasant, 155.
 Salaries of Clerks on Northern, 145.
 Compensation to Messrs. Larkins and Stevenson, 145.
 To Tamworth East, 152.
 Carriages and Trucks, 159.
 Lighting Carriages with Gas, 159.
 Watering Stock in Trucks, 160.
 Trial Survey, Narrabri to Walgett, 175.
 Omnibus Accommodation, 180.
 Land purchased at Wagga Wagga for, 183.
 Rolling Stock, 188, 288.
 Trial Survey, Raglan to Mudgee, 223, 317.
 Extension, Tamworth West to Tamworth East, 227.
 Connection of, Northern Railway with Sydney, 228, 291, 519, 564, 611.
 Locomotives, 237.
 Traffic at Wallerawang Station, 238.
 Springs for Engines and Carriages, 259.
 Station, Blue Mountains, 263, 416.
 Reserves on Western, 272.
 Clearance to New England, 278.
 Supply of Coal for, 282, 292, 392.
 Werris Creek to Gunnedah, 282, 443, 665.
 Land at Parramatta Junction for purposes of, 287.
 Extension into the City, 292.
 Weighing Hay at Parramatta Junction, 295.
 Station, Emu Plains, 296.
 Do. Gunnedah, Approaches to, 301.
 Extension to Breza, 314.
 To Monaro, 315, 325.
 Passenger Fares, 335.
 Train to the Blue Mountains, 335.
 Contracts on various Lines, 340, 352.
 Station, Dubbo, 341.
 To Shepherd's Creek, 341.
 Salaries of Inspectors of Permanent Way, 341.
 Bridge over the Murray, 346.
 Uniforms for Employés, 347, 428.
 Trial Survey, Goulburn to Bungadore, 348.
 Completion of Line to Albury, 353, 518.
 Extension and Policy, 368.
 Bridge, Parramatta, 374.
 Trains on Great Northern, 374.
 From the Clarence to New England, 374.
 To Ironbarks, 378.
 Irregularities of Trains on Great Northern, 391.
 Double Line from the Zig-zag to Bowenfels, 392, 410, 457.
 Suburban Time-table, 409.
 Watches for Engine-drivers, 410.
 To Cooma, 424, 609.
 Extension, Goulburn to Wagga Wagga, 427.
 Gunnedah to Narrabri, 437.
 Suburban, 441, 587.
 Pay of Employés, 441, 458, 608.
 Crossing head of Darling Harbour, 447.
 Extension to Hay, 462.
 Station Buildings, Wagga Wagga South, 470.
 From Wallerawang to Mudgee, 474.
 Free Passes to Workmen, 475.
 Check on Travellers, 475.
 Land leased at the Weatherboard, 487.
 Medical Officer to the Department, 488.
 Slaughtering Cattle on lines, 489.
 Hours of duty of Guards, 507.
 Block System, and hours of duty of Signalmen, 508.
 Construction of Locomotives, 545, 554.
 Turnstile to Premises, Darling Harbour, 572.
 Discharge of Workmen, 596.
 Injuries to Carriages by collision, near Parramatta Junction, 599.
 Increase to Salaries of Professional Staff, 616.
 Visit of Employés to the Exhibition, 649.

RAHWICK:—And Benevolent Asylums, 287, 586.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued):—

RANGER'S VALLEY:—

John Murray's Preemptive Lease on, 567.
 Annual rent, 580.

RAPE:—

Statistics concerning crime of, 538(?).
 Case of Wilkinson and Medcalf, 567.

RATES:—

Wharfage, 20, 249, 474.
 Payment of City, by Places of Public Worship, 554.

RAYMOND TERRACE:—

Roads, 15, 223, 336, 433.
 Post and Telegraph Office, 609.
 Police, 649.

RECLAMATION:—

Of land, Darling Harbour, by A.S.N. Company, 21, 30.
 Of land at Pyrmont, by the A.S.N. Company, 347, 383.

RECORDS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS:—

Custody of by Henry Kerrison James, 592.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:—Increase of Salaries in, 156.

REGULATIONS:—For cutting Timber, 417.

REDSDALE CREEK:—Road to Bell's Mountain, 609.

REHWICK, DR.:—Medical Officer to the Railway Department, 488.

REPORT ON PUBLIC CHARITIES:—Laying of, on Table, 564.

RESIDENCES FOR DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS:—Allowances for Rent, 530, 537, 554.

RESERVES:—

For Public Recreation, Paddington, 25, 368.
 Willoughby Falls, 25, 368.

Pamphlets, 39, 248.

Double Bay, 43, 368.

Bingers Gold Field, 45.

Back Creek Railway Station, 50.

Quat Quatta, 56, 329.

Welaregang, 59.

Village, Gadooga, 64.

Namoi—Narrabri Timber, 65, 336, 433.

Village, Kunopia, 69.

Bill dealing with, 70.

Murrumbidgee Run, 86.

Travelling Stock, 117, 353, 369, 553.

Aborigines, Bunnerong, 155.

Cancellation of, in Murrumbidgee District, 159.

Bingers Gold Fields, 171.

Waterloo Grant, 176, 227.

Botany, 176.

On the Barwon, 176.

Murrumbidgee District, No. 213, 176.

For Quarrying Freestone at Bullewa Creek, 231.

No. 637, County of Hardinge, 258.

Lake Bathurst, 258.

Brisbane Valley, 264, 278.

On Western Railway, 272.

La Perouse, Botany, 292.

Timber, 295, 454.

Lease on Deep Creek by Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, 352.

Crookhaven, 367.

Withdrawal of, from lease, 374.

At Gulargumbone, 378.

Tamworth, 382.

Encroachments on, 423, 442.

Darling River, 428.

On Blaxland's Grant, 433.

No. 125, County of Arawatta, 455.

Conditional Purchases on No. 41, 517.

Bellevue Hill, Waveley, 557, 644.

Circular respecting, on runs, 563.

No. 1,290, County of Denham, 653.

REVENUE RECEIPTS:—For Auction Sales last quarter, 454.

REWARDS:—In cases of Horse-stealing, 278.

RICHARDS, MR. J. B.:—Compensation to, for loss of Office as Land Agent at Bathurst, 519.

RICHARDSON, MR.:—Land taken up by, 272.

RICHARDSON, MR. P. F.:—Charged with being in the company of Mr. James, 640, 654.

RICHMOND:—

Court-house, 141, 152, 288.

Public Pound, 152.

Residence for Police Officer, 152.

Repair of George-street, 396.

RICKETSON, MR. HENRY:—Ring-barking Timber on

Derulamua Station, 293.

Improvement Purchases applied for by, on various Stations, 295.

RING-BARKING TREES:—As an improvement to land,

402.

ROADS:—

Redmyre Station to Parramatta Road, 6.

Stockton and Raymond Terrace to Saltash, 15, 223, 433.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- ROADS (continued) :—**
 Seaham to Clarence Town, 15.
 Narrabri to Walgett, 30.
 Tamworth to Moor Creek, 43.
 Green's, taking down Barrack Wall, 50.
 Queanbeyan to Umyarra, 53.
 Bunnerong, 57.
 Whaling, North Shore, 87, 417.
 Barraba to Gunnedah, 93, 374, 401, 447, 591.
 Queanbeyan to Cuen, Westangera to One-tree Hill; and Tuggeranong towards Bob Roy, 94.
 Scone to Old Merriwa Crossing, 103, 166, 599.
 Jacob and Joseph Creek, to Quirindi, 118.
 Waratah to Maitland, 137.
 Tolls on Bridges and Ferries, 139, 237, 401.
 Tumberumba to Walaregang, 140.
 At Rossi's Crossing, Wollondilly River, 140.
 Bridge on, Gunning to Monaro, 151.
 Maintenance Men under Superintendents, 151.
 Phelps's Grant to Bunnerong, 155.
 Bibbenluke to Bombala, 156.
 Turce Creek to the Main Range, 163, 473.
 Goorangoola to Bowman's Creek, 171, 237.
 Through Fitzgerald's Grant to Uarbry, 179.
 Congarini, Nambucca River, 188.
 Walgett to Culgoa, *via* Combers Springs, the Girriwin and Wilby Wilby, 192.
 Tilligherry Creek to Nelson's Bay, 224.
 Goulburn and Braidwood to Windellina, 227.
 The Glenmore, 238.
 Terry-hie-hie to Warialda, 232, 348.
 Rylstone, *via* Bogie to Capertee or Glen Alice, 241.
Via Lake Bathurst, from Tarago to the Boro Road, 258.
 Mount Victoria to Mount Piddington, 263.
 Through George Bell's Conditional Purchase, Narrabri, 278.
 Majura to Queanbeyan, 291.
 Frederick Painter's Application to Purchase, 296.
 Coona and Kiandra trust, 299.
 Through Walbundrie, 313.
 From Canterbury to Salt Pau Creek, 323.
 Between Tamworth and Bingera, 330.
 From Kelleshel to Sofala Road, 335.
 Main Western Blue Mountains, 335.
 From Clarence Town and Raymond Terrace Road, 336.
 From Danger Bridges to the Narran River, 345.
 From Sofala to Mudgee Road, 351.
 From Raymond Terrace to Clarence Town, 367.
 Employment of Peter Gett, 358.
 Through the Melville Estate, 362, 661.
 From Gunnedah to Narrabri, 362.
 From Dubbo to Coonamble, 368.
 From Warren to Bourke, 368.
 Between Bowling Alley Point and Nundle, 378.
 Between Quipolly and Breena, 379.
 Repair of George-street, Richmond, 396.
 For Travelling Stock, 408, 424, 449, 470.
 Rouchel Brook, 415.
 Scone to Dartbrook Creek, 415.
 For Residents on Quirindi Creek, 420.
 Between Croppendi and Tuggeranoo, 420.
 Roadway at W. Jones's Conditional Purchase, 420.
 Mount Mooby and Rouchel, 434.
 Coonabarabran to Gunnedah, 437, 617.
 On Bank of Manilla River, 442.
 From Wybong Creek, through Hall and Cox's land, 442.
 Point Piper and Glenmore, 448.
 Mount Rankin to Little Forest Road, 448.
 Seaham and Clarence Town Road to road from Clarence Town towards the Half-way House, 448.
 From Muswellbrook to the Wybong, 449, 473.
 Peat's Ferry Road to Berowra Creek, 457.
 Obstruction to, by Messrs. Brown and Richardson, 469.
 Sale of County of Hume, 470.
 From Ogilvie's Hill to Jerry's Plains Road, 473.
 From Katoomba to Springwood, 475.
 Obstructions on Ross-street, 481.
 In Electorate of Queanbeyan, 481, 607.
 Through R. Gall's Conditional Purchase, 487.
 Chandos-street, Gunnedah, 491.
 Dartbrook Creek to Merriwa Road, 495.
 Tamworth to Gunnedah, 531.
 From Cohen's Conditional Purchase at Uarbry Creek, 537.
 Delay in Paying Contractors by Mr. Allman, 538.
 From Gunning to Queanbeyan, 538, 576.
 Nuraidera to Meroul Creek, 557.
 Guntawaag, 558.
 Dry Creek, 561.
 Gunning to Gundaroo, 563.
 To Tallewang Crossing, 568.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- ROADS (continued) :—**
 Dulwich to Singleton, 591.
 Muswellbrook to Jerry's Plains, 602.
 In the District of Queanbeyan, 607.
 Votes expended on Bridges, 608.
 From Reidsdale Creek to Bell's Mountain, 609.
 Morehead and Walker Streets, Redfern, 639, 644.
 Near Muswellbrook, known as Sir Thomas Mitchell's Road, 653.
 From Luddenham to South Creek, 654.
 Near Morison's Selection, Keles Creek, 658.
ROB ROY GULLY :—Site for Public School, 93.
ROCKLEY :—
 Post and Telegraph Office, 50.
 Telegraph Line, Back Creek to, 50.
ROCK SAWT :—Duty on, 553.
ROCKY MOUTH :—District Court at, 310.
ROCKY POINT ROAD :—Site for Watch-house, 93, 104, 122.
RODGERS, MR. :—Conditional Purchase of, 513.
ROGERS, MR. :—Crown Prosecutor, 55.
ROLLING STOCK :—Railways, 183, 288.
ROSS-STREET :—Obstructions to, 481.
ROSSI'S CROSSING :—Road at, Wollondilly River, 140.
ROUCHEL BROOK :—Road, 415, 434.
ROYAL COMMISSION :—Lands Department, 151, 192, 292, 314.
RUNS :—
 Fencing of, 428.
 Warbreccan, 429.
 Circular respecting Reserves on, 563.
 Dundee and Ranger's Valley, 567, 580.
RUSHCUTTERS BAY :—Dyke at, 191, 416, 496.
RUSSELLER, GEORGE :—Conditional Purchase of, at Bingera, 264.
RYAN, MR. EDWIN :—Late Clerk of Petty Sessions at Mudgee, 314.
RYDER :—Police Magistrate for Parramatta, Liverpool, and, 39.
RYLSTONE :—
 Post and Telegraph Office, 6.
 Road *via* Bogie to Capertee, 241.
 Court-house, 474.
 Town Common, 585.
SALARIES :—
 Of District Court Judges, 108, 113.
 Of Professional Staff, in Department of Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, 108.
 Of Clerks on Northern Railway, 145.
 Increases proposed in Registrar General's Department, 156.
SALE YARDS :—For Cattle, 612, 645.
SAWT, ROCK :—Duty on, 553.
SALTASH :—Roads, 15, 223, 433.
SALTER, MR. :—Conditional Purchase of, 369.
"SAMSON" DREDGE :—Remuneration to Mr. Laing, &c., 458, 522, 608, 658, 666.
SAVINGS BANK :—Particulars respecting, 117.
SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")
SCHOOL OF ARTS :—Gunnedah, 179, 423.
SCOTT :—
 Road to Old Merriwa Crossing, 103, 166.
 Road to Dartbrook Creek, 415.
 Road to Merriwa, 599.
SCOTT, MR. E. L. :—Temporary Clerk in Sheriff's Office, 496.
SCRATCHLEY, COLONEL :—Amount paid for services, 507.
SEAHAM (See "ROADS," also "BRIDGES.")
SENIOR, MR. :—House rented from, 391.
SEQUESTERED ESTATES :—Return to Order, 86.
SERICULTURE :—Land occupied by Mr. Smith, 374, 541.
SEYLL, JAMES :—Land purchased by, 488 (?).
SEWER :—To drain nuisances from Government Establishments, Parramatta, 35.
SEWERAGE AND WATER BILL :—Progress of, in Committee, 434.
SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY :—For Sydney and Suburbs, 583.
SHANAHAN AND JENNINGS, MESSRS. :—Auction Purchases by, 329.
SHEPHERD, MR. ISAAC :—On Commission of the Peace, 662.
SHERWOOD, JAMES :—Contractor for Police Barracks, Singleton, 564.
SHOALHAVEN RIVER :—
 Bridge, 409.
 Oyster-beds, 631.
SIGNATURE OF GOVERNOR :—To Crown Grants and Debentures, 321, 326.
SILT :—Cost for towing, 609.
SIMPSON, A. T. :—Conditional Purchase of, at Yetman, 282.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- SIMPSON, WILLIAM :—Application of, for land, 300.
- SINGLETON :—
Police Barracks, 341, 554.
Telegraph Office, 351, 659.
- SIRE :—
For a Church at Larras Lake, 11.
Public School, Parish of Wilmot, 15.
Do. Rob Roy Gully, 93.
Watch-house, Rocky Point Road, 93, 104, 122.
Court-house, Bombala, 108.
Post and Telegraph Office, Jerry's Plains, 133.
Hospital, Walgett, 149.
School of Arts, Gunnedah, 179.
Public School, Blackville, 188.
Do. Pokolbin, 231, 291, 491.
Township of Millie, 238.
Public School, Molong, 277.
Do. Drutt Town, 662.
Do. Jerrawa, 515.
For Pounds, Glen Innes, 576.
- SLATTERY, MR. :—Curator of Intestate Estates, 538.
- SMALL DEBTS ACT :—Fees payable under, 602.
- SMALL DEBTS COURT, GULGONG :—Affidavits at, 658.
- SMITH, CAPTAIN CHARLES :—Of Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook," 232.
- SMITH, J. AND L. :—Applications for land, County Ashburnham, 86.
- SMITH, GERTRUDE :—Conditional Purchase of, 404.
- SMITH, MR. :—Land occupied by, for Sericultural purposes, 374, 541.
- "SAYENA" :—Articles supplied to, by Kidman & Son, 170.
- SNAGGING :—Of Barwin River, Brewarrina to Walgett, 175.
- SOFALA :—
Post and Telegraph Office, 352, 628.
Road to Mudgee Road, 351.
- SOUTH, JAMES :—Additional Conditional Purchase of, 533.
- SOUTH HEAD :—Light-house, 254.
- SPECIAL MINING LEASES :—Issue of, 628.
- SPIRITS :—White, of Wine, and Fusel Oil, 151.
- SPRINGS :—For Railway Engines and Carriages, 259.
- STAFFORD, CONSTABLE W. :—Particulars of Dismissal of, 257.
- STAMP USED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS :—Sanction of Government, 517.
- STATIONERY :—For School Boards, 323.
- STATUS :—Of Captain Cook, 244.
- STEADMAN, HENRY :—Conditional Purchase, Forbes, 56.
- STEAM LAUNCH, "FAWN" :—Reported purchase of, by Government, 482.
- STEAMSHIPS (See "MARINE BOARD.")
- STEAM VESSELS :—Conduct of Masters of at boattrace, 30.
- STEELE, JACOB :—Conditional Purchase of, Bingera, 64, 253.
- STEPHEN, MR. G. M. :—Drafting of the Animals Protection Bill, 396, 518, 525.
- STEVENSON, MESSRS LARKINS AND :—Compensation to, 145.
- STEYNE, DOUBLE BAY :—Restoration of, to the Public, 368, 549, 558, 644.
- STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES :—Number of, 401, 417.
- STOCK :—
Reserves for Travelling, 117, 278, 353, 369, 553.
Prohibition on Importation of, 140.
Watering in Railway Trucks, 160.
Routes, enclosing of, on Barratta Run, 171.
Passing between New South Wales and Victoria, 325, 351.
Travelling Roads for, 408, 424, 470.
Route through Baratta and Marago Stations, 449.
Route, Coonamble to Dubbo, 541.
Town Common, Rylstone, 535.
- STOCKTON :—
Road to Saltash, 15, 223, 433.
Lock-up, 692.
- ST. LEONARDS :—
Opening of Whaling Road, 87, 417.
Post and Telegraph Office, 133.
Communication between, and Sydney, 650.
- STORES :—Tenders for Supply of, 56.
- STORES DEPARTMENT :—Commission of Inquiry into, 508, 514, 522, 592.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- STREETS :—
Building on proposed, opposite General Post Office, 5, 169.
Alignment of, Gulgong, 169.
- SUBURBAN LOTS :—Sale of, 191.
- SUPPLIES FOR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS :—Printing of Report on, 454.
- SUPPLY OF COAL :—For Railway Purposes, 282, 292.
- SUPREME COURT :—
Decision of, in case of Blackwood v. Dobbin, 33.
Business of, 508.
- SURVEY :—
Mr. Greaves, District Surveyor, 15.
Geological Surveyor, 46.
Of Township of Welaregang, 65.
Of Conditional Purchases, Narnoi River District, 169.
Of Land for Mr. Broughton, North Shore, 271.
Inquiry into Department, 314, 448.
Of Land under Pre-lease, 508.
Offices in the North, 534.
- SURVEY DEPARTMENT (See "LANDS DEPARTMENT.")
- SUTHERLAND, MR. :—Mineral Conditional Purchases held by Sir H. Parkes and, 247, 514, 545.
- SYDNEY :—
Publicans Licenses in, 29.
Water Supply for, and Suburbs, 79, 583, 659.
Corporation, Statistics and particulars respecting, 79.
Connection of Great Northern Railway with, 228, 291, 519, 564, 611.
Endowment of Municipal Council, 237.
Cove, Wharfage, 258.
Arrivals in, by sea, and proportion quarantined, 281, 299.
Harbour, Land purchased by Sir G. W. Allen, fronting, 282.
Railway Extension into, 292.
Infirmary, 586, 695, 653, 654.
Hospital, 587.
Communication between, and St. Leonards, 650.
- TALLEWANG CROSSING :—Road to, 568.
- TAMWORTH :—
Common, 30.
Road to Moor Creek, 43.
Railway Extension, from West to East, 152, 227.
Road between, and Bingera, 330.
Benches for Court-house, 378.
Reserves, 382.
Inspector of Distilleries, &c., 438.
Erection of Lamp on Telegraph Post, 485.
Road to Gunnedah, 531.
Bridge, 654.
- TANKS :—
Public, for North-western Interior, 29, 170, 242.
Water, at Major's Waterhole, 140.
Do. for Brocklesby West, 180.
In The Gwydir Electorate, 428, 448, 628.
- TARAGO :—Road, *via* Lake Bathurst, to Bord Road, 258.
- TEAMS :—Camping places for, near inland towns, 121.
- TELEGRAPH :—
Grafton and Glen Innes, Murray & Devlin's Contract, 46.
Port Darwin Cable, Coral, 50.
Line, Back Creek to Rockley, 50.
Line, Kempsey to Grafton, 57, 155.
Line, Conburn to Crookwell, 76.
Travelling Expenses of Postmaster General, 80.
Do. do. Mr. Cracknell, 80.
Office, Waratah, 113.
Overland Line, to Port Darwin, 271.
Mr. McCracken, late Accountant in Department, 272, 363.
Poles, 402.
Stations at Werris Creek and Breeza, 403.
Line from Gunnedah to Quirindi, 416, 617.
Port Darwin Cable, 448, 514.
Communication between Sydney and Parramatta, 489, 508.
Telegrams to the *Evening News* and *Town and Country Journal*, 572.
Building of Station at La Perouse by Hudson Brothers, 580.
Telegram from Bathurst Office on Sunday, 639.
Mr. Lay, Inspector, 644.
Furniture for Singleton Office, 659.
Line from Barraba to Bingera, 661.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued):—

TELEGRAPH OFFICE:—

- Post and, Rylstone, 6.
 Do. Warialda and Moree, 25, 169, 253, 264.
 Do. Penrith, 26.
 Do. Narrabri, 34, 244, 352.
 Do. Tenterfield, 34.
 Do. Walgett, 44, 273, 336, 662.
 Do. Bingera, 45.
 Do. Rockley, 50.
 Do. Merriwa, 56, 335, 571.
 Do. Bourke, 59.
 Do. Murrumbidgee, 76.
 Do. Windsor, 103, 152, 283.
 Do. Jerry's Plains, 108, 133, 180, 237, 331, 407, 554.
 Do. Dungog and Clarence Town, 113.
 Do. Waratah, 113.
 Do. St. Leonards, 133.
 Do. Cannonbar, 146.
 Do. Quirindi, 153.
 Do. Trial Bay, 188.
 Do. Carcoar, 228.
 Do. Parramatta, Clock for, 244.
 Do. Moree, 253, 419.
 Do. Blayney, 257.
 Do. Cootamundra, 273, 417.
 Do. Molong, 323, 388.
 Do. Coonamble, 341.
 Do. Singleton, 351.
 Do. Sofala, 352, 628.
 Do. Gdoooga, 429.
 Do. Gulgong, 568, 635.
 Do. Moss Vale, 579.
 Do. Raymond Terrace, 609.

TEMPORARY CLERKS IN LANDS DEPARTMENT:—Rate adopted in appointing, 558.

TENDERS:—

- For Supply of Stores, 56.
 Railway Rolling Stock, 288.

TENTERFIELD:—

- Post and Telegraph Office, 34.
 Court-house and Gaol, 145, 156.

TERRIGAL:—Destruction of Fish at, 662.

TERRY-HILL-RIVER: Road from, to Warialda, 238, 348.

"TERTIS":—Captain of, 447.

THOMPSON, MR.:—Conditional Purchase of, Parish of Macrocks, 64.

THOMPSON, MR. JAMES:—Resignation of as Member of Royal Commission, Lands Department, 151.

THORN'S PRITCH:—School, 314.

TICKLING, MISS:—Conditional Purchase of, Warialda, 73.

TIDE SURVEYOR:—Appointment of a third, 396.

TILLICHERY CREEK:—Road from, to Nelson's Bay, 224.

TIMBER:—

- Reserve, Namoi, Narrabri, 65, 336, 433.
 For Railway Purposes, 128.
 Licenses to cut, in The Williams Electorate, 241.
 Reserves, 295, 454.
 For Exhibition Building, 358, 375.
 Regulations, 417.

TIMBERBONGHE:—Police Quarters, 368.

TOLLS:—On Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, 139, 237, 401.

TONKINS, MR.:—Conditional Purchase of, at Adelong, 321.

TONNAGE RATES:—Amount of, 474.

TOTALINATOR:—Informations against Siegfried Franck, 509, 522.

"TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL":—Telegrams to, 572.

TOWNSHIP:—

- Daysdale, 180.
 Site for Millie, 238, 461.

TRAFFIC MANAGER:—For Railway, appointment of, from England, 86.

TRAMWAY:—Rails for Sydney, 340, 377, 382.

TRANSFER OF A PUBLICAN'S LICENSE:—Opinion of Attorney General, 525 (?)

TRANSFER COMMISSIONERS:—Receipts and Disbursements, 57.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES:—

- Of Mr. Cracknell, 80.
 Of Postmaster-General, 80.
 Mr. C. Oliver's Lands Department, 281, 301, 315, 374, 375.
 Of Public School Teachers, 665.

QUESTIONS (continued):—

TRAVELLING STOCK:—

- Departing on Commons, 64.
 Reserves, 117, 353, 369, 553.
 Do., Yetman to Warialda, 278.
 Road from Coonamble to Wellington, 408.
 Do. do. Dubbo, 424.
 Town Common, Rylstone, 585.
 Passing between N. S. Wales and Victoria, 326, 331.
 Route through Baratta and Marago, 448.
 Routes for, 470.

TRIAL BAY:—Telegraph Office, 188.

TRIAL SURVEYS:—103, 175, 223, 241, 317, 348.

TRIATURA:—Rodgers's Conditional Purchase, 513.

TRUNKY:—Public School, 55.

TRUSTEES OF COMMONS:—Powers of, to lease, 310.

TRUST MONIES:—And Loan Funds, Disposal of Balances, 118.

TUMBERUNBA:—

- Road to Welaragang, 140.
 Bridge, 611.

TUNAWANA:—William Gallagher's Conditional Purchase at, 259.

TURNINGALI:—Public School, 238, 299.

TURRIBERRY CREEK:—Road, 163, 473.

TYSON, MR. JAMES:—Arrears of Rent due by, 339.

UARRY:—Road through Fitzgerald's Grant to, 179.

UNDERWOOD ESTATE:—Mr. Weekes, Trustee of, 608.

UNIVERSITY:—

- Particulars of, 395.
 Benefactions to, 396.
 School of Law and Medicine, 535.

URATLA:—Common, 278.

URAYARRA:—Road, Queanbeyan to, 53.

"VERNON" NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP:—Contracts for Supplies to, 373.

VICTORIA BARRACKS:—Officers Quarters, 581.

VILLAGE:—

- Reserve, Gdoooga, 64.
 Reserve, Kuroopia, 69.
 Of Double Bay, 107.

VOLUNTEERS:—

- Force, New Regulations, 44, 258.
 Land Orders, 75, 87(?), 108, 227, 325, 339, 363, 387, 441, 457, 462, 478.
 Corps, Newcastle, leave of absence, 163, 167.
 No. 3 Company Rifles, distribution of fund, 165.
 Members who have joined under new Regulations, 231.
 Case of W. F. Kerr, Mudgee, 292.
 The Force under the old Regulations, 295.
 Particulars of new and old Force, 310.
 Particulars of Military and Volunteer Forces, 340.
 Parramatta, 341, 368.
 Wollongong, 362.
 Rifles and Accoutrements of old Force, 387.
 Capitation Allowance to, 424, 537, 558.
 Pay, Equipment, and Regulations, 424.
 Efficiency of Members, 448.
 Land selected with Land Orders, 457.
 Promotions in the Force, 489.
 Men dismissed or struck off the Roll, 509.
 Captain Wilson, 571, 580.
 Present Position of old Force, 310, 575, 627.
 Officers Quarters, 581.

VOTES FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS:—Amount on Estimates, 415.

WAUDA WAGGA:—

- Common, 79, 85, 292.
 Water Supply, 272, 300.
 Temporary Bridge, 338.

WAGUNYAH:—

- Approaches to Bridge, 140, 611.
 Bridge, 347.

WALEUNDRIE:—Road through, 313.

WALGORT:—

- New Court-house, 20, 183, 244, 661.
 Road, Narrabri to, 30.
 Post and Telegraph Office, 44, 273, 336.
 Railway Extension, Narrabri to, 59, 175, 241.
 Extension of Jury Laws Amendment Act, in Police District of, 59.
 Hospital Site, 149, 443.
 Road to Combora Springs, via Girriwin, to Culgoa via Wilby Wilby, 192.
 Number of Constables in Police District, 249.
 Police Barracks and Post and Telegraph Office, 273, 662.
 Clerk of Petty Sessions at, 352.
 Deeds for Land at, 434.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- WALKER-STREET, REDFERN :—Opening of 639, 644.
 WALLACE, MR. :—Purchase by, of portion of Quat Quatta Reserve, 56.
 WALLACE, MESSRS. :—Conditional Purchase of, 515, 665.
 WALLERAWANG :—
 Traffic at Railway Station, 238.
 School, 352.
 Railway to Mudgee, 474.
 WALTERS, BENJAMIN :—Conditional Purchase of, 563.
 WARRBECAN RUN :—Arca of, 429.
 WARDLE, MR. :—Architect for outbuildings at the Exhibition, 553.
 WARDEN, GEORGE W. :—The case of, 665.
 WARDERS, GAOL :—
 Increase of pay to, 424.
 Lodging allowances, 599.
 WARIALDA :—
 Post and Telegraph Offices, 25, 169, 264.
 Court-house, 140, 415.
 Road from Turry-hic-hie to, 235.
 Travelling Stock Reserve, Yetman to, 278.
 Inspector of Conditional Purchases, 287.
 Race-course and Recreation Ground, 314.
 Lock-up, 340.
 Land sold at, 449.
 WARATAH :—
 Police Magistrate, 16.
 Post and Telegraph Office, 113.
 Road to Maitland, 137.
 Municipal Council Chambers, 163.
 WARREN :—
 Road to Bourke, 308.
 Temporary Common, 586.
 WATCH-HOUSE :—
 Site for, Rocky Point Road, 93, 104, 122.
 At corner of Cook Park, Woolloomooloo-street, 277.
 Pymont, 351.
 WATER :—
 Bill to provide for conservation of, 55, 301.
 Tack at Major's Waterhole, 140.
 Supply of, to stock in Railway trucks, 160.
 Tanks, Public, 170.
 Tanks for Brocklesby West, 180.
 Reserve, Back Creek, 530.
 WATER AND SEWERAGE BILL :—Progress of, in Committee, 434.
 WATERLOO :—
 Public Park, 25.
 Mill's Grant, 176, 227, 478.
 WATERLOO CREEK :—Bridge at Millie, 644.
 WATER POLICE COURT :—Number of Cases tried at, 454.
 WATERS, MR. :—Conditional Purchase of, 341.
 WATER SUPPLY :—
 Young and Grenfell, 20.
 Sydney and Suburbs, 79, 583, 659.
 Hunter River District, 243, 244, 491.
 Wagga Wagga, 272, 300.
 Jindera, 313.
 On road between Inverell and Warialda, 330.
 Parramatta Gaol, 332.
 Between Narrabri and Moree, 391.
 Hill End, 515.
 Gulgong, 567.
 WATSON'S BAY :—Postal communication with, 410, 522.
 WATSON, THE HONORABLE JAMES :—Colonial Treasurer, holding office as Bank Director, 288.
 WAVERLEY :—Reserve on Bellevue Hill, 567, 644.
 WEISBERG, ROBERT :—The case of, 654, 665.
 WEEKES, MR. :—Trustee in the Underwood Estate, 608.
 WER WAA :—
 Court-house, 74.
 James Fletcher's Conditional Purchase, 300.
 WELAREGAN :—
 Reserve, 59.
 Survey of Township, 65.
 Road, Tumberumba to, 140.
 WELLINGTON :—
 Buildings at Railway Station, 11.
 Gaol, 11.
 Prisoners under Committal, 388, 420.
 WHIRIS CREEK :—Railway, 35, 239, 282, 443, 665.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- WEST BROOK :—Bridge at, 237.
 WEST MACQUARIE :—Public Works in Electorate of, 50.
 WEST MAITLAND (See "MAITLAND.")
 WHALING ROAD :—North Shore, opening of, 87, 417.
 WHARFS :—
 Accommodation, Circular Quay, 20.
 Cranes and, Darling Harbour, 127.
 Shed, Darling Harbour, 127.
 Rates, 20, 249, 474.
 Rent for Circular Quay, 20.
 Sydney Cove, 258.
 Newcastle, 336.
 Manly Beach, 409, 419.
 Cowper, 442.
 Chowder Bay, 482.
 WHIPPING PRISONERS :—For acts of Larrikinism, 305.
 WIMERING :—Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets, 223.
 WILCANNIA :—Railway Trial Survey, Blayney to, 103.
 WILKINSON AND MEDCALF :—Advice tendered by the Executive Council to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, 567.
 WILLIAMS RIVER :—
 Bridge, 175, 191, 470, 486.
 Bridge, at Seaham, 228.
 Bridge, at Tillega, 347.
 WILLIAMS, THE :—Licenses to cut Timber in Electorate, 241.
 WILLOUGHBY FALLS :—Reserve, 25, 368.
 WILMOT :—Public School, 15.
 WILSON, CAPTAIN :—
 Employment of, in Darlinghurst Gaol, 571.
 Escorting Lunatics, 580.
 WILSON, CAWLEY, AND FREW, MESSRS. :—Compensation to, 80.
 WILSON, MR. JEREMIAH :—Lease of Reserve on Deep Creek, 352.
 WILSON, SARAH :—Land applied for by, at Fish River Creek, 563.
 WINDELLIMA :—Goulburn and Braidwood Road to, 227.
 WINDSOR :—
 Approaches to Bridge, 103.
 Post and Telegraph Offices, 103, 152, 283.
 Fitzroy Bridge, 103.
 Court-house, 272.
 WINES, AUSTRALIAN :—
 British Duties on, 381.
 Exported to England and New Zealand, 453.
 WISMAN'S FERRY :—Punt, 591.
 WYCOMB, LEVI :—Conditional Purchase of, 601.
 WOLLONDILLY RIVER :—Road at Ross's Crossing, 140.
 WOLLONGONG :—Volunteers, 382.
 WOOD, ALFRED :—Conditional Purchase of, 118.
 WORKMEN (See also "RAILWAYS") :—
 Pay of Men on Dredge "Newcastle" and Tender "Ajax," 151.
 Maintenance Men, under Road Superintendants, 151.
 Pay of Government, for Christmas Day and Good Friday, 457.
 Entertainment to, at the Exhibition Building, 616.
 WORKSHOPS :—Removal of Railway, 99.
 "WOTONGA" S.S. :—Boarding of by Officers of Customs, 146.
 WRIGHT, JOSEPH :—Conditional Purchase, Moor Creek, 30.
 WYONG CREEK :—Road through Hall and Cox's Land, 442.
 YANKO CUTTING :—Repairs, 159.
 YETMAN :—
 Land Sales at Boggabri, Brewarrins, Moree and, 191.
 Travelling Stock Reserve, Warialda to, 278.
 A. T. Simpson's Conditional Purchase, 282.
 Conditional Purchases at, 377.
 YORK, MR. GOVERNMENT APPRAISER :—Leave of absence to, 404.
 YOUNG, MR. JOHN :—
 Error in Schedule of prices in Contract for General Post Office, 249.
 Percentage to, in connection with the International Exhibition, 267.
 Bricks supplied to Exhibition Building, 522.
 YOUNG :—
 Water Supply for, and Grenfell, 20.
 Mining on Police Paddock, 404, 471, 533.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
Q			
QUORUM:—			
ABSENCE OF:—			
In House, before commencement of business, 125, 235, 255, 547, 605, 641.			
In House, after commencement of business, 84, 167, 245, 251, 311, 389, 413, 439, 459, 493, 520, 536, 577, 593, 597, 610, 622.			
Reported from Committee of the Whole, 167 ⁽²⁾ , 371 ⁽²⁾ , 439 ⁽²⁾ , 459, 577, 637 ⁽²⁾ .			
Reported from Committee of Supply, 526, 589, 597.			
R			
RAILWAYS:—			
EMPLOYEES:—			
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 2 173			
MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEldowne</i>) for appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into, and negatively, no tellers for the ayes, 90.			
REPORT FOR 1877:—			
By Commissioner, on Railways of New South Wales, laid on Table, 2 I			
Illustrations and Maps in connection with, laid on Table, and ordered to be appended, 205 161			
SUBURBAN RAILWAYS:—			
Petition from Municipal Council of Paddington in favour of, presented, 21; ordered to be printed, 26 263			
Do.	Inhabitants of Woollahra	do. do. 21;	do. 26
Do.	do. Waverley	do. do. 21;	do. 265
Do.	do. Redfern	do. do. 31;	do. 267
Do.	do. Victoria	do. do. 35;	do. 269
Do.	do. Randwick	do. do. 35;	do. 271
Do.	do. Leichhardt	do. do. 35;	do. 273
Do.	do. Marrickville	do. do. 35;	do. 275
Do.	do. Macdonald Town	do. do. 46;	do. 277
Do.	do. Waterloo	do. do. 46;	do. 279
Do.	do. Darlington	do. do. 50;	do. 281
Do.	Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Sydney	do. do. 52;	do. 283
Do.	Inhabitants of Halmain	do. do. 57;	do. 285
Do.	do. City of Sydney	do. do. 66;	do. 287
Do.	do. Borough of North Willoughby	do. do. 80;	do. 289
FARES:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Teece</i>) that the fares for conveyance of passengers are unequal and excessive, and should be rendered more uniform and reduced, and withdrawn, 142.			
JUNEE TO NARRANDERA:—			
Petition from Residents of Narrandera for immediate construction of, presented, 26; ordered to be printed, 31 247			
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table, as exhibits only, 160, Motion made (<i>Mr. Lacey</i>) that House approves of, 573.			
LAND TAKEN FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES:—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Oastlow</i>) for a Return showing extent of, names, amounts demanded, costs paid in arbitration cases, &c., 36; Return to Order, laid on Table, 337 5 191			
CONNECTION OF GREAT NORTHERN, WITH SYDNEY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Badgery</i>) for Committee of the Whole, that necessary steps be taken to carry out, 68; Order of the Day postponed, 78; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 123			
Petition from Inhabitants of Central Cumberland, in favour of, presented, 315 255			
Do.	do. Parramatta	do. do. 315	256
APPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Sutherland</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill to provide for, 146; Order of the Day postponed, 150; Order of the Day discharged, 229.			
EXTENSION, WAGGA WAGGA TO HAY:—			
Petition from Charles Hardy, Chairman of Public Meeting of Inhabitants of Town and District of Wagga Wagga, that the Great Southern Railway be extended from South Wagga Wagga to South Hay, on south side of Murrumbidgee River, instead of from Junee to Narrandera, presented and read by Clerk, 177 249			
Petition from Inhabitants of Jerilderie, Yanko, Argoon, Colombo Creek, &c., with similar prayer, presented, 225 251			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Barlow</i>) that this extension should be taken on southern side of Murrumbidgee River, instead of on the northern, previous question moved and by leave withdrawn, original question by leave withdrawn, 284.			
EXTENSION INTO THE CITY (See "METROPOLITAN RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL")			
TO ARMIDALE:—			
Petition from Armidale, praying for a deviation through the city of Armidale, presented, 318 253			
TOURISTS MAP:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for copy of, 337; Return to Order, laid on Table, 645 227			
GOULBURN TO COOMA:—			
Petition from Inhabitants of Braidwood, in favour of, presented, 342 257			
FROM GOULBURN TO MONARO:—			
Petition from Residents of Monaro, in favour of, presented, 353 259			
TRIAL SURVEYS:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Teece</i>) for copies of instructions, reports, &c., having reference to, throughout the Colony, 417.			
SIXE FOR SEATON, LILLESBOW VALLEY:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Sutherland</i>) for reports, petitions, minutes, &c., having reference to, 420.			
SALE OF OLD IRON:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Sutherland</i>) for papers having reference to, to D. Williams, Esquire, 420; Return to Order, laid on Table, 666 239			
FROM YASS TO WAGGA WAGGA:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEldowne</i>) for particulars of work performed on, and by leave withdrawn, 445			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		FOL.	PAGE.
R			
RAILWAYS (continued):—			
EXTENSION, NARRANDERA TO HAY:—			
Papers respecting, laid on Table (Report of Messrs. Adams and Bennett), 471		5	223
RESERVES NEAR WESTERN RAILWAY:—			
Return to Order (<i>in part</i> , Session 1876-7), laid on Table, 510		4	637
RESERVATION OF LAND ADJOINING LINES:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hurley, Hartley</i>) that Crown lands adjoining to, and 2 miles in width on each side of proposed extensions, shall only be sold by auction, and that portions be reserved as sites for townships and other public purposes, and that the proceeds of such sale be set apart as a fund to defray cost of, and withdrawn, 142.			
ROLLING STOCK:—			
Return of, supplied from 1st January, 1878, to 20th November, 1878, laid on Table, 205		5	243
SPRINGS FOR ENGINES AND CARRIAGES:—			
Motion made (<i>Captain Ousland</i>) for all correspondence respecting the tenders of Osborn & Co., and others, for, 284.			
THE CLARENCE TO NEW ENGLAND:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Rowden</i>) for all reports, minutes, &c., respecting explorations made by Mr. Surveyor Francis for Railway purposes, from, and thence to Morce by way of Inverell and Warialda, 134; Return to Order, laid on Table, 337		5	203
RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Copeland</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 31; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 47; presented and read 1 ^o , 47; read 2 ^o and committed, 78; Order of the Day postponed, 108; House again in Committee and counted out, 167; Order of the Day restored 185; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 221, 232; House again in Committee and no Report, 279.			
PETITIONS RESPECTING, FROM:—			
Citizens of Sydney	against, presented, 76; ordered to be printed, 88		
Residents of Parramatta,	do. 76; do. 88		
Citizens of Sydney in Public Meeting,	do. 76; do. 88		
Residents of Balmain,	do. 76; do. 88		
Citizens of Sydney, in Good Templar Lodge assembled,	do. 76;		
Residents of Wagga Wagga, in Public Meeting,	do. 76; do. 88		
Citizens of Sydney,	do. 76; do. 88		
Citizens of Newcastle, in Public Meeting,	do. 76;		
Members of the Unitarian Church,	do. 76; do. 88		
Secretary and Chairman of the Bible Combination,	do. 77; do. 88		
Members of Freehold Land and Building Society,	do. 77; do. 88		
Crystal Spring Division, Daughters of Temperance,	do. 77; do. 88		
Residents of District of Ryde,	do. 77; do. 88		
Persons at G. H. Lovett's Dining Rooms, Pitt-street,	do. 77; do. 88		
Temperance Alliance, Pitt-street,	do. 77;		
City Missionaries of Sydney, in Public Meeting,	do. 77; do. 89		
Society of Friends,	do. 77; do. 129		
Primitive Methodist Church of Sydney,	do. 77; do. 129		
Residents of Newtown, in Public Meeting,	do. 77; do. 89		
Residents of Camperdown, do.	do. 77; do. 89		
Captain Cook Tent of Independent Order of Rechabites, } in Tent Meeting,	do. 80; do. 83		
Residents of Campbelltown, in Public Meeting,	do. 80; do. 83		
Do. Yass, do.	do. 80; do. 88		
Inhabitants of Town of Windsor,	do. 80; do. 88		
Hope of Richmond Division of Sons of Temperance, } Richmond, in Public Meeting,	do. 80; do. 88		
Residents of Jones's Island, Manning River,	do. 80; do. 88		
Residents of Port Macquarie,	do. 80; do. 88		
Inhabitants of Tumut,	do. 80; do. 90		
Citizens of Bathurst and others, in Public Meeting,	do. 80; do. 88	5	291 to 449
Residents of Parkes,	do. 80; do. 88		
Inhabitants of Parkes,	do. 80; do. 88		
Residents of Ironbarks and others, in Public Meeting,	do. 80; do. 88		
Do. Wattle Flat, do.	do. 84; do. 95		
Do. Maitland and Newcastle,	do. 84; do. 90		
Citizens of Grafton, Clarence River,	do. 84; do. 88		
Captain Cook Division, Sons of Temperance, Botany, in } Public Meeting,	do. 84; do. 88		
Rising Sun Division, Sons of Temperance,	do. 84; do. 88		
Residents of Newtown, in Public Meeting,	do. 84;		
Do. Camperdown, do.	do. 84;		
Do. Shoalhaven and surrounding District,	do. 84; do. 88		
Do. Cooma,	do. 84; do. 88		
Inhabitants of Lithgow Valley,	do. 84;		
Residents of Parramatta, in Public Meeting,	do. 87; do. 95		
Citizens of South Sydney, do.	do. 87; do. 95		
Residents of West Maitland, do.	do. 87; do. 95		
Inhabitants do. do.	do. 87; do. 95		
Residents of Albury on the Railways,	do. 87; do. 95		
No. 1 Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, Sydney,	do. 87; do. 95		
Residents of Kempsey, on the Macleay River,	do. 87; do. 95		
Residents of Manning River District,	do. 87; do. 95		
Do. Wollongong, in Public Meeting,	do. 87; do. 95		
Inhabitants of Jamberoo and others,	do. 87; do. 95		
Do. Adelong Gold Fields, in Public Meeting,	do. 87; do. 95		
Residents of Gundagai,	do. 87; do. 95		
Do. Grenfell,	do. 87; do. 95		
Do. Liverpool,	do. 87; do. 95		
Happy Home Division, Sons of Temperance, Singleton,	do. 87; do. 95		
Wonder of the World Division, do. Luddenham, do.	do. 87 do. 95		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
R			
RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS BILL. (continued) :—			
PARTITIONS RESPECTING, FROM (continued) :—			
Residents of Orange,	against, presented, 99; ordered to be printed, 105		
Inhabitants of Tigh's Hill and others,	do. 99; do.		105
Residents of Cowflat and neighbourhood,	do. 104; do.		111
Members of the New Church,	do. 104; do.		109
Citizens of Sydney, in Public Meeting,	do. 104; do.		109
Ross of Australia Division, Sons of Temperance,	do. 104; do.		109
Baptist Church, Woolloomooloo, and several other Churches,	do. 104; do.		109
Residents of the Manning River,	do. 104; do.		109
Members of the Mariners Church, Sydney,	do. 104; do.		109
Residents of Corowa,	do. 104; do.		111
Ladies of the Evangelistic Committee,	do. 105; do.		109
Members of the Ladies Flower Mission,	do. 105; do.		109
Rector and Resident Tutor of St. John's Roman Catholic College,	do. 105; do.		109
Residents of Lismore, in Public Meeting,	do. 105; do.		109
Do. Lucknow,	do. 105; do.		109
Do. North Willoughby,	do. 105; do.	5	291 to 449
We Hope to Prosper Division, Daughters of Temperance,	do. 105; do.		109
Citizens of Sydney, in Public Meeting,	do. 105; do.		109
Residents of Pyrmont, do.	do. 105; do.		109
Do. Tambourna,	do. 109; do.		122
Chairman of Congregational Union of New South Wales,	do. 109; do.		114
Residents of Hinton, Morpeth, and surrounding district,	do. 113; do.		119
Inhabitants of Bega,	do. 113; do.		119
Citizens of Sydney, in Public Meeting,	do. 128		
Residents of Balmain, do.	do. 146		
Do. Macleay River,	do. 157		
Do. Gladstone, Smithtown, Austral-Eden, and Belmore River,	do. 157		
Citizens of Sydney,	do. 167		
Inhabitants of Balmain,	do. 167		
Residents of Kelso,	do. 224		
James Fullerton, LL.D., and others,	do. 260		
RANDWICK ASYLUM (See "CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.")			
RAPE :—			
Return respecting crime of, laid on Table, 609		3	347
Petition from J. Bowie Wilson, as Chairman of public meeting in Sydney, praying the House to abolish capital punishment for the crime of rape, and to make such Bill retrospective as regards the criminals Wilkinson and Medcalf, presented and read by the Clerk, 572		3	345
Motion made (Mr. McCulloch) for leave to bring in a Bill for Abolition of Capital Punishment for, and withdrawn, 535.			
RATEPAYERS (See "SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.")			
RAYMOND TERRACE, POLICE AT :—			
Motion made (Mr. Jacob) for correspondence, minutes, reports, &c., having reference to charges made by, against one Macpherson, 565; Return to Address, laid on Table, 655		3	607
REAL PROPERTY ACTS :—			
Returns under, for 1877, laid on Table, 2		7	957
Do. 1878, do. 482		7	959
Motion made (Mr. Windeyer) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of appointing a Commission to inquire into working of, 23; Order of the Day postponed, 37; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 135.			
RECLAMATION OF LAND :—			
PORT JACKSON :—			
Further Return (in part) to Order (Session 1876-7), laid on Table, 2		4	917
ALIENATED CROWN LANDS, PORT JACKSON :—			
Return (in part) to Order (Session 1875-6), laid on Table, 2		4	913
WHITE BAY, BALMAIN :—			
Motion made (Mr. Farnell) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill, 141; Order of the Day discharged, 233.			
SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN :—			
Motion made (Mr. Farnell) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill, 141; Order of the Day discharged, 233.			
NEUTRAL HARBOUR :—			
Motion made (Mr. Farnell) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill, 141; Order of the Day discharged, 233.			
CAREERING COVER :—			
Motion made (Mr. Farnell) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill, 141; Order of the Day discharged, 233.			
RECOMMITTAL :—			
Of Bills, 71, 114, 135, 261, 316, 359, 384, 385, 551, 559.			
Of Resolution, 130.			
REFERN TO HUNTER-STREET TRAMWAY BILL :—			
Motion made (Mr. Lasky) for Committee of the Whole, 293; House in Committee, 303, 343; Resolution agreed to, 343; Message, No. 2, 361; Order of the Day postponed, 365; read 2 ^d committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 421; read 3 ^d and sent to Council, 435; returned with Amendments, 455; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 468; Assent reported, 486		5	451
REFERN TO HUNTER-STREET TRAMWAY :—			
Motion made (Mr. Sutherland) for papers having reference to supply of rails for, 379; Return to Order, laid on Table, 645		5	453
REDMOND'S ESTATE BILL :—			
Petition presented (Mr. Windeyer) for leave to bring in, 53; leave given, presented, and read 1 st , 58; referred to Select Committee, 67; Report brought up, 122; read 2 ^d , 173; Order of the Day postponed, 215; committed, reported, without amendment and Report adopted, 221; read 3 ^d , passed, and sent to Council, 228; returned with an Amendment, 269; Council's Amendment agreed to, 280; Assent reported, 306		7	809

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
R			
REED, MICHAEL, —			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for correspondence, &c., in reference to conditional purchase of, at Springwood, 545.			
REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE, —			
Sessional Order passed, 8, 228.			
REFRESHMENT ROOMS (See "RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS BILL.")			
REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (See also "CLERGY RETURNS TRANSFER BILL.")			
Papers connected with the claim of H. K. James for compensation for the transfer of Church of England, to the office of the Registrar General, laid on Table, 93.	7		879
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill to transfer, to office of General Registry, 100.			
REGULATIONS:—			
LAI'D ON TABLE:—			
Under Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, 2 ^(c) , 12, 397, 656	7		327, 339
Relating to vote in aid of prospecting for gold, 2	4		737
Diseases in Sheep Acts Amendment Act of 1878, 7, 217, 640	7		639, 640
Imported Stock Act of 1871, 7, 425	7		635, 637
Mining Act of 1874, for cutting Water-races through leased lands, 109	4		903
REMOVAL OF CAMPBELL'S WALL, LOWER GEORGE STREET:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for all correspondence, &c., between Municipal Council, A.S.N. Co., and the Government, relative to, 123.			
REMUNERATION TO JURORS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")			
RENT (See "MINERAL.")			
RENWICK, DR. (See "INFIRMARY SYDNEY.")			
REPORT (See "NO REPORT.")			
REPORTS:—			
LAI'D ON TABLE:—			
Twenty-third Annual, of Postmaster General, on Departments under his ministerial control, being for 1877, 2	5		457
Twenty-fourth do. do. for 1878, 538	5		515
Of the proceedings of the Conference respecting the duplication of the Telegraph Lines between Australasia and Europe, held in Melbourne in May, 1878, 2	5		713
Agent for Immigration, for 1877, 2	7		379
Do. for 1878, 296	7		385
Manager of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, relative to expenditure for 1877, 2	3		969
Commissioner for Railways, on Railways of New South Wales, for 1877, 2	5		1
Do. do. do. and Illustrations and Maps in connection with, to be appended to the Report, 205	5		161
Auditor General's, on Abstracts of the Public Accounts of the Colony, for 1877, 6, 645	2		885, 1017
Twenty-second Annual, from Registrar General, on Vital Statistics, 7	6		577
Inspector of the Insane, for 1877, 57	3		889
Nautical School-ship "Vernon," for the year ended 30 June, 1878, 57	3		1019
Sydney Grammar School, for 1877, 94	3		847
Annual, from Comptroller General of Prisons, for 1877, 119	3		1029
Royal Commission, upon management of Berrima Gaol, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, 181	3		1033
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, 220	3		907
Do. do. for 1878, 310	3		917
Board of Audit on Public Accounts, 220	2		1163
Deputy Master of the Mint, on Gold Coinage of the Sydney Branch, for year ended 30 June, 1878, Despatch, 220	7		1013
Police Department, for 1878, 254	3		585
Royal Commission on Lands and Survey Departments, 331	4		1
Sewerage and Water Supply, for 1878, 331	7		109
Public Library, for 1878, 338	3		851
Botanic Gardens and Domains, 392	7		871
Vaccination, for 1878, 397	3		1411
Glebe Island Abattoirs, 458	7		613
Food supplied to Government Institutions, 482	7		673
Public Schools, for 1878, 497	3		629
Denominational Schools, for 1878, 497	3		687
Australian Museum, for 1878, 522	3		857
Manning River Oyster Beds, 563	7		925
Inspector of Public Charities, for 1878, 564	3		945
University, for 1878, 568	3		815
Government Stores Department (Part 1), 576	3		395
Agent for Immigration, on Vessels arrived and to arrive, 593	7		459
Public Abattoir, Glebe Island (Progress), 628	7		497
FROM SELECT COMMITTEES:—			
The Glebe Borough Bill, 46	7		797
Parramatta Town Hall Bill, 71	7		803
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary Bill, 110	3		933
Redwood's Estate Bill, 122	7		809
Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill, 149	7		819
City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill, 153	7		827
Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill, 260	7		833
Mudgee Turf Club Bill, 302	7		839
Petition of Patrick and Michael GRIBB, 326; adopted, 565	3		273
Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 337	7		847
Cohen's Enabling Bill, 468	7		853
Jury List, Denbigh, 522	3		141
Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook," 628	4		1011
Petition of Mr. E. W. Rudder (Progress), 666	4		865
FROM ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE:—			
The case of Mr. Combes, Member for Orange, 265	2		5
Do. Mr. Rouse, Mudgee, 353	2		29
Do. Mr. Fitzpatrick, 388	2		47
Do. Mr. Sutherland, 568	2		63

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
R		
RESERVATIONS, SPECIAL, OF OLD GRANTS OF LAND:— Papers respecting, laid on Table, 609	4	485
RESERVED BILL:— Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment, 267.		
RESERVES (See also "WATERLOO MILLS GRANT," also "CROWN LANDS"):— WATER, AT LINDSAY'S POINT, NEW ENGLAND:— Return to Order (Session 1877-8), laid on Table, 2	7	101
AT BOTANY:— Motion made (Mr. McEhane) that all obstructions be at once removed from, 159.		
FOR PUBLIC RECREATION:— Motion made (Mr. Windeyes) that Clarke, Schnapper, and Rodd Islands should be dedicated as, and placed in hands of trustees, and that land at Long Bay be secured as, by Act of Parliament, 185. Motion made (Mr. Lucas) for Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions, setting apart and reserving parks and pleasure grounds for all cities, towns, villages, and other centres of population, 284; Order of the Day postponed, 287; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 370.		
QUAT QUATEA:— Motion made (Mr. McEhane) for copies of correspondence, &c., in reference to the claim of J. Wallace, 315.		
SELECTIONS OF WOODS AND KELLY:— Motion made (Mr. Garrett) for papers, &c., having reference to, on Billybongevil Run, 392.		
SELECTION OF THOMAS FORAY:— Motion made (Mr. Garrett) for papers, &c., having reference to, on Bulderudgers Run, 392.		
TRAVELLING STOCK:— Motion made (Mr. McEhane) for plans or sketches of, 434. Motion made (Mr. McEhane) respecting removal of fences and obstructions to, 550.		
NAMOI-NARWARRI TIMBER:— Reports from surveyors and others relative to, together with plan, laid on Table, 486	4	651
NEAR WESTERN RAILWAY:— Return to Order (in part, Session 1876-7), laid on Table, 510	4	637
ON ROSS:— Memorandum prepared by the Surveyor General, explaining the conditions under which they would be made, laid on Table, 572	4	663
RESIDENCES FOR TEACHERS OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")		
RESOLUTIONS:— FROM COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:— Reported, 13 (?), 17 (?), 23, 41, 47, 54, 71, 72 (?), 100, 106, 120, 123 (?), 130, 138 (?), 192, 221, 229, 240, 260, 261, 289, 338, 343 (?), 370, 412, 421, 454, 459, 471, 570 (?), 613, 625, 626. Agreed to, 13 (?), 17 (?), 23, 41, 47, 54, 71, 72 (?), 100, 106, 123 (?), 135, 138 (?), 192, 221, 229, 240, 260, 261, 289, 343 (?), 370, 412, 421, 454, 459, 471, 570 (?), 613, 625, 626. Received, 123, 134. Recommitted, 130. FROM COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY:— Reported, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 384, 450, 542, 603, 618, 640. Agreed to, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 384, 450, 542, 603, 625, 647. FROM COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS:— Reported, 161, 216, 226, 302, 316, 384, 450, 543, 603, 625, 647. Agreed to, 161, 216, 226, 302, 316, 394, 450, 543, 603, 625, 647.		
RESUMPTION (See also "RUSHCUTTERS BAY"):— OF LAND NEAR RUSHCUTTERS BAY:— Petition from Residents in Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, representing desirability of, by the Government, presented, 80; ordered to be printed, 88	4	911
Motion made (Mr. Farwell) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill for, 141; Order of the Day discharged, 233. OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT RUSHCUTTERS BAY:— Motion made (Mr. Farwell) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill for, of additional land, 141; Order of the Day discharged, 233.		
RESUMPTION OF LAND BETWEEN MACQUARIE STREET AND THE DOMAIN (See "MACQUARIE STREET LAND RESUMPTION BILL.")		
REWARDS (See "GOLD.")		
RICHMOND RIVER, THE:— Petition from Electors of district respecting entrance to, presented, 411	4	1063
Motion made (Mr. Driver) for copies of petitions, letters, &c., relative to the establishment of Courts of Quarter Sessions for, 471.		
ROADS (See also "SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL"):— THROUGH GROBYAN ESTATE, ULLADULLA:— Return to Order (Session 1876-7), laid on Table, 2		889
GOULBURN TO CERRAWANG:— Motion made (Mr. W. Davies) for all correspondence, surveyors reports, &c., having reference to deviation in, at Bangaloo Creek, 77; Return to Order, laid on Table, 152		922
IN BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA:— Petition from Owners of property and Residents, complaining of the state of certain roads, presented, 109; ordered to be printed, 114		981
IN BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON:— Petition from Municipal Council of Borough of Paddington, that Roads under South Head Roads Trust may be taken over by the Government, presented, 160	5	983
Do. Residents in the Borough of Paddington do. presented, 160		983
DISEMBLURE TO BOMBALA:— Motion made (Mr. Downes) for all correspondence, reports, &c., in reference to, 184; Return to Order laid on Table, 250		945
TRUST ACCOUNTS:— For the half-years ended 30 June and 31 December, 1877, laid on Table, 224		883
KINGSGROVE TO CROYDON:— Correspondence, minutes, &c., referring to the Bridge over Cook's River on, laid on Table, 224		969

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-g.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
R		
ROADS (continued):—		
SUBORDINATE:—		
Return showing the proposed distribution of Vote on Estimates, under Trustees, laid on Table, 260	5	371
Do. do. do. under Officers of Roads Department, laid on Table, 260	5	363
ROADS AND BRIDGES:—		
Return showing amounts previously voted for, on pages 108 to 112, on the Estimates for 1879, laid on Table, 434	2	1107
FROM HARRABA TO GUNSEDAK:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dangar</i>) for correspondence, &c., respecting opening up of, 482.		
GLENMORA, AND POINT PIPER:—		
Petition from Owners of property and Residents, complaining of dangerous and impassable state of, presented, 510	5	985
GUNNING TO GUNDAK:—		
Return showing particulars of contracts for, laid on Table, 576	6	379
ROADS BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Lucas</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 89; Order of the Day postponed, 105; Message from Governor, recommending, 128; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 188; presented and read 1 ^o , 220; Motion made for 2 ^o , and Debate adjourned, 279; Order of the Day postponed, 327, 349; Orders of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 370	5	987
ROAD WORK (See "BLOMFIELD AND MUNTORD.")		
ROBARDS, JOHN (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
ROBERTSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G.:—		
Letters between His Excellency and, in reference to formation of a proposed new Administration by, read to the House, 203.		
Resignation by, as Member for Mudgee, and Seat declared vacant, 207; issue and return of Writ in room of, reported, 219.		
Acceptance of office of Vice-President of the Executive Council in Sir Henry Parkes's Administration, 215.		
ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES:—		
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) for Select Committee to prepare Valudictory Address to, 342; reply read by Speaker, 357.		
RODD ISLAND (See "RESERVES.")		
ROGERS, MR. ALEXANDER:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Jacob</i>) for Return showing number of actions at law engaged in by, 430; Return to Address, laid on Table, 432	3	291
ROLLING STOCK (See "RAILWAYS.")		
ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS (See "CHURCH AND SCHOOL LAND FUND.")		
ROSE, THOMAS, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF:—		
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>) laid on Table, 562	4	275
ROTUNDA (See "PRISONS.")		
ROUSE, RICHARD, ESQ., M.P. (See also "ELECTORAL"):—		
Return of, as Member for Mudgee, 219; sworn, 254.		
Retention of Seat by, referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 263; Report brought up, and Seat given to Mr. Buchanan, 353	2	29
ROYAL COMMISSION ON LANDS DEPARTMENT (See "COMMISSION.")		
RUDDER, MR. E. W., PETITION OF:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. E. B. Smith</i>) that Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, &c., for his services in connection with the gold discovery of 1851, 142; names added, 245; Progress Report brought up, 666	4	865
RULINGS OF SPEAKER (See also "SPEAKER"):—		
On points of Order in the House, 173, 394.		
Do. reported from Committee of the Whole, 100, 233, 355, 359, 412.		
On Motion respecting Denilquin Town Clock, submitted twice during same Session, 173.		
On Motion involving expenditure of money improperly before the House, 394.		
On laying Bill aside, 412.		
RUNS (See "CROWN LANDS," also "RESERVES.")		
RUSHCUTTERS BAY (See also "RESUMPTION"):—		
Petition from Residents of, in vicinity of, complaining of nuisance from drains from neighbourhood of Glenmora, presented, 172	4	909
Correspondence respecting the construction of Stone Dyke, laid on Table, 192	4	905
RYAN, PATRICK (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
S		
SALARIES OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. E. B. Smith</i>) for Committee of the Whole for Address to Governor, that Government should bring in Bill to provide for increase, negatived on Division, 158.		
SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 184; House in Committee, Resolution reported and agreed to, and Bill presented and read 1 ^o , 192; Order of the Day postponed, 204, 225, 240, 304; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 604.		
SALE-YARDS (See "STOCK SALE-YARDS BILL")		
"SAMSON," AND OTHER DREDGES:—		
Return showing amount received by Mr. John Laing as Master, laid on Table, 483	4	1003
Return respecting, laid on Table, 538, 666	4	1005
Information respecting Mr. Laing, laid on Table, 663	4	1007
"SAMUEL FLIMSOLL" (See "IMMIGRATION.")		

REFERENCES TO THE VOICES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
S			
SAMUEL, THE HONORABLE SAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C. :—			
Acceptance of Office as Postmaster General in Sir Henry Parkes's Administration, announced, 215			
SANDWICH ISLANDS (See "COMMERCIAL TREATY.")			
SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE (See "POSTAL.")			
SAVINGS BANK, GOVERNMENT :—			
Statement of Accounts from 1 January to 31 December, 1878, laid on Table, 379	2	1191	
SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES :—			
Return respecting, laid on Table, 128	2	1189	
SCHMUCK, HENRY <i>alias</i> WARNER :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hungerford</i>) for copies of letters, telegrams, minutes, &c., having reference to death of, in Murrumbidgee Hospital, 581.			
SCHNAPPER ISLAND (See "RESERVES.")			
SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")			
SEDUCTION :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Winderley</i>) for leave to bring in Bill respecting law of, 141			
SELECT COMMITTEES (See also "REPORTS"; also "SESSIONAL ORDERS") :—			
Papers referred to, 146 (?)			
Return showing, appointed during the Session	1	885	
BALLOTING FOR :—			
Sessional Order, passed, 7.			
ON PRIVATE BILLS :—			
Sessional Order in reference to Vote of Chairman, passed, 8.			
SELECTION (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "MINERAL.")			
SEQUESTERED ESTATES :—			
Return to Address (<i>Session</i> 1877-8), laid on Table, 128	3	251	
SERICULTURE, LAND TAKEN UP BY MR. SMITH FOR :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to, 546.			
SERVICE OF SUMMONSES (See "JUSTICES ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.")			
SESSIONAL ORDERS :—			
Passed, 7 ^(a) , 8 ^(b) , 228 ^(c) , 289.			
SEVIL, J., AND J. GLASS, LAND PURCHASED BY :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Bennett</i>) for copies of papers, letters, &c., with reference to, on Miller's Creek, 568.			
SEWAGE OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Lucas</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider system of neutralizing offensive properties of, 354; Order of the Day postponed, 371; House in Committee and no report, 439.			
SEWERAGE (See "WATER AND SEWERAGE BILL.")			
SHADE'S CREEK (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
SHEEP (See "DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT.")			
SHIPPING (See "ISLANDERS SHIPPING ENGAGEMENT BILL.")			
SHOALHAVEN OYSTER BEDS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. C. Browne</i>) for further correspondence relating to, 629.			
SILK CULTURE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Gray</i>) for all orders, minutes, correspondence, &c., as to reservation, leasing, or granting of land for sericulture at the Tweed River; and all reports, &c., respecting land occupied and said to have been improved by Mr. Charles Brady, and by leave withdrawn, 110.			
SILVER COINAGE :—			
Despatch laid on Table, 612	7	1017	
SINGLETON TEMPORARY COMMON :—			
Return to Order (<i>Session</i> , 1877-8), laid on Table, 663	4	699	
SITES FOR POUNDS :—			
Correspondence between Bench at Glen Innes and Department of Mines, respecting, laid on Table, 583	7	921	
SLATTERY, MR., CURATOR OF TESTATE ESTATES (See also "HANCOCK, ROBERT") :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for Opinion of Crown Law Officers as to powers of, 582.			
SMALL DEBTS ACT FURTHER EXTENSION BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. O'Connor</i>) for leave to bring in, 51; presented, and read 1 ^o , 52; Order of the Day, postponed, 78; read 2 ^o , and committed, 91; further considered in Committee, and reported with Amendments, 153; Motion made for adoption of Report, and Debate adjourned, 173; Order of the Day postponed, 216; Report adopted, on Division, 231; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 224; returned with Amendments, 289; Amendment disagreed to, and the rest agreed to, and Report adopted, 327; Message to Council, 332; Message from Council insisting upon Amendment, 353; Message considered, and disagreement not insisted on, 412; Message to Council to that effect, 412; Assent reported, 430.			
SMITH, BEARD, AND GILMOUR (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
SMITH, CLADIUS (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
SMITH, JOHN (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
SMITH, MR., LAND TAKEN UP BY, FOR SERICULTURE :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to, 546.			
"SMYRNA" (See "IMMIGRATION.")			
SNAILE'S BAY (See "RECLAMATION OF LAND.")			
SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Sutherland</i>) for Committee of the Whole, to consider expediency of bringing in, 164; Order of the Day postponed, 204; Order of the Day discharged, 225.			
SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST (See "ROADS.")			
SPALDING, MAJOR :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) for correspondence, memoranda, &c., relating to particulars of insolvency of, and negatived, 610.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhone</i>) respecting position of, in the Military Force, and negatived, 646.			
SPEAKER :—			
Informs House of issue and return of Writs, 1, 219 ^(a) , 325.			
Lays on Table Abstracts of Public Accounts, with Auditor General's Report thereon, for 1877, & Do. do. do. for 1878, 645.	2	885	
Lays Warrant on Table appointing Elections and Qualifications Committee, 6, 220; reports maturity of, 25, 239; appoints first meeting, 188; appoints meeting after no Quorum, 239, 240.	2	1017	
Reports receipt of Deputy Speaker's (A. Cameron, Esq.), Commission to administer the Oath, 19.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-g.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
S			
SPEAKER (continued):—			
Reports presentation of Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, on the death of Princess Alice of Hesse, 211.			
Lays on Table Minute authorizing application of Balance from one head of Service to another, 185, 254	2	1185,	1187
Reports resignation of Members, 207, 217 ⁽¹⁾ , 661.			
Lays Election Petition on Table from William Wilton and others, 263.			
Reports presentation of Valedictory Address to His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, 357.			
Calls attention to statements in Petition reflecting on the conduct of certain Members, 363.			
Reads apology from Mr. Charles Kidman, 376.			
ROUTINES OF:—			
That Amendment proposed in Committee of the Whole in Resolution respecting International Exhibition in Sydney, to omit the conditions of the payment, could not be entertained, 100.			
That Motion respecting Town Clock, Demiliquin, was properly before the House, 172.			
On reading from a printed book or newspaper, 233.			
As to new Clause in the Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill being relevant to the subject matter, 355.			
As to new Clause in the Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill being relevant to the subject matter, 359.			
That Motion for re-survey of Grants of Land held by Sir Daniel Cooper involving a charge on the Consolidated Revenue, recommendation of the Crown was necessary, 394.			
Impounding Act Amendment Bill laid aside in consequence of Council inserting new Clause which involved a charge upon the public revenue, 412.			
SPECIAL ADJOURNMENT:—			
Motion made for, and passed, 27, 71, 177, 217, 235, 296, 354, 421, 663.			
Motion made for, and withdrawn, 550.			
SPIRITS OF WINE:—			
Return of, and white spirits and fusel oil, taken out of bond, laid on Table, 228	2	1243	
SPRINGS FOR RAILWAY ENGINES (See "RAILWAYS.")			
STAFFORD, EX-CONSTABLE (See "POLICE.")			
ST. ALBANS (See "BRIDGES.")			
STANDARD WEIGHT FOR MAIZE BILL:—			
Motion made (Mr. T. E. Smith) for Committee of the Whole, 365; Order of the Day postponed, 374; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 413; presented, and read 1 ^o , 412; Order of the Day postponed, 423, 593.			
STANDING ORDERS:—			
COMMITTEE:—			
Sessional Order appointing, passed, 8, 228.			
Motion made (Mr. Farwell) to refer subject of Powers and Privileges of Parliament to joint Committee of both Houses, and by leave withdrawn, 12.			
SUSPENSION OF, ON:—			
Mudgee Turf Club Bill, 152.			
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bills, 215, 225, 302, 379, 450, 542, 603.			
Felous Apprehension Bill, 233.			
STATEMENT (See "MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.")			
STATION-HOUSE AT LA PEROUSE FOR THE NEW ZEALAND CABLE SERVICE:—			
Motion made (Mr. Burns) for copies of Papers relating to erection of, 583.			
STATISTICS (See also "HOSPITALS," also "BLUE BOOK"):—			
VITAL:—			
Twenty-second Annual Report from the Registrar General on, laid on Table, 7	6	877	
STATISTICAL REGISTER:—			
Parts 1 to 5 of, for 1877, laid on Table, 22			
Parts 6 and 7 of, for 1877, do. 105		207	
Parts 1, 2, and 3 of, for 1878, do. 603	6	545	
Parts 4, 5, 6, and 7 of, for 1878 do. 645			
STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED:—			
Message No. 1 from, informing Assembly of his assumption of the Government by, 361	2	1	
STEYNE (See "DOUBLE BAY.")			
ST. LEONARDS, EAST (See "BY-LAWS.")			
STOCK (See "IMPORTED STOCK ACT," also "DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT.")			
STOCK, LIVE, AND AGRICULTURE:—			
Returns of, for the year ended 31 March, 1879, laid on Table, 592	7	627	
STOCK RESERVES, TRAVELLING:—			
Motion made (Mr. McElhone) for plans or sketches of, 434.			
Motion made (Mr. McElhone) respecting removal of fences and obstructions to, 550.			
STOCK SALE YARDS BILL.			
Motion made (Mr. Lackey) for Committee of the Whole, 5; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Bill presented and read 1 ^o , 17; Message, No. 5, 53; Order of the Day postponed, 37, 61, 91, 106, 138, 173, 216, 221; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 379.			
Petition from Municipal Council and Citizens of Sydney, that the Bill may be amended, 31; ordered to be printed, 36	7	651	
STORES, TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF, FOR 1879:—			
Return showing names of Tenderers, and amount of each Tender, laid on Table, 183	7	793	
STORES DEPARTMENT (See "GOVERNMENT.")			
ST. PETERS (See "BY-LAWS.")			
STUART, A., ESQUIRE, M.P. (See "LEAVE OF ABSENCE.")			
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES (See "POLICE.")			
SUBORDINATE ROADS. (See "ROADS.")			
SUBURBAN RAILWAYS (See "RAILWAYS.")			
SUFFERANCE WHARFS (See "TONNAGE RATES AND PUBLIC WHARFS AMENDMENT BILL.")			
SUMMONSES (See "JUSTICES ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.")			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
S		
SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS :—		
PETITIONS RESPECTING :—		
Inhabitants of Hill End and Tambaroora deprecating, and praying amendment of existing law, presented, 12; ordered to be printed, 16	7	971
Inhabitants of the Lower Clarence District, praying the House to take steps for vesting the granting and control of Publicans Licenses in the hands of Local Boards, and for closing of Public-houses on Sundays, presented, 109; ordered to be printed, 114	7	987
SUPERNANNATION (See "PENSIONERS"; also "POLICE.")		
SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (See "ESTIMATES.")		
SUPPLIES FOR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McKelone</i>) for particulars of quantities of, 431.		
SUPPLY (See also "FINANCE") :—		
Sessional Order passed, 7.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for House to go into Committee of, 122.		
<i>Do.</i> (<i>Sir Henry Parker</i>) <i>do.</i> 225.		
House in Committee, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 316, 333, 366, 376, 380, 383, 394, 418, 422, 435, 445, 450, 523, 526, 531, 542, 559, 570, 582, 584, 589, 597, 600, 603, 604, 610, 613, 618, 640 (*)		
Resolutions reported, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 384, 450, 542, 603, 618, 640.		
Resolutions agreed to, 129, 204, 216, 225, 268, 302, 384, 450, 542, 603, 625, 647.		
Chairman reports no quorum, 526, 589, 597.		
Order of the Day discharged, 666.		
Messages from His Excellency the Governor referred to, 122, 185, 204, 215, 224, 259, 268, 301, 381, 443, 541, 588, 589, 603.		
Contingent Motion moved (<i>Mr. W. H. Suttor</i>) respecting Railway, Raglan to Mudgea, and negatived, 366.		
Amendment moved (<i>Mr. Buchanan</i>) respecting apprehension of the Kelly gang, and negatived, 418.		
Amendment moved (<i>Mr. Buchanan</i>), for Address respecting reprieve of the Hutfeld Bushrangers and the criminals Medeliff and Wilkinson, and the execution of Alfred, an aboriginal, and withdrawn, 582; same Amendment moved and agreed to, 584; Return to Address laid on Table, 618	3	315
SUPREME COURT (ADDITIONAL JUDGE) BILL :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Windygar</i>), for Committee of the Whole, 332; Message No. 43 from Governor, 337; House in Committee and Resolution reported, 338; agreed to, 343; read 2 ^d , committed, point of order in Committee reported, reported with Amendments and Report adopted, 385; read 3 ^d and sent to Council, 356; returned with Amendments, 398; Amendments considered, agreed to, and disagreed to, 404; Message to Council, 418; Message from Council insisting upon its Amendments disagreed to by the Assembly, 455; House in Committee to consider Council's Message of 24th April and Resolution agreed to, 471; Message to Council still insisting upon its disagreements and expressing dissent with terms of Message of 24th April, 472; Message from Council adhering to Amendments, and Bill laid aside, 512	3	353
SUPREME COURT TEMPORARY JUDGE BILL :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Windygar</i>), for Committee of the Whole, 566; Message No. 27, 568; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, and Bill read 1 st , 570; read 2 ^d , committed, reported with Amendments and Report adopted, 573; read 3 ^d , and sent to Council, 576; returned with an Amendment, 596; Amendment agreed to and message to Council, 600; Assent reported, 609	3	355
SURPLUS, ACCUMULATED (See "ESTIMATES.")		
SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—		
Correspondence respecting resignation of Mr. James Thomson, laid on Table, 160	4	213
Correspondence respecting appointment of a Board to inquire into working of, 283	4	195
Report of Royal Commission laid on Table, 331	4	1
SUSPENSION (See "STANDING ORDERS.")		
SUTHERLAND, JOHN, ESQ., MEMBER FOR PADDINGTON :—		
Retention of Seat by, referred to Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 483; Report brought up, 568; papers handed in before Committee returned to the Auditor General, 646	2	63
SUTTOR, THE HONORABLE FRANCIS BATHURST, ESQUIRE, M.P.		
Acceptance of office as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction announced, 215; resignation reported and Seat as a Member for Bathurst declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.		
SUTTOR, WILLIAM HENRY, ESQ., M.P. :—		
Resignation of, for East Macquarie reported, 661.		
SWEET-BRIER :—		
Petition from residents of Collector and neighbourhood that steps may be taken for eradicating this shrub, presented, 160	7	979
SWORN (See "MEMBERS.")		
SYDNEY (See also "CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BILL"; also "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "WATER SUPPLY") :—		
BRANCH ROYAL MINT :—		
Despatch, Report, of Deputy Master on the Gold Coinage for the year ended 30 June, 1878, laid on Table, 220	7	1013
Despatch laid on Table, 331	7	1015
UNIVERSITY :—		
Report of Senate of, for 1878, laid on Table, 568	2	815
Amended By-laws of, laid on Table, 520	3	845
Return showing Benefactions bestowed on, laid on Table, 397	3	843
INFIRMARY :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) respecting efficiency of, and by leave withdrawn, 51.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>), that the Directors have permission to remove the main buildings in Macquarie-street, 74.		
Correspondence respecting the refusal to admit Christina Ogilvie into, laid on Table, 562	3	941
GRAMMAR SCHOOL :—		
Report for 1877, laid on Table, 94	3	847
CORPORATION :—		
Papers on financial condition of, laid on Table, 331	7	203
AND NEWCASTLE :—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing names of vessels cleared from Ports of, for Ports coming under the Agreement with Victoria for the maintenance of certain Light-houses, 510; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 663	4	975

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-79.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
S			
SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 8; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 13; presented and read 1 ^o , Message from Governor recommending, 36; read 2 ^o and committed, 58; House again in Committee, 74; House again in Committee, 81; Order of the Day postponed, 97; House again in Committee, 101, 131, 135, 229, 240, 242; Message from Governor, to cover further expenses incurred by Amendments in, 250; House again in Committee, 254 (?), 289, 276, 297; reported with Amendments, 297; Order of the Day postponed, 316, 380; recommitted, 382; reported 2 ^o with further Amendments, and again recommitted, 385; reported, 3 ^o with further Amendments, and Report adopted, 385; read 3 ^o , and sent to Council, 392; returned with Amendments, 504; Order of the Day postponed, 515; Amendments considered and Report adopted, 523; Message agreeing to some, disagreeing from others, and amending one of the Council's Amendments, 527; Message not insisting on its Amendment disagreed to by the Assembly proposing another Amendment, and agreeing to the Assembly's Amendment upon the Council's Amendment, 559; Council's Amendment last proposed agreed to with Amendments, and Message to Council, 570; Message from Council disagreeing from Assembly's Amendment upon the Council's Amendment, and agreeing to the Assembly's Amendment upon the Council's Amendment, with an Amendment, 588; House in Committee and Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 600; Assent reported, 627.....	199, 201		
Petition from W. J. Trickott, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Residents and Ratepayers in and about the Borough of Woollahra, presented, 80; ordered to be printed, 95.....	183		
Do. Mayor and Aldermen of Suburban Borough and Municipal District of Woollahra, presented, 80; ordered to be printed, 95.....	185		
Do. Omnibus and Wagonette-owners, presented, 81; ordered to be printed, 83.....	181		
Do. Municipal Council of Paddington, presented, 94; ordered to be printed, 100.....	187		
Do. William Bailey, Chairman of Public Meeting, Town Hall, Newtown, presented, 99; ordered to be printed, 105.....	7 189		
Do. Mayor and Alderman of Suburban Borough and Municipal District of Waverley, presented, 109; ordered to be printed, 114.....	191		
Do. Mayor and Aldermen and Citizens of Sydney, that Clause referring to Election of Mayor by the Citizens may be reconsidered, presented, 122; ordered to be printed, 129.....	193		
Do. Mayor and Aldermen, Borough of Petersham, that the Bill should be amended before passing, presented, 167.....	195		
Return showing number of Ratepayers in Sydney, and estimated number of Ratepayers who will have one, two, three, and four votes under the provisions of, laid on Table, 99.....	197		
SYDNEY, CITY OF, IMPROVEMENT BILL (See "CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BILL.")			
SYDNEY INFIRMARY (See "CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS"; also "INFIRMARY.")			
SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY BILL:—			
Petition presented (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for leave to bring in, 57; leave given, 60; presented and read 1 ^o , 60; referred to Select Committee, 83; Report brought up, 110; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 153; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 157.....	3 933		
SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BILL:—			
Message No. 36, 612; Motion made (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 613; House in Committee, 625; Resolution agreed to, 626; presented and read, 1 ^o , 626; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 633; read 3 ^o and sent to Council, 636; returned without Amendment, 646; Assent reported, 657.			
SYDNEY, PORT OF (See "VESSELS.")			
SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL:—			
Petition presented (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for leave to proceed with, under Standing Order, 645, 17; presented and read 1 ^o , 31; Order of the Day postponed, 60; Motion made for 2 ^o and House counted out, 84; Order of the Day restored, 111; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 221, 261; Order of the Day for 2 ^o read, and House counted out, 311.			
SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY (See "WATER SUPPLY.")			
T			
TALBOT, CAPTAIN (See "VOLUNTEERS.")			
TANKS, PUBLIC:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Dangar</i>) for all correspondence relative to the construction and maintenance of, in The Gwydir Electorate, 245.			
TARIFF, ITALIAN:—			
Despatch laid on Table, 612.....	2 1253		
TECHNICAL OR WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Teeco</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address, and House counted out, 535.			
TELEGRAPH (See also "POSTAL"):—			
DUPLICATION OF THE LINES BETWEEN AUSTRALASIA AND EUROPE:—			
Report of the Proceedings of the Conference respecting, held in Melbourne, in May, 1878, laid on Table, 2.....	713		
Correspondence concerning the transaction of business on the Java lines, laid on Table, 2.....	809		
Correspondence respecting duplication of the Cable, laid on Table, 12.....	763		
Further papers respecting, laid on Table, 51.....	781		
Do. do. 114.....	783		
Do. do. 155.....	787		
Do. do. 207.....	789		
Do. do. 250.....	803		
Do. do. 583.....	805		
DUPLICATION OF THE PORT DARWIN CABLE:—			
Message from the Governor recommending provision for, 94; Motion made (<i>Mr. Burns</i>) for Committee of the Whole, that the House approve of the Agreement agreed upon by the various Colonial Governments and the Telegraph Company, 95; House in Committee, 115, 119; Resolution reported, 120; received, re-announced, and reported, 2 ^o , with Amendments, 129, 130; received, read 2 ^o , and agreed to, 135.....	807		
PORT DARWIN CABLE—CORAL:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEldone</i>) for samples from coral reefs and seas through which the Cable from Port Darwin to Banjoewangie connecting Australia with Europe is laid, 68.			
Samples, laid on Table, <i>ex exhibits only</i> , 94.....			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.	TABLES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
T		
TELEGRAPH (continued):—		
LINE FROM YONGE TO MORANGABELL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) for copies of all documents, reports, &c., respecting Mr. E. McEvoy's claim against the Telegraph Department for construction of, 70; Return to Order, laid on Table, 205		867
GRAFTON AND GLEN INNES CONTRACT:—		
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 53; ordered to be printed, 157		819
LINZ, KRIMPSET TO GRAFTON:—		
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 160		851
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for contracts, specifications, correspondence, &c., respecting construction of, 284; Return to Order, laid on Table, 288	5	865
COMMUNICATION WITH MUNDODORAN:—		
Petition from Residents of Town and District of Mundooran, praying that steps be taken to forthwith carry out, presented, 184		981
WIKE AND TELEGRAPH MATERIAL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for copies of tenders, correspondence, &c., in reference to supply of, to the Government, 515; Return to Order, laid on Table, 588		873
STATION-HOUSE AT LA PEROUSE FOR THE NEW ZEALAND CABLE SERVICE:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Burns</i>) for copies of papers relating to erection of, 583.		
LINE FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA:—		
Motion made (<i>Captain Onslow</i>) for correspondence having reference to establishment of, through the Agent General for the Colony, 655.		
TEMPORARY JUDGE BILL (See "SUPREME COURT TEMPORARY JUDGE BILL.")		
TENDERS:—		
FOR SUPPLY OF STORES FOR 1879:—		
Return showing names of Tenderers, and amount of each tender, laid on Table, 188	7	793
FOR SUPPLIES FOR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. W. Davies</i>) for copies of successful Tenders, 371.		
FOR SUPPLY OF BLANKETS:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Greenwood</i>) for copies of, for 1879 and 1880, and for copies of letters, minutes, &c., in connection therewith, 529; Return to Order, laid on Table, 603	7	765
TENTERFIELD (See "BY-LAWS.")		
THE EQUITY BILL:—		
Received from Council and read 1 ^o , 494; Order of the Day postponed, 535, 562, 629.		
THE GLEBE (See "BY-LAWS.")		
THE GLEBE BOROUGH BILL:—		
Petition presented (<i>Mr. Stephen Brown</i>) for leave to bring in, 2; leave given, 8; presented and read 1 ^o , 12; referred to Select Committee, 16; Report brought up, 46; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 84; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 88; returned without Amendment, 147; Assent reported, 180	7	797
THE GLEBE FREE LIBRARY:—		
By-laws of, laid on Table, 663	7	177
THOMSON, MR. JAMES (See "COMMISSION.")		
TIMBER RESERVE, NAMOI-NARRABRI:—		
Reports of Surveyors and others relative to, together with plan, laid on Table, 486	4	651
TOLLS AND FERRY DUES:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Lackey</i>) for rescission of Resolutions passed on 1st May and 17th July, 1877, abolishing, 618; Previous Question moved and resolved in the affirmative, 618.		
TONNAGE RATES AND PUBLIC WHARF'S AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 60; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 72; presented and read 1 ^o , 72; Order of the Day postponed, 81, 97; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with Amendments, and amended Title, and Report adopted, 100; read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council, 119; returned without Amendment, 150; Assent reported, 160.		
TOURISTS RAILWAY MAP:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Macintosh</i>) for copy of, 337; Return to Order, laid on Table, 645	5	227
TOWN CLOCK FOR TOWN HALL, DENILIQUIN:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Barbour</i>) for Committee of the Whole for Address to Governor, that £300 be placed on Estimates for supply and erection of, and negatived, 122.		
Motion again made (<i>Mr. Barbour</i>) to same effect, <i>Point of Order</i> raised that Question had been decided during the Session, overruled by Mr. Speaker, and carried on Division, 172; Order of the Day postponed, 216, 221; Order of the Day discharged, 232.		
TRADE (See "BOARD OF TRADE.")		
TRAMROAD (See "SYDNEY"; also "REDFERN TO HUNTER-STREET TRAMWAY.")		
TRAMWAY (See also "SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL"; also "REDFERN TO HUNTER-STREET TRAMWAY BILL");—		
REDFERN TO HUNTER-STREET:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Sutherland</i>) for papers having reference to supply of rails for, 379; Return to Order laid on Table, 645	5	453
TRANSFER OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES DECLARATORY BILL:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. Driver</i>) for leave to bring in, 325; presented and read 1 ^o , 325; Order of the Day postponed, 349; read 2 ^o , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 411; read 3 ^o and sent to Council, 420; returned with Amendments, 626; Amendments agreed to, and disagreed to, 534; Message to Council, 539; Council does not insist, 559; Assent reported, 575.		
TRAVELLING EXPENSES (See "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "EDUCATION.")		
TRAVELLING STOCK RESERVES:—		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) for plans or sketches of, 434.		
Motion made (<i>Mr. McElhane</i>) respecting removal of fences and obstructions on, 550.		
TREATY SIGNED AT BERNE:—		
Papers relating to, on 9th October, 1874, in reference to the formation of a General Postal Union, laid on Table, 205	5	615
TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED:—		
Petition from, respecting contract entered into by him with Government for the treatment of lunatic patients, and praying to be allowed to continue his contract, notwithstanding provisions of Lunacy Bill, presented, 41; ordered to be printed, 46	3	931
TUESDAY:—		
Sessional order giving precedence to Government Business on, after Seven o'clock, passed, 289.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1878-9.		TAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
T			
TUMUT, THE (See "ELECTORAL.")			
TWERD RIVER:—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Gray</i>) for Committee of the Whole, that £15,000 be placed on Supplementary Estimates for 1878 for improvement of entrance to, and by leave withdrawn, 185.			
U			
UNDERWOOD'S ESTATE DISTRIBUTION BILL:—			
Message from Council, asking leave to examine Member of Assembly (<i>Mr. McCulloch</i>) before Select Committee, 26; Message granting leave, 37.			
UNIVERSITY (See also "ELECTORAL"):—			
	Report of Senate of, for year 1878, laid on Table, 568	3	815
	By-law of, laid on Table, 520	3	845
	Return showing Benefactions bestowed upon, laid on Table, 397	3	843
URALLA (See "LANDS.")			
USHER OF THE BLACK ROD:—			
Delivers Message from His Excellency the Governor to attend in Legislative Council Chamber, 1, 667			
V			
VACANT SEATS:—			
ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF:—			
	Canterbury—Re-election of Sir Henry Parkes's Administration, 217.		
	The Tachian, Do. do. 217.		
	The Tumut, Do. do. 217.		
	Central Cumberland, Do. do. 217.		
	Bathurst, Do. do. 217.		
	Gold Fields South Do. do. 217.		
	The University of Sydney, Do. do. 217.		
	Mudgee—Resignation of Sir John Robertson, 207.		
	Orange—Report from Elections and Qualifications—vacation of Seat held by E. Combes, Esq., 265	2	5
	Mudgee Do. do. Seat given to D. Buchanan, Esquire, 253	2	20
	East Macquarie, 661.		
VACCINATION:—			
	Report on, for 1878, laid on Table, 397	3	1411
VAGRANCY:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing the number of convictions for, from June, 1877, to present date, with the particulars in each case, 284; Return to Order, laid on Table, 342	3	277
VALEDICTORY ADDRESS (See "ROBINSON SIR HERCULES.")			
VEGETABLE GARDEN ATTACHED TO BOTANICAL GARDENS:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. R. B. Smith</i>) respecting opening of, to the public, and no tellers for the Ayes, on Division, 582.		
VENEREAL DISEASE:—			
	Motion made (<i>Captain Oatlow</i>) for all correspondence between the Naval and other authorities and His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the prevalence of, in the City of Sydney, 220; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Address, laid on Table, 224	7	607
"VERNON," N.S.S.:—			
	Report on, for the year ended 30th June, 1878, laid on Table, 57	3	1019
	Report on food supplied to, laid on Table, 482	7	673
VESSELS CLEARED AT PORTS OF SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for Return showing names of, for ports coming under the agreement with Victoria for the maintenance of certain lighthouses, 510; Return (<i>in part</i>) to Order, laid on Table, 663	4	975
VICTORIA (See BY-LAWS.)			
VITAL STATISTICS:—			
	Twenty-second Annual Report from the Registrar General on, laid on Table, 7	6	677
VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS BILL:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for leave to bring in, 119; presented and read 1 ^o , 129; motion made for 2 ^o , and Debate adjourned, 147; Order of the Day postponed, 204, 225, 229, 240, 304; read 2 ^o , committed, and reported with Amendments, 647.		
VOLUNTEERS:—			
FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867:—			
	Amended Regulations under, laid on Table, 2		327
	Regulations under, laid on Table, 2, 12, 397, 666		329, 330
	Statement of moneys expended in 1878 under, laid on Table, 421		341
LAND ORDER REGULATIONS:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) for copies of original memo. of Executive Council, and all other documents relating to framing of, 52; Return to Address, laid on Table, 88		257
LAND ORDERS:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) that the opinion of the Attorney General, Crown Solicitor, and any other leading barrister, should be obtained as to the legality of transfer of, from original grantees, and by leave withdrawn, 68; Motion again made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) and passed, 251.		
	Correspondence relating to outstanding claims to, laid on Table, 207		271
	Further do. do. do. 220		307
	Do. do. do. do. 280	7	309
	Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) for original memo. of Executive Council, and all other documents, minutes, &c., in reference to making transferable, 254.		
	Petition from Alfred T. Coomber, that he has been refused the necessary certificate, presented, 211		323
HALL, WINDSOR:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. Davies</i>) for all correspondence, &c., respecting application for use of the Loyal Orange Lodge No. 52, and refusal of the same by the Government, 177; Return to Order, laid on Table, 207		375
ARTILLERY, CAPTAIN TALBOT:—			
	Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for all correspondence, minutes, &c., referring to application of, of No. 2 Battery, to retain his position under new regulations, and his subsequent retirement, 181; Return to Order, laid on Table, 220		343

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.		PAGES.	
	VOL.		PAGE.
V			
VOLUNTEERS (continued) :—			
LAND ORDERS TO QUARTER-MASTER NOBLE AND LIEUTENANT MURRAY :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. J. Davies</i>) for correspondence, minutes, &c., connected with issue of, late of No. 2 Buttery, 181; Return to Order, laid on Table, 220			811
PAREAMATTA :—			
Papers in reference to money in possession of Captain Byrnes, laid on Table, 353.....			347
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES :—			
Copy of Opinion of Attorney General as to validity of selections of land by transferees of, laid on Table, 370	7		321
UNREGISTERED LAND ORDERS :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Lysek</i>) for Opinion of Attorney General as to the validity of unregistered, 411; Return to Resolution, laid on Table, 482			325
MAJOR BEACK, KIAMA :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Charles</i>) for correspondence, &c., between, and the Brigade Office, 402; Return to Address, laid on Table, 555			349
VOTE OF CREDIT :—			
Message No. 24, for services for 1878 and 1879, laid on Table, 204			1201
Do. No. 25, for services for 1878 and 1879, laid on Table, 215.....			1203
Do. No. 27, for services for 1878 and 1879, laid on Table, 224.....			1205
Do. No. 38, for February, laid on Table, 301.....			1207
Do. No. 7, for March, do. 381.....	2		1209
Do. No. 12, for April, do. 443.....			1211
Do. No. 21, for May, do. 541.....			1213
Do. No. 33, for June, do. 603.....			1215
VOTE OF CHAIRMAN OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS :—			
Sessional Order passed, 8.			
W			
WAGGA WAGGA (See "RAILWAYS"; also "COMMON," also "BY-LAWS.")			
WALLACE, MESSRS. (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
WALLING-S, MRS. (See "POLICE.")			
WALLSEND COLLIERY, PITFALL AT :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cameron</i>) for papers, minutes, and reports from the Examiner of Coal Fields and Inspector of Coal Mines relative to, 444; Return to Order laid on Table, 496	4		851
WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY :—			
Motion made (<i>Sir Henry Parkes</i>) that an Address be presented to the Governor, that this House declines to proceed with public business while the present Ministers are allowed to retain office, 211.			
WARATAH (See "CIVIL SERVICE.")			
WARATAH COUNCIL CHAMBERS RESUMPTION BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Huskins</i>) for leave to bring in, 583; presented and read 1 ^o , 583; read 2 ^o , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 613; read 3 ^o and sent to Council, 617; returned without Amendment; 640; Assent reported, 643.			
WARRANT (See "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE.")			
WATER AND SEWERAGE BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 8; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 13; presented and read 1 ^o , 94; Message No. 9, 94; read 2 ^o and committed, 135; Order of the Day postponed, 229, 240, 304.....	7		119
WATERLOO MILLS GRANT :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. McEhane</i>) that Government should resume ten acres of land reserved for public purposes in, granted to one Hutchinson in May, 1823, 159.			
WATER CONSERVATION BILL :—			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Farnell</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 58; House in Committee, 71; and Resolution agreed to, 72; presented and read 1 ^o , Message No. 16, 129; Order of the Day discharged, 225	7		107
WATER-RACES (See "MINERAL.")			
WATER RESERVE (See "RESERVES.")			
WATER SUPPLY (See also "CROWN LANDS"; also "WATER AND SEWERAGE BILL") :—			
FOR SYDNEY AND SUBURBS :—			
Return to Order (<i>Session 1877-8</i>), laid on Table, 88	7		1
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hungerford</i>) for two letters of Mr. James Manning on, by gravitation, addressed to the Minister for Works, such letters to form part of the printed book on, as moved for by Mr. Cameron, 251; Return to Order, laid on Table, 325	7		1
Petition from Mr. James Manning against the Upper Nepean Waterworks Scheme, presented, 618	7		97
Motion made (<i>Mr. Hungerford</i>) that no steps should be taken for carrying out any scheme for, until further engineering information has been obtained, and negatived, 659.			
By-laws respecting, Municipal District of Hay, laid on Table, 109	7		141
Report on, for 1878, laid on Table, 331	7		109
WATSON, THE HONORABLE JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—			
Acceptance of office as Colonial Treasurer announced, 215; resignation reported and Seat as Member for The Lachlan declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.			
WAYS AND MEANS (See also "FINANCE") :—			
Sessional Order passed, 7.			
Motion made (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) for House to go into Committee, 122.			
Do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) do. 226.			
Do. and by leave withdrawn, 305.			
House in Committee, 129, 147, 150, 161, 216, 226, 289, 293, 302, 304, 306, 307, 316, 394, 450, 542, 603, 625, 647.			
Resolutions reported, 161, 216, 226, 302, 316, 384, 450, 543, 603, 625, 647.			
Resolutions agreed to, 161, 216, 226, 302, 316, 384, 450, 543, 603, 625, 647.			
Estimates of, for 1879 (<i>Mr. Cohen</i>) laid on Table, 129	2		603
Do. (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) do. 269	2		731
Explanatory Statements of the Public Accounts for 1879, as embodied in, laid on Table, 129, 269.	2		719, 873
Order of the day discharged, 666.			
WENTWORTH WHARF (See "GARDNER, JAMES.")			
WESLEYAN CEMETERY (See "NECROPOLIS.")			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1878-9.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
- W		
WEST MAITLAND (See "BY-LAWS.")		
WHARFAGE, CIRCULAR QUAY :— Return of Rent received for the years 1870-1877 inclusive, and for half-year ended June, 1878, with cost of collection, laid on Table, 36	4	901
WHARFAGE AND TONNAGE RATES BILL :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Watson</i>) for Committee of the Whole, 418; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 421; presented and read 1 ^o , 425; Order of the Day postponed, 435, 445		
WHARFS (See "TONNAGE RATES AND PUBLIC WHARFS AMENDMENT BILL.")		
WHITE BAY (See "RECLAMATION OF LAND.")		
WHITE SPIRITS (See "SPIRITS OF WINE.")		
WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN DUNMORE LANG :— Motion made (<i>Sir John Robertson</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to Governor that £3,000 be placed on Supplementary Estimates for, 157; Order of the day discharged, 173.		
WILKINSON, CRIMINAL CONDEMNED FOR RAPE. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.")		
WILLIAMS RIVER (See "BRIDGES.")		
WINDEYER, THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CHARLES, ESQUIRE, M.P. :— Acceptance of office as Attorney General announced, 215; Seat as Member for the University of Sydney declared vacant, 217; issue and return of Writ reported, and Member sworn, 219.		
WINDSOR (See "VOLUNTEERS.")		
WIRE AND TELEGRAPH MATERIAL :— Motion made (<i>Mr. McEldose</i>) for copies of tenders, correspondences, &c., in reference to supply of, to the Government, 515; Return to Order, laid on Table, 588	5	873
WITNESS :— Message from Council asking leave to examine Member of Assembly before Select Committee, 36; Message to Council granting leave, 37; Message from Assembly asking leave for Member of Council to appear as witness before Select Committee of Assembly on the Mudgee Turf Club Bill, 274; Message from Council granting leave, 276.		
WOLLONGONG (See "BY-LAWS.")		
WOODS AND KELLY (See "RESERVES.")		
WOOLLAHRA, BOROUGH OF :— Petition from owners of property and residents in, complaining of the state of certain roads, presented, 109; ordered to be printed, 114.....	6	981
WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES (See "TECHNICAL OR WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES.")		
WORKING OF THE REAL PROPERTY ACTS :— Motion made (<i>Mr. Windeyer</i>) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of appointing a Commission to inquire into, 22; Order of the Day postponed, 37; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 138.		
WRITS OF ELECTION :— ISSUE AND RETURN OF, REPORTED :— Mudgee, election of Richard Rouse, Esq., of Guntawang, 219. Canterbury, re-election of the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, 219. The Lachlan, do. do. James Watson, Esq., 219. The Tumut, do. do. James Hoskins, Esq., 219. Central Cumberland, do. do. John Lackey, Esq., 219. Bathurst, do. do. Francis Bathurst Suttor, Esq., 219. Gold Fields South, do. do. Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Esq., 219. The University of Sydney, do. William Charles Windeyer, Esq., 219. Orange, election of Andrew Taylor Kerr, Esq., 325.		
Y		
YANKO RESERVE (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
YASS PLAINS (See "ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE.")		
YASS (See "RAILWAYS.")		
YOUNG (See "TELEGRAPH.")		
Z		
ZOLLNER, BIDDELL, & OTHERS (See "DARLING HARBOUR.")		

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER SUPPLY FOR SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

(PAPERS, MINUTES, AND DOCUMENTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1878.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 22nd February, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Papers, Minutes, and other Documents which were prepared
“ for the information of Mr. Clark, Hydraulic Engineer, on the Water
“ Supply for Sydney and Suburbs.”

(*Mr. Cameron.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Mr. Clark, with eight enclosures. 5 December, 1876	2
2. Do. do. with enclosure. 9 December, 1876	85
3. Do. do. do. 18 December, 1876	86
4. Do. do. do. 13 February, 1877	89
5. Mr. Clark to Colonial Secretary. 10 January, 1877	90
6. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Analytical Chemist. 13 January, 1877	90
7. Analytical Chemist to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 15 January, 1877	90
8. Do. do. with enclosure. 31 January, 1877	90
9. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Mr. Clark, with enclosure. 31 January, 1877	90
10. Mr. Clark to Colonial Secretary, with enclosures. 11 January, 1877	91
11. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Public Works, with enclosures. 15 January, 1877	91
12. Do. do. to Mr. Clark. 15 January, 1877	91
13. Mr. Clark to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 8 June, 1877	91
14. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Analytical Chemist. 12 June, 1877	91
15. Analytical Chemist to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 21 June, 1877	91
16. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Mr. Clark, with enclosure. 5 July, 1877	92
17. Do. do. to Town Clerk, Sydney, with enclosure. 5 July, 1877	92

WATER SUPPLY FOR SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

No. 1.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 December, 1876.

With reference to the arrangements entered into for procuring your advice, not only as to the best source from which to obtain a permanent and adequate supply of water for the city of Sydney and its suburbs, but also on the very important question of sewerage, within the same limits, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward herewith for your information, as regards the question of Water Supply, the printed and written papers enumerated in the annexed Schedule, comprising the schemes submitted by several gentlemen who have turned their attention to the subject, as well as the Report of the Commission appointed in the year 1867 to inquire into the Water Supply of Sydney.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

SCHEDULE of Papers within referred to.

1. Sydney Water Supply—Further paper respecting. [*Previously printed. See p. 693, vol. 5, Session 1875-6.*]
Sydney Water Supply—Plan of James Manning, Esq.
2. A paper and letters upon the Sydney Water Supply, by Mr. John Lucas, M.P.
3. Sydney Water Supply—Plan of W. P. Wilshire, Esq.
4. Sydney Water Supply—Plan of B. Sadleir, Esq., R.N.
5. Sydney Water Supply—Plan of the Honorable Thomas Holt, M.L.C.
6. The Warragamba Water Scheme, by Thomas Moore, Esq.
7. Letter from Thomas Moore, Esq., dated 27th October, 1876, forwarding pamphlet, entitled "Remarks on what New South Wales might become."
8. Sydney Water Supply—Report of Commission, 1869.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

(Plan of James Manning, Esq.)

James Manning, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 15 November, 1876.

In compliance with the request contained in your letters of the 22nd of May and 29th September last, I now proceed to give a concise statement of my scheme for the supply of water by gravitation to Sydney and suburbs.

I desire this paper to be read in connection with my previous papers on the subject, which are already in your possession. Wherever diversities appear, they are to be understood as having arisen out of the further development and extension of the general plan, of which the statements herein made are the true exponents.

The whole project, in its entirety, consists of two distinct schemes; one a high level, the other a low level scheme. My remarks will be mainly directed to the first, as, in the events which have happened, I do not, comparatively, attach much importance to the other.

The high level scheme is in two parts or sections, viz. :—

1. Loddon and Madden's Plains.
2. Kangaloon and Wingecarribee.

The low level scheme is of one part only, viz. :—
Port Hacking River.

All these three plans are distinct in themselves, and any one of them is practicable and constructable without reference to the others. The Kangaloon and Loddon schemes, however, can with the utmost facility and to the greatest advantage be worked together, and are by nature so homogeneous and concurrent that so far as their practical results are concerned they could not be distinguished. The Kangaloon and Wingecarribee is simply a distinct adjunct of the Loddon and Madden's Plains, available as part of it at any moment when required, but not needing to be thought of or dealt with until required. They are, therefore, properly conjoint. The Port Hacking River scheme, on the other hand, is without this advantage, and being nearly 950 feet lower than the Loddon and upwards of 1,800 feet lower than the Kangaloon levels, its waters cannot be delivered at anything like the same elevation. It is, therefore, necessarily and properly separate.

I.—HIGH LEVEL SCHEME.

PART I.—LODDON AND MADDEN'S PLAINS.

Commonly known by the name of the "Loddon scheme." With this part alone do I deal minutely at present, believing as I do that it would be sufficient to satisfy the wants of Sydney for many years to come. For four months of the year, the dry season, at the summer level of the streams, it would deliver at Waverley, with storage help, 9,000,000 gallons daily—a quantity quite double the present Sydney supply, and equal, I believe, on an average to the supply of the best watered cities in England, but not up to the 12,000,000 gallons required by the Water Commission. During the remainder of the year the supply is far greater, and to increase the summer supply, so as to equalize it over the year up to the stated 12,000,000 gallons, it is only necessary to increase the storage. The works could be constructed in three years at most, at a cost of about £600,000, exclusive of compensations (which are of a trifling nature),
and

and at this price, or thereabouts, reliable contractors will be found forthcoming to execute the work. Lastly, the waters are of the purest quality, and of sparkling brightness, coming as they do from a sandstone country, free from impurity of every kind.

This section is divisible under three heads or branches;—namely, watersheds, reservoirs, and conduits.

1. Watersheds, or gathering grounds.

1. *Loddon watershed*.—This is an area of 3,218 acres measured, on the west side of the Bottle Forest Road, and some 200 acres unmeasured between the Bottle Forest Road and the sea cliffs between Bulli and Coal Cliff.

2. *Second Loddon watershed*.—This is an area of 938 acres measured, lying between the previous watershed and the Wollongong and Appin Road, and closely abutting on the Loddon Bridge.

These two watersheds constitute what is commonly known as the "Loddon basin," measured to the extent of 4,156 acres, and its acreage not fully estimated at that.

There are some 3,000 acres of watershed close by, arising from Knight's and Reeve's Creeks to the south-east of the Loddon Basin, and from the country immediately abutting on the Wollongong and Appin Road (of which 783 acres are measured), all of which can without any engineering difficulty be brought into the second Loddon watershed, and be there utilized as if it were directly part of it.

By further ditching to the southward and by simple grading of levels, the water falling upon a large additional area can be brought to the same destination; but I do not think it is necessary to extend this system any further than as previously stated.

3. *Madden's Plains watershed*.—This is an area of some 1,500 acres lying to the east and west of the Bottle Forest Road, to the north of the Loddon watershed. By the assistance of simple but adequate storm-water dams, these waters can be easily intercepted in their natural western course, and be diverted north into a short sloping underground conduit of about 30 yards, which would lead into the main tunnel to be hereafter described.

4. *Waranora watershed*.—This is an area of about 1,000 acres lying to the north of Madden's Plains. These waters trend north, and by simply deflecting to the eastward the course of the canal conduit to be hereafter described, they fall into it in their natural course.

These above-named four watersheds constitute the body of the Loddon scheme, being a total collective watershed of between 9,000 and 10,000 acres. The first and second belong to the Nepean system of waters, the third and fourth are tributaries of George's River.

This is a suitable occasion to remark upon the superiority of small watersheds over large ones. Mr. Hughes, F.G.S., C.E., the writer of the well-known work called "Waterworks," and himself a great authority upon all water matters, has the following remark on the subject:—"It is now generally admitted that immense gathering grounds of several hundred square miles are not adapted to furnish large concentrated supplies of water, in consequence of the numerous difficulties and expense of collecting them."

It is also noteworthy that several of the best systems of waterworks in Great Britain are derived from small watersheds. Thus:—

Liverpool, with 493,000 inhabitants, is principally supplied from the Rivington district with 12 million gallons daily, the drainage area is estimated at 10,400 acres, 120 days' consumption is stored in the reservoirs, and of the mean annual rainfall of 46.23 inches, 436 is saved.

Plymouth, with 71,000 inhabitants, is supplied from the Dartmoor Hills, having a drainage area of about 4,000 acres, the average annual rainfall on which is found to be 44 inches, of which 343 come in for town supply.

Greenock is supplied from a drainage area of 5,043 acres, the average rainfall on which is 60 inches, of which 603 has been observed to run into the reservoirs.

Dublin, with a population of 340,000 in 1867, now receives its supply from the river Vartry (30 miles off, from a high level in the county of Wicklow), which, off a drainage area of 14,000 acres, furnishes 20 million gallons daily, besides compensation to mill-owners. The storage reservoirs are capable of containing 120 days' consumption at the above rates, and of the mean annual rainfall of 60 inches 402 is saved.

This Dublin water supply, initiated and promoted by Sir John Gray in the teeth of a determined opposition, was thus spoken of in March, 1876, by Mr. M. Brooks, M.P., in the House of Commons:—"By these admirable waterworks an ample supply is brought into the city from the county of Wicklow, a distance of nearly 30 miles, and distributed not only in the city but throughout the suburbs for many miles. I think I may say that in the whole world there is not a better or more efficient supply."

The maximum catchment or discharge of the watersheds of these last-mentioned towns is 60 per cent. If, then, the general watershed above described had only the same discharge, the fact that these towns are sufficiently supplied by their systems is proof that Sydney, at its present size and larger, would be sufficiently supplied by this system. But not only have we here a discharge of 60 per cent., but late gauging experiments made by me in the Loddon River after ordinary rains show beyond a doubt a discharge equal to 70 per cent. That there are such places in the world having such discharges, the celebrated engineer Bateman is a distinct authority; and if there be any such place, the Loddon country, from its general character and stratification, is best calculated to fulfil the conditions.

2. Reservoirs, or storage.

1. *Lake Loddon*.—This is an area of 408 acres, receiving all the waters of the first Loddon watershed, and proved by survey, and average depths estimated from cross sections, to be capable of storing 1,446,000,000 gallons. It is constructed by building a concrete dam 55 feet high, across a narrow and rocky gorge in the Loddon River, and 25 chains long over all. There is no engineering difficulty in its construction, there being now many similar works in the world.

This is the storage reservoir of the scheme. It may take twelve months at most to fill in a dry season, but in a wet one a fourth of the time. When full it will hold 120 days' supply at the full rate of consumption of 12,000,000 gallons daily, but at the lesser rate, 160 days'. It is not to be supposed that these figures represent the limit of the capabilities of this reservoir. The acreage, cubical contents, and storage supply above stated, are the product of a dam 55 feet high only. The last 5 feet have added 42 acres (a former survey having shown 366 acres for 50 feet), and another 5 feet would probably add far

far more. There is no sound reason against raising the dam much higher than I have at present fixed it, nor any difficulty in increasing the storage to 2,000,000,000 gallons and upwards. There are other storage reservoirs besides this available, but I have not thought it necessary to amplify them here. I may, however, specially mention one feasible on the Madden's Plains watershed, capable of holding at least a month's supply at highest rates of consumption, and possessing great facilities for augmentation.

2. *The Tunnel Reservoir.*—So called because it is the starting point of the tunnel, which I shall describe hereafter. This is an area of 37 acres, abutting upon Lake Loddon, and in connection with it by proper waterways. It is formed by a small dam 20 feet high and 8 chains long, put across another narrow gorge of the river at a point 42 chains distant from the upper dam, and at a level of only 9 feet above the floor of Lake Loddon. This reservoir receives all the waters which come into the second Loddon watershed, besides the overflow waters of Lake Loddon. It is a feeding reservoir, supplying and regulating the supply to the conduits. In wet seasons it would supply Sydney by itself.

3. *The Waverley Reservoir.*—A small reservoir for receiving the waters from the high-level conduits, and for distributing the water to the city, suburbs, and surrounding country. To be situated, as its name implies, on the highest available point of Waverley, and to be large enough to hold not less than 2,000,000 gallons.

3. Conduits.

From the floor of the tunnel reservoir, at a height of about 1,111 feet above sea-level and about 10 feet below the outlet of Lake Loddon, the waters are let into a tunnel, and proceed by that tunnel about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles very nearly north; thence by an open aqueduct about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by a tortuous course, mainly northerly and easterly, to a point 1,062 feet or upwards above the sea-level on the Bottle Forest Road, where the Port Hacking River sources begin to form; thence by wrought-iron piping of suitable diameter, through and over every obstruction for a distance of under 32 miles to the Waverley reservoir.

There are no practical obstructions to the laying of this pipe line. The chief difficulty to be overcome in its course is George's River. This need not be regarded as an obstruction, as it can be easily surmounted by means of proper turpentine pile supports, which can be made to serve the double purpose of a traffic bridge—a thing much needed there.

From Waverley the city and all the suburbs and surrounding country could be commanded and supplied by direct gravitation, with a head of water of 300 feet, after releasing the pressure in the mains.

It is important to notice the great value of this head of water of 300 feet at the distributing reservoir. Any system of water supply designed for a large city, having numerous suburbs to be served, must have a large head of water to work upon, if it be intended by the system to provide supplies to such suburbs; for the extra friction created by such obstruction of water will cause the water to have little or no head to reach its supposed destination, if the draught upon it be very considerable. Thus in Melbourne, with a head of water of 300 feet above sea-level, at the Preston reservoir, six miles distant, in times of extreme consumption, 150 feet, or one-half the head, is required to overcome the friction. This is a startling fact, and simply means that, if the Yan Yean waters at the Preston reservoir had not a head of 150 feet, the quantity required in times of extreme consumption could not be brought to Melbourne.

This is the weakness, more or less, of all the other schemes for water supply before the public. They have all slow, sluggish streams, and the best of them can get little higher than Paddington, with all their resources husbanded. Now, suppose that Parramatta, and every other suburb lying along the line of pipes, had, as they certainly should have, leave to tap *en route*, the consequence would probably be that during the hot summer months, when the demand is everywhere the greatest, the best of the schemes would deliver only an intermittent supply to the city, and the others of them nil.

PART 2.—KANGALOO AND WINGECARRIBEE.

The watersheds of this section of the high-level scheme are about 70 miles, at most, from Sydney, and are bordered by the ranges which divide the Shoalhaven waters from those of the Upper Nepean and the Wollondilly Rivers. These embrace the watersheds that feed the Wingecarribee lagoon or swamp, of 1,170 acres surface dimensions. The waters of this most southern collecting area could be brought into the head of the Upper Nepean River by a tunnel of 1 mile in length, through the range which separates those watersheds. This tunnel would start from the extreme eastern end of the Wingecarribee Swamp, where its inlet would be at the bottom levels of the swamp; then it would perforate the range towards Kangaloon, and open into a leading gully at about 200 feet above the level of the bridge at the village of that name. The Wingecarribee levels are about 2,300 feet above the sea, whilst the Kangaloon levels are about 230 feet lower. The Kangaloon rivulet at that level passes on for about 1 mile north, by a fall of about 100 feet, when it joins the "Big River," which is the Upper Nepean.

At the junction of the rivulet with the river a dam could be made at a point where it could be easily constructed. Here the waters would be at an elevation of about 1,960 feet above the sea. From this high level a supply of water to the extent of 20,000,000 gallons daily, or more, in all seasons, can be conducted by gravitation on the American system through wrought-iron piping, supplemented by ditching and fluming, direct over hill and dale, by the deflecting and western slopes of the coast ranges, skirting the highest sources of the Cordeaux and Cataract Rivers for 30 miles, into the Loddon reservoir or lake, 800 feet below the Kangaloon levels.

Thus the Wingecarribee waters would become part of the Loddon waters, and both would go to Sydney together by the system of conduits above described. In kind, that system is perfect for the purpose; in degree, it only requires sufficient amplification.

It is worthy of remark that the Wingecarribee waters could be conducted straight into the canal without passing through the Loddon reservoir and tunnel portions of the system. It would be a matter for engineering consideration to determine which is most advisable. Personally I am inclined to favour the course I have marked out, for this reason, if for no other,—that the Loddon reservoir would thus be always full to the brim.

This is the complete high-level scheme—it speaks for itself without comment; and if my statements are facts, it must command the confidence of the country. To construct it, from first to last, will take about five years, and cost a million and a half of money. When complete its daily delivery will be

30,000,000

30,000,000 gallons and upwards, and no one need for one moment hesitate to contract or guarantee to deliver not only the 12,000,000 required by the Water Commission, but more than double that quantity.

It may be said that this cost and this supply are in excess of our requirements. As to supply, I will not offer an opinion beyond what I have already said. If the supply is wanted, the cost is not excessive, for in these matters cost is the last consideration; quality and effectiveness are the great desiderata. But if the supply is needless, and therefore the cost inadvisable, there is no necessity to avail of the entire scheme; either section will suffice. From the point of view of a perfect work I should much prefer to see the completion of the entire scheme, but have no desire to advocate works that may not be necessary for a considerable time, especially as the scheme can be developed without difficulty as occasion may appear to require.

I should not omit some special remarks upon the value of this scheme, derived from its high levels and high pressures. It has a head of water of 1,062 feet or more, and its pressure at sea-level will range as high as 570 lbs. to the square inch.* The motive power obtainable from this pressure would be so great that, if economically applied to machinery, after the city has received its supplies, its value would go far towards paying the interest on the total cost of the works. It would also be well to consider its great prospective value as a fire-engine, since the full pressure that might be maintained for fire mains would reduce the risk of conflagrations to a minimum. Moreover, as a purgative, it would be particularly valuable in the flushing of sewers and the erection of baths, and as a source of ornament it would have the special recommendation, that every garden and homestead in Sydney and suburbs could be irrigated to perfection and with the same pleasing results as are enjoyed by our Melbourne neighbours. Also, in the matter of the cost of iron piping, this scheme shows great economy. In round numbers a 26-inch pipe would bring 9,000,000 gallons from the Loddon to Sydney; a 30-inch pipe, 13,000,000; a 36-inch pipe, 21,000,000; and so on. But from a low level, like the Port Hacking River plan, of which I have yet to speak, and like most of the other plans before the public, the above quantities would require pipes of double such sizes to carry them; and when carried, they would not be nearly as high as they ought to be, and pumping expenses would have to be continually incurred to bring them within reach of every citizen.

II.—LOW LEVEL SCHEME.

PORT HACKING RIVER.

At the intake of the iron mains described in the Madden's Plains scheme, the water is filtered in sand-catching ponds before going on down the mains to Sydney. This point is one of the head sources of the Port Hacking River, and if the waters in the canal were let loose there they would run straight down the valley. It must not be supposed, however, that these waters are any necessary part of the Port Hacking supplies, the valley itself having a very fine watershed of its own.

In the Hacking Valley, at a very narrow gorge, situated 26 miles and 22 chains from the deep water at Balmain, as appears by the late Illawarra Railway survey, I proposed to erect a dam of 70 feet in concrete. The level of the river at this point is about 120 feet over the sea, and the dam would be still 6 feet below the Illawarra Railway levels. This dam would back the waters up the valley for a distance of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and this reservoir would receive the waters from a watershed of about 10,000 acres, independently of the spare overflow coming from the level of the high-level scheme before described, which of itself in flood times would be an appreciable quantity. This project, with the aid of a second dam two miles above the other, would furnish the required 12,000,000 gallons daily.

From this dam in the Hacking Valley the waters would be conducted to the Crown-street reservoir by light 48-inch wrought-iron mains. These pipes would have but little pressure to bear, except at the sea-level at George's River, for which extra pressure provision could be made in the manufacture. This water would have a head of only 54 feet when the dam would be full to bring the waters to Crown-street,—a pressure which would never bring it there unless no intermediate supplies are abstracted.

But for my former adhesion to the Port Hacking River project I should not have introduced it into this paper. Standing by itself it has a considerable intrinsic value, and would still have a practical value as a supplementary source of water supply, were Sydney to become a second London. But as a low-level project it must of necessity stand condemned in presence of a high-level scheme; and the incomparable superiority of the Loddon and Kangaloon plans, developed since the mooted of the Port Hacking River plan, has put the latter entirely in the shade, and it would never with any wisdom be thought of until the others become insufficient. This will never be. Moreover, railway assistance is indispensable to its construction, the Port Hacking Valley being otherwise almost impracticable; and the failure of the Illawarra Railway project has, for the present at any rate, put this out of reach. Thus, as an independent scheme it has little status, but as supplementary it could be very valuable.

With reference to these various schemes, it may possibly be said that they are insufficiently illustrated and inexhaustively treated. I would reply, this is no fault of mine. As the schemes now stand, and as far as they are known to the public, they are, with the exception of a slight assistance rendered to me by yourself, the product of my sole unaided efforts. It will readily be conceded that no private purse could be expected to elaborate a plan designed for the public good, in the same exhaustive manner as can be effected by the public coffers; nor is it in any sense the duty of a private individual to do so. His duty is done when he has pointed the way, and it rests with the rulers of the country to take advantage of it.

I have the pleasure to be in frequent correspondence with some of the first engineers of America. That country is peculiarly remarkable for the immense strides made by it of late years in the science of hydraulic engineering, and has conceived designs and executed works of which it may fairly be said that, for grandeur and successful results, they surpass anything in the world. Their waterworks are on the most magnificent scale. Their water-pipes, now all in wrought-iron, cast-iron being discarded in its favour,

* One of my American correspondents referred to has the following remarks upon the subject of this pressure:—
“The above pressure is not exceptional. The Spring Valley Hydraulic Mine has 950 feet pressure on a 30-inch pipe, the plate being $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. The Dutch Hill Hydraulic Mine has 612 feet on a 22-inch pipe, number 12 plate. The Virginia City and Gold Hill Waterworks has 1,750 feet on a 12-inch pipe of N. O. Birmingham wire gauge, or $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thickness.

favour, are counted by hundreds of miles. San Francisco has already 34 miles of 30-inch wrought-iron conduits, and it is now in contemplation to go further afield to the extent of 153 miles to the Sierra Nevadas. The town of Rochester, N.Y., with its population of only 100,000, has recently laid down and completed, with the greatest success, a conduit of water thus described to me by an American hydraulic engineer:—"The water comes from Hemlock Lake, 28 miles south of the city, being conducted through lines of 36-inch wrought-iron pipe to the first reservoir, and from thence 8 miles to the distributing reservoir by 24-inch wrought-iron pipe, and passed through the city by over 60 miles of service pipe of different diameters. It is one of the most complete and effective systems of waterworks in America." These are only two out of numerous cases (one on the Pacific, the other on the Atlantic side), and every day is bringing forth new improvements and results.

The main features of the scheme which I have laid before you are already known to some of the most eminent hydraulic engineers both in East and West America, and have received the most satisfactory criticisms and confirmations. Indeed, it is largely due to them that I see the way so clearly through this water scheme, and can predict its success if undertaken. I have also much pleasure in stating that, during a recent survey privately undertaken by myself, I have been most ably assisted by Mr. Gipps, a civil engineer of the American school, and who has had considerable experience in hydraulic works in Nevada.

Lastly, I would remark, that the wrought-iron mains now so much in vogue in America, and against which the objection of corrosion is always raised here, are, by anti-corrosive materials that are habitually used, rendered, in the words of one of my American correspondents, "practically indestructible and perfectly impervious to the action of water and earth." It is besides distinctly proved that no bad taste or prejudicial consequences whatever are imparted to the water by such treatment of the pipes.

Thus I have done my best to provide this important city with a good system of water supply, and to assure the country of its great value under its various phases. The proposals which I have ventured to press upon the attention of the Government would be, as I have shown, sufficient to ensure for this growing metropolis an ample supply of pure water for many years to come, and have also the merit of being expansive enough to provide for a remoter future. The cost of the works would be small when compared with the utility, the safety, and the magnitude of the undertaking; and once set going they would last for all time, with occasional and slight repairs.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MANNING.

[Appendix A to Enclosure No. 1.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 December, 1876.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you the enclosed printed letter, dated 15th November, 1876, from James Manning, Esq., relative to his scheme for the supply of water to Sydney and its suburbs, and to request that the same may be substituted for the copy of that communication which was forwarded to you in my letter of the 5th instant.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

(Plan of James Manning, Esq.)

James Manning, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 November, 1876.

In compliance with the request contained in your letters of the 22nd May and 29th September last, I now proceed to give a concise statement of my scheme for the supply of water by gravitation to Sydney and suburbs.

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I.—HIGH LEVEL SCHEME.

PART I.—LODDON AND MADDEN'S PLAINS.

Commonly known by the name of the "Loddon scheme." As to the ability of this scheme, I have personally no doubt whatever that it would be sufficient to satisfy the wants of Sydney for many years to come. For four months of the year, the dry season, at the summer level of the streams, it would deliver at Waverley (the highest point within miles of Sydney, and considerably upwards of 300 feet above sea-level), with storage help, 9,000,000 gallons daily—a quantity quite double the present Sydney supply, and equal, I believe, on an average to the supply of the best watered cities in England, but not up to the nominal 12,000,000 gallons spoken of by the Water Commission. During the remainder of the year the supply is far greater, and to increase the summer supply, so as to equalize it over the year up to the stated 12,000,000 gallons, it is only necessary to increase the storage. The works could be constructed in three years at most, at a cost of about £600,000, exclusive of compensations, which are of a trifling nature. Lastly, the waters are of the purest quality, and of sparkling brightness, coming as they do from a sandstone country, free from impurity of every kind.

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There are some 3,000 acres of watershed close by, arising from Knight's and Reere's Creeks to the south-east of the Loddon basin, and from the country immediately abutting on the Wollongong and Appin Road (of which 783 acres are measured), all of which can without any engineering difficulty be brought into the second Loddon watershed, and be there utilized as if it were directly part of it.

By further ditching to the southward and by simple grading of levels, the water falling upon a large additional area can be brought to the same destination; but I do not think it is necessary to extend this system any further than as previously stated.

3. *Madden's Plains watershed.*—This is an area of some 1,500 acres lying to the east and west of the Bottle Forest Road, to the north of the Loddon watershed. By the assistance of simple but adequate storm-water dams, these waters can be easily intercepted in their natural western course, and be diverted north into a short sloping underground conduit of about 30 yards, which would lead into the main tunnel to be hereafter described.

4. *Waranora watershed.*—This is an area of about 1,000 acres lying to the north of Madden's Plains. These waters trend north, and by simply deflecting to the eastward the course of the canal conduit to be hereafter described, they fall into it in their natural course.

These above-named four watersheds constitute the body of the Loddon scheme, being a total collective watershed of at least 9,000 acres, or upwards of 14 square miles. The first and second belong to the Nepean system of waters, the third and fourth are tributaries of George's River.

This is a suitable occasion to remark upon the superiority of small watersheds over large ones. All over the world the best systems of waterworks are those whose watershed areas are sufficient to provide ample supplies, yet are not so large as to be unmanageable. Mr. Hughes, F.G.S., C.E., the writer of the well-known work called "Waterworks," and himself a great authority upon all water matters, has the following remark on the subject:—"It is now generally admitted that immense gathering grounds of several hundred square miles are not adapted to furnish large concentrated supplies of water, in consequence of the numerous difficulties and expense of collecting them."

It is also noteworthy that several of the best systems of waterworks in Great Britain are derived from small watersheds. Thus:—

Liverpool, with 493,000 inhabitants, is principally supplied from the Rivington district with 12 million gallons daily, the drainage area is estimated at 10,400 acres, 120 days' consumption is stored in the reservoirs, and of the mean annual rainfall of 46.23 inches, 4.36 is saved. It is true that the population has now quite outgrown this supply, but that is no argument against its efficiency.

Plymouth, with 71,000 inhabitants, is supplied from the Dartmoor Hills, having a drainage area of about 4,000 acres, the average annual rainfall on which is found to be 44 inches, of which 3.43 come in for town supply.

Greenock is supplied from a drainage area of 5,043 acres, the average rainfall on which is 60 inches, of which 6.03 has been observed to run into the reservoirs.

Dublin, with a population of 340,000 in 1867, now receives its supply from the river Vartry (30 miles off, from a high level in the county of Wicklow), which off a drainage area of 14,000 acres furnishes 20 million gallons daily, besides compensation to mill-owners. The storage reservoirs are capable of containing 120 days' consumption at the above rates, and of the mean annual rainfall of 60 inches 4.02 is saved.

This Dublin water supply, initiated and promoted by Sir John Gray in the teeth of a determined opposition, was thus spoken of in March, 1876, by Mr. M. Brooks, M.P., in the House of Commons:—"By these admirable waterworks an ample supply is brought into the city from the county of Wicklow, a distance of nearly 30 miles, and distributed not only in the city but throughout the suburbs for many miles. I think I may say that in the whole world there is not a better or more efficient supply."

The circumstances of our own city tell strikingly in favour of this contention. The consumers of city water in Sydney and suburbs are, roughly estimated, something over 100,000 souls. The watershed which has supplied them, if not bountifully, at least sufficiently, and which has shown a staying power beyond all belief, is only 4,250 acres.

The maximum catchment or discharge of the watersheds of the above-mentioned British towns is 60 per cent. If, then, the general watershed above described had only the same discharge, the fact that these towns

towns are sufficiently supplied by their systems is proof that Sydney, at its present size and larger, would be sufficiently supplied by this system. But not only have we here a discharge of 60 per cent., but late gauging experiments made by me in the Loddon River after ordinary rains show beyond a doubt a discharge equal to 70 per cent. That there are such places in the world having such discharges, the celebrated engineer Bateman is a distinct authority; and if there be any such place, the Loddon country, from its spongy character and saturated stratifications, is best calculated to fulfil the conditions.

2. Reservoirs, or storage.

1. *Loddon Lake*.—This is an area of 408 acres, receiving all the waters of the first Loddon watershed, and proved by survey, and average depths estimated from cross sections, to be capable of storing 1,446,000,000 gallons. It is constructed by building a concrete dam 55 feet high and 25 chains long over all, across a narrow and rocky gorge in the Loddon River, at a height of 1,121 feet above the sea. There is no engineering difficulty in its construction, there being many similar works in the world.

This is the storage reservoir of the Loddon scheme. It may take twelve months at most to fill in a dry season, but in a wet one much less time. When full it will hold 120 days' supply at the full rate of consumption of 12,000,000 gallons daily, but at the lesser rate, 160 days'. It is not to be supposed that these figures represent the limit of the capabilities of this reservoir. The acreage, cubical contents, and storage supply above stated, are the product of a dam 55 feet high only. The last 5 feet have added 42 acres (a former survey having shown 366 acres for 50 feet), and another 5 feet would probably add far more. There is no sound reason against raising the dam much higher than I have at present fixed it, nor any difficulty in increasing the storage to 2,000,000,000 gallons and upwards, every drop of which would be available for consumption. There are other storage reservoirs besides this available, but I have not thought it necessary to amplify them here. I may, however, specially mention one feasible on the Madden's Plains watershed, capable of holding at least a month's supply at highest rates of consumption, and possessing great facilities for augmentation.

2. *The Tunnel Reservoir*.—So called because it is the starting point of the tunnel, which I shall describe hereafter. This is an area of 37 acres, abutting upon Loddon Lake, and in connection with it by proper waterways. It is formed by a small dam 20 feet high and 8 chains long, put across another narrow gorge of the river at a point 42 chains distant from the upper dam, and at a level of 12 feet below the floor of the Loddon Lake. This reservoir receives all the waters which come into the second Loddon watershed, besides the overflow waters of Loddon Lake. It is a feeding reservoir, supplying and regulating the supply to the conduits. It is capable of large augmentation like the Loddon Lake, and in wet seasons it and the Madden's Plains and Waranora watersheds will supply Sydney by themselves. Indeed the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, who is looked up to as an authority in these matters, credited these sources of supply with even more effectiveness than I do.

3. *The Waverley Reservoir*.—A small covered reservoir for receiving the waters from the high-level conduits, and for distributing the water to the city, suburbs, and surrounding country (North Shore and Balmain included). To be situated, as its name implies, on the highest available point of Waverley, and to be large enough to hold not less than 2,000,000 gallons.

3. Conduits.

From the floor of the tunnel reservoir, at a height of about 1,111 feet above sea level and about 10 feet below the outlet of Loddon Lake, the waters are let into a tunnel, and proceed by that tunnel about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles very nearly north; thence by an open aqueduct about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by a tortuous course, mainly northerly and easterly, to a point about 1,062 feet above the sea level on the Bottle Forest Road, where the Port Hacking River sources begin to form; thence by wrought iron piping of suitable diameter through and over every obstruction for a distance of under 32 miles to the Waverley reservoir.

There are no practical obstructions to the laying of this pipe line. The chief difficulty to be overcome in its course is George's River. This need not be regarded as an obstruction, as it can be easily surmounted by means of proper turpentine pile supports (which can be made to serve the double purpose of a traffic bridge), or the pipes can be laid under water by using "Ward's patent flexible joints."

From Waverley the city and all the suburbs and surrounding country could be commanded and supplied by direct gravitation, with a head of water of more than 300 feet above sea level, after releasing the pressure of 750 feet in the mains at the reservoir.

PART 2.—WINGECARRIBEE AND KANGALOO.

The so-called "Wingecarribee Swamp" is situated at a height of 2,230 feet above sea level, about 36 miles south from the Loddon basin, by the course along which water can be conducted. Its formation is peculiar, and can only be described as a great water basin, evidently a trachytic formation produced by igneous eruption in past ages. It is 6 miles in length, and of various widths, from 60 chains downwards; its surface is 1,170 acres measured, and its average depth is about 20 feet. Its surface is more or less covered by a dangerous quaking bog, bearing only water plants and mosses. It has a watershed of $18\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 11,840 acres, all consisting of high volcanic ranges rising from 300 to 500 feet above the lake. The natural outlet of these waters (which, in point of purity, cannot be surpassed) is westward by the Wingecarribee River into the Wollondilly, and thence into the Lower Nepean by Warragamba.

These waters could be brought eastward into the head of the Upper Nepean River by a tunnel of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, through the range which separates the watersheds. This tunnel would start from the eastern end of the Wingecarribee Swamp, where its inlet would be at the bottom levels of the swamp; then it would perforate the range towards Kangaloon, and open into a tributary of the Mittagong River (one of the main streams of the Upper Nepean). Thus the Wingecarribee and Nepean waters would meet, and the point of junction would be about half-a-mile above Howell's Bridge across the Mittagong River, which stands at an elevation of about 2,030 above the sea.

The Kangaloon watershed forms the sources of the Mittagong River and its top tributaries, and also Wombat Creek, Little River, and Molly Morgan's Creek, all permanently running streams, and, at the

the elevation at which this scheme can avail of it, it has a collective area of rather more than 14 square miles, or 9,000 acres. I shall presently show the mode of utilizing this watershed and the supplies arising therefrom.

At a little distance below the meeting point of the Mittagong River and the Wingecarribee waters there is a fine site for a storage reservoir. A simple crib and earth dam, 29 feet high and 11½ chains long over all, would throw back a sea of water second only to the Loddon Lake. Considering the immense, I might almost say inexhaustible, natural storage in the Wingecarribee Swamp, I cannot see how this reservoir will ever be needed; but if it should be wanted, or if it should at any time be thought a desirable addition to the scheme, it is available at a moment's notice.

In the Mittagong River, at a point about half-a-mile below Howell's Bridge, or at any other neighbouring point thought preferable, according to the exigency of the levels, an ordinary weir would be constructed, to turn the waters into an open canal or ditch. By this conduit and one short tunnel they would proceed in a north-easterly direction, contouring Mount Butler and the other natural features of the country by a moderately winding course, cutting and gathering *en route* the supplies from Wombat Creek, Little River, and Molly Morgan's Creek, with a gradual fall for about 7 or 8 miles to a point on the old Dapto and Bong Bong Road, about 1,955 feet above the sea. Here the country begins to fall rapidly. From this point to the Loddon the course is nearly north, skirting the Illawarra country, along the western slopes of the coast ranges, passing close by Dapto Mountain, Mount Kombla, Mount Keira, Broker's Nose, Rixon's Pass, Woonoona, and Bulli Pass; and by this course from the 1,955 feet level, the waters gathered there from all these topmost sources, to the extent of 20,000,000 gallons daily, and more, in all seasons, would be conducted in closed wrought-iron mains direct over hill and dale with a fall of 500 feet for 22 or 23 miles to a point near the Bulli Pass about 1,449 feet above the sea, and 3½ or 4 miles from the Loddon basin; and from that point by ditching and 72 chains of tunnelling into the Tunnel Reservoir, 1,129 feet above the sea.*

Thus the Wingecarribee and Kangaloon waters would become part of the Loddon waters, and both would go to Waverley together by the system of conduits above described. In kind, that system is perfect for the purpose; in degree, it only requires sufficient amplification.

For the discovery and simple development of this general plan I am indebted to the salient geological fact, the regular dip from south to north of the coast country. Having regard to the relative situations of the Wingecarribee Swamp and George's River, the highest and lowest points in the plan, it is a very singular coincidence that the Loddon basin, which is the natural meeting-place of the two systems of water supply, should be almost exactly half-way between those two points, both in respect of distance and of elevation.

This is the complete high-level scheme. Its total collective watershed is not less than 30,000 acres, or 47 square miles. Its works, to construct, from first to last, will take about five years, and cost a million and a half of money.† When complete its daily delivery will be 30,000,000 gallons and upwards, and no one need for one moment hesitate to contract or guarantee to deliver not only the 12,000,000 gallons spoken of by the Water Commission, but more than double that quantity—in fact, a supply which will set all anxiety upon the subject finally at rest.

It may be said that this cost and this supply are in excess of our requirements. As to supply, I will not offer an opinion beyond what I have already said. If the supply is wanted, the cost is not excessive, for in these matters cost is the last consideration, quality and effectiveness are the great desiderata. But if the supply is needless, and therefore the cost inadvisable, there is no necessity to avail of the whole scheme. Either section will suffice. From the point of view of a perfect work, I should much prefer to see the completion of the entire scheme, but have no desire to advocate works that may not be necessary for a considerable time, especially as the scheme can be developed without difficulty as occasion may appear to require.

I will here, in passing, institute a comparison between this scheme and the two best systems of water supply in Great Britain and Australia—Glasgow from Loch Katrine, and Melbourne from Yan Yean (both gravitation schemes). From such comparison this proposed scheme will come out with credit. The figures which I am about to give, though they do not all of them pretend to exactness, as I have no means of attaining to greater accuracy, are yet near enough to preserve the value of the comparisons:—

	Popula- tion.	Watershed, in sq. miles.	Rainfall in inches.	Amount saved out of total rainfall.	Average daily supply in gallons.	Character of country.	Length in miles.			Gallons per head of population.
							Tunnels	Open- ducts.	Closed mains.	
Glasgow— Loch Katrine	477,000	72	78 max.	402 = ½ actual...	50 millions possible, 23 millions actual (besides 40 millions for compensations to mill-owners, &c.)	Granite	13	9	3½	49 present, actual.
Melbourne— Yan Yean—	200,000	70	26	½ of ¾ = ¼ actual	10 millions actual, 14 millions possible.	Clay- slate.	½	9	16	50 actual, 70 pos- sible.
Sydney (proposed)— Loddon and Win- gecarribee.	166,000	47	52	¾ nominal	30 millions nominal, 40 millions indicated.	Sand- stone & trachyte.	6½	14½	55	180 nominal, 240 indicated.

* These waters could with equal facility be let into the Loddon Lake, if such course should be thought more desirable; with this difference, however, that owing to a depression in the country, the last 3½ or 4 miles of ditch and tunnel must be replaced by closed mains.

† It will be patent, from the history of this scheme, that the main feature of cost is the iron piping. The above figures are based upon American current rates; but it appears from my American correspondence that there are improvements afoot in the manufacture of this article which will reduce the cost one-half, and there is assurance that the Water Supply Commissioners of San Francisco have received through their agent, Colonel Meudell, U.S. Engineer of Harbours and Fortifications, definite propositions to that effect.

All experience in water supply seems to point to the fact that the quantity of water usually saveable from watersheds, *i.e.*, the discharge, is about two-fifths of the total rainfall, the remainder going in soakage and evaporation, &c. This is, in fact, mainly true of all the instances given in this paper. It is in theory no doubt true of the Yan Yean, but in this case all the freshets and flood waters, which may be taken to represent half the discharge, are shut out owing to their impurity, and only the permanent stream availed of. What is true of most watersheds I assume to be at least true of those whose adoption I am now advocating; and as to the Loddon basin, I believe, as above stated, that it possesses extraordinary qualifications in this respect.

According to my calculations, by the light of the figures above given, I estimate that the actual yearly yield of water into the present Yan Yean reservoirs is something over 5,000,000,000 gallons (though the consumption has never reached that amount). With that fact before us, and by parity of reasoning, I deduce that the scheme now under consideration will annually yield over 14,000,000,000 gallons. This is nearly equal to 40 million gallons per day, so that my previous assurance of a daily supply of 30 millions to Sydney will be considered moderate. This is pretty clear evidence that the supplies available for this scheme will amply suffice for Sydney when it is five or six times as large as it is now.

I should not omit some special remarks upon the value of this scheme, derived from its high levels and high pressures. It has a head of water of 700 feet or more, at Waverley, and the value of the motive power there obtainable from the pressure resulting from this head would go far towards paying the interest on the total cost of the works.* It would also be well to consider its great prospective value as a fire-engine, since the full pressure that might be maintained for fire mains would reduce the risk of conflagrations to a minimum. Moreover, as a purgative, it would be particularly valuable in the flushing of sewers and the erection of baths, and as a source of ornament it would have the special recommendation, that every garden and homestead in Sydney and suburbs could be irrigated to perfection, and with the same pleasing results as are enjoyed by our Melbourne neighbours. Also, in the matter of the cost of iron piping, this scheme shows great economy. In round numbers, a 26-inch pipe would bring 9,000,000 gallons from the Loddon to Sydney, a 30-inch pipe, 14,000,000, a 36-inch pipe, 21,000,000, and so on; and there the expenses end. But from a low level, like the Port Hacking River plan, of which I have yet to speak, and like all the other plans before the public, the above quantities would require double pipes of such sizes to carry them, and when carried, they would not be nearly as high as they ought to be, and pumping expenses would have to be continually incurred to bring them within reach of every citizen.

Not the least valuable feature of this scheme is the fact that its adoption would release immense tracts of country now reserved in connection with the other competing schemes, some portions of which are of considerable value, while it in turn would engage only a few small sections of country, and they almost valueless for any other purpose.

It is specially important to notice the value of the 300 feet head of water at the distributing reservoir. Any system of water supply designed for a large city, having numerous suburbs to be served, must have a large head of water to work upon, if it be intended by the system to provide supplies to such suburbs; otherwise the extra friction created by such abstraction of water will cause the water to have little or no head to reach its supposed destination, if the draught upon it be very considerable. Thus in Melbourne, with a head of water of 300 feet above sea level, at the Preston reservoir, 6 miles distant, in times of extreme consumption, 150 feet, or one-half the head, is required to overcome the friction. This is a startling fact, and simply means that, if the Yan Yean waters at the Preston reservoir had not a head of 150 feet, the quantity required in times of extreme consumption could not be brought to Melbourne.

This is the weakness, more or less, of all the other schemes for water supply before the public, including my Port Hacking River plan. They would all have slow, sluggish streams, and the best of them could get little higher than Paddington, with all their resources husbanded. Now, suppose that Parramatta, and every other suburb lying along the line of pipes, had, as they certainly should have, leave to tap *en route*, the consequence would probably be that during the hot summer months, when the demand is everywhere the greatest, the best of the schemes would deliver only an intermittent supply to the city, and the others of them nil.

II.—LOW LEVEL SCHEME.

PORT HACKING RIVER.

At the intake of the iron mains described in the Madden's Plains scheme, the water is filtered in sand-catching ponds before going on down the mains to Sydney. This point is one of the head sources of the Port Hacking River, and if the waters in the canal were let loose there they would run straight down the valley. It must not be supposed, however, that these waters are any necessary part of the Port Hacking supplies, the valley itself having a very fine watershed of its own.

In the Hacking Valley, at a very narrow gorge, situated 26 miles and 22 chains from the deep water at Balmain, as appears by the late Illawarra Railway survey, I proposed to erect a dam of 70 feet in concrete. The level of the river at this point is about 120 feet over the sea, and the dam would be still 6 feet below the Illawarra Railway levels. This dam would back the waters up the valley for a distance of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and this reservoir would receive the waters from a watershed of about 8,000 acres, independently of the spare overflow coming from the level of the high-level scheme before described, which of itself in flood times would be an appreciable quantity. This project, with the aid of a second dam two miles above the other, would, I believe, furnish the required 12,000,000 gallons daily.

From this dam in the Hacking Valley the waters would be conducted to the Crown-street reservoir by light 48-inch wrought-iron mains. These pipes would have but little pressure to bear, except at the

* One of my American correspondents has the following remarks upon the subject of this pressure:—"The above pressure is not exceptional. The Spring Valley Hydraulic Mine has 950 ft. pressure on a 30-inch pipe, the plate being $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. The Dutch Hill Hydraulic Mine has 612 ft. on a 22-inch pipe, number 12 plate. The Virginia City and Gold Hill Waterworks has 1,750 ft. on a 12-inch pipe of N. O. Birmingham wire gauge, or $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thickness."

the sea-level at George's River, for which extra pressure provision could be made in the manufacture. This water would have a head of only 54 feet when the dam would be full to bring it to Crown-street,—a pressure which would never bring it there unless no intermediate supplies are abstracted.

But for my former adhesion to the Port Hacking River project, I should not have introduced it into this paper. Standing by itself it has a considerable intrinsic value, and would still have a practical value as a supplementary source of water supply, were Sydney to become a second London. But as a low-level project it must of necessity stand condemned in presence of a high-level scheme; and the incomparable superiority of the Loddon and Kangaloon plans, developed since the mooted of the Port Hacking River plan, has put the latter entirely in the shade, and it would never with any wisdom be thought of until the others become insufficient. This will never be. Moreover, railway assistance is indispensable to its construction, the Port Hacking Valley being otherwise almost impracticable; and the failure of the Illawarra Railway project has, for the present at any rate, put this out of reach. Thus, as an independent scheme it has little status, but as supplementary it could be very valuable.

With reference to these various schemes, it may possibly be said that they are insufficiently illustrated and inexhaustively treated. I would reply, this is no fault of mine. As the schemes now stand, and as far as they are known to the public, they are, with the exception of one slight assistance rendered to me by the Government, the product of my sole unaided efforts. It will readily be conceded that no private purse could be expected to elaborate a plan designed for the public good, in the same exhaustive manner as can be effected by the public coffers; nor is it in any sense the duty of a private individual to do so. His duty is done when he has pointed the way, and it rests with the rulers of the country to take advantage of it. Nevertheless, it is but right to say, that there is neither guessing nor approximation about the particulars I have given—they are the product of accurate, skilful, and authentic survey.

I have the pleasure to be in frequent correspondence with some of the first engineers of America. That country is peculiarly remarkable for the immense strides made by it of late years in the science of hydraulic engineering, and has conceived designs and executed works of which it may fairly be said that for grandeur and successful results they surpass anything in the world. Their waterworks are on the most magnificent scale. Their water-pipes, now all in wrought-iron for high-pressures, cast-iron being discarded in its favour, are counted by hundreds of miles. San Francisco has already 34 miles of 30-inch wrought-iron conduits, and it is now in contemplation to go further afield to the extent of 153 miles to the Sierra Nevadas. The town of Rochester, N.Y., with its population of only 100,000, has recently laid down and completed with the greatest success, a conduit of water thus described to me by an American hydraulic engineer:—"The water comes from Hemlock Lake, 28 miles south of the city, being conducted through lines of 36-inch wrought-iron pipe to the first reservoir, and from thence 8 miles to the distributing reservoir by 24-inch wrought-iron pipe, and passed through the city by over 60 miles of service pipe of different diameters. It is one of the most complete and effective systems of waterworks in America." These are only two out of numerous cases (one on the Pacific, the other on the Atlantic side), and every day is bringing forth new improvements and results.

The main features of the scheme which I have laid before you are already known to some of the most eminent hydraulic engineers both in East and West America, and have received the most satisfactory criticisms and confirmations. The figures for expenses given in this paper are based upon information obtained from them, and it is largely due to them that I see the way so clearly through this water scheme, and can predict its success if undertaken. I have also much pleasure in stating that, during recent surveys privately undertaken by myself, I have been most ably assisted by Mr. Gipps, a civil engineer of the American school, who has had considerable experience in hydraulic works in Nevada.

Lastly, I would remark, that the wrought-iron mains now so much in vogue in America, and against which the objection of corrosion is always raised here, are, by anti-corrosive materials that are habitually used, rendered, in the words of one of my American correspondents, "practically indestructible, and perfectly impervious to the action of water and earth." It is besides distinctly proved that no bad taste or prejudicial consequences whatever are imparted to the water by such treatment of the pipes. Granting this proved, wrought-iron must stand unrivalled for this kind of service, especially for mountain regions, since its wonderful power of bearing pressure enables us to dispense with weight, and therefore its proportionate lightness renders it capable of being carried, worked, and handled at a mere fraction of the cost of cast-iron.

Thus I have done my best to provide this important city with a good system of water supply, and to assure the country of its great value under its various phases. The proposals which I have ventured to press upon the attention of the Government would be, as I have shown, sufficient to ensure for this growing metropolis an ample supply of pure water for many years to come, and have also the merit of being expansive enough to provide for a remoter future. The cost of the works would be small when compared with the utility, the safety, and the magnitude of the undertaking; and once set going they would last for all time, with occasional and slight repairs.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MANNING.

[Appendix B to Enclosure No. 1.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 March, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a letter that has been received from Mr. James Manning, together with a revised copy of his paper on water supply.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

J.

J. Manning, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 March, 1877.

See enclosures
to No. 1.

Herewith I have the honor to give in two revised copies of my papers on water supply, which revision I have considered to be necessary in consequence of additional information gained by recent and renewed surveys of my proposed watersheds, &c.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MANNING.

This is very unsatisfactory. Mr. Clark can hardly be expected to read so many papers from one communicator as Mr. Manning has sent. However, Mr. Clark may determine.

J.R.

Forwarded to Mr. Clark, 14 March, 1877.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

WATER SUPPLY.

A Paper and Letters upon the Sydney Water Supply, by John Lucas, M.P.

[A paper which it was intended to have read at one of the public halls of Sydney when the scheme proposed by the Water Commission was first issued, but the intention was abandoned when the writer saw with what opposition the proposal of the Commission was received.]

Gentlemen,

The importance of the question upon which I propose to address you this evening will, I hope, be a sufficient apology for calling you together. No doubt it has been fully ventilated at the Royal Society; but that being an exclusive institution, in the proceedings of which none but members are allowed to take part, and thinking the discussion should take a wider range and be opened in a more central and popular place—a place in which any citizen could hear what was said, and be at full liberty to express an opinion upon a question in which he and his family are so deeply interested as the water supply—I obtained this hall, and sincerely hope that any person who has formed an opinion upon this great question may freely express it, for this room is open and free for all; and if we cannot conclude the discussion to-night we will secure the room for another night, and if necessary another night.

I am not moved exclusively by a patriotic motive in this question; I have a large pecuniary interest in it, for if the Commission scheme be carried out I shall be a sufferer to the extent of above £200 per annum, and will presently show that every person who lives, or has any interest in the city or suburbs, will be pecuniarily affected in a greater or less degree; also that the health, happiness, and comfort of the people and the prosperity of the city depends upon a cheap, good, and an unlimited supply of water, and, should I draw too largely upon your patience I hope you will bear with me, as the subject is one of such vast importance to us all.

As the most of you are aware, a Royal Commission was appointed on the 24th of September, 1867, to ascertain by what means a plentiful supply of pure water could best be obtained for this city and suburbs. After occupying one year and eight months in this inquiry, at a cost to the public of some £6,000, they recommended that the water should be brought from the head of the Nepean, a distance, as they propose to conduct it, of 68 miles, and they estimate the cost of the works required at £790,000. Every person will admit that this is a large sum to pay for the water supply of a city with a population of about 120,000, requiring a daily supply of 12,000,000 gallons, whilst the water supply for the city of London, with a population of some 3,000,000, requiring 100,000,000 gallons a day, is estimated to cost £1,000,000; and, large as this £790,000 appears, I am convinced that before the works this Royal Commission propose are completed they will cost above £2,600,000, and that ere then the present supply would not meet the demand, for it is really wonderful how the consumption of water increases. Only a few years ago the supply for London was about 15,000,000; in 1850 it was 40,000,000 gallons a day, and the Royal London Commission recommended that the supply should be increased to 44,000,000 gallons per diem. It must be evident to every person who has given this question any consideration that if this city is to be the seat of manufactories, and the demand increases as it has done in London, ten years hence, 12,000,000 gallons per diem will not be sufficient for cleansing the sewers, watering the streets, and manufacturing and household purposes. Having given this question a good deal of consideration, taken out the quantities of most of the works, and allowing the prices at which similar works have been performed by contract, I have arrived at the conclusion that this proposed supply, which will be insufficient ten years hence, will cost £2,600,000 or above three times as much as Mr. Moriarty & Co. estimate. In my several letters, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, upon this question, I went more minutely into the costs of these works than I can this evening, and at any future time I shall be most happy to go over some of the proposed structures with any person, and convince him, if he is to be convinced, that I have not over-estimated that Commission's water scheme; and, although a gentleman present at the meeting of the Royal Society stated that he could not see any data upon which I could arrive at even the approximate cost, had I been allowed to answer him I could have shown him, attached to the Report, thirty-three plans which showed in figures the length and depth of the cuttings, the length and size of the tunnels, the depth of the shafts, the length, height, and size of the aqueducts, dams, siphons, &c., and besides the figures at the foot of each plan a scale to measure those portions which were not figured. Now, if that gentleman had asked any intelligent mechanic, he would have told him that with this information (the only thing given to contractors) it is not difficult to take out the quantities, and to any one knowing the value of the different works, it is a very simple matter to arrive at their approximate cost. No doubt the Commissioners' scheme would have been adopted by the Parliament had it not been for my letters, and interviews with several M.P.'s, instead of which it was sent to a Select Committee for further inquiry. The Report and scheme has been so roughly handled at the Royal Society that some members of the Commission found it necessary to descend from their pedestal of official dignified exclusiveness, and defend their scheme before a jury of unprofessional and ordinary minded men. Professor Smith said little about the engineer's part of the scheme, the only thing in dispute. Mr. Bennett contented himself with reading the last sentence of a large manuscript, which he had prepared and held in his hand, but took care never to be caught in the room again, whilst Mr. Moriarty tried to defend himself at all points, replying to every speaker, having two or three speeches each night, without removing a single objection which had been taken to his project, but in reality admitting several points very damaging to his scheme.

No

No doubt it is not at all pleasing to a gentleman of such high professional standing as Mr. Moriarty to have a labour of twenty months, which he got illustrated and decorated with all the art of the lithographer, rudely pulled to pieces by persons without the affix of C.E. to their names; and Mr. Moriarty in one of his speeches strongly insinuates that those who do not agree with him are prejudiced; if so, then all are prejudiced, even the Commissioners themselves are prejudiced, for Mr. Woore is decidedly opposed to it. Mr. Grundy recommends another scheme. Mr. Bennett, from his long report upon the Grose as a source, was evidently not in favour of Mr. Moriarty's project, but at last threw himself into the arms of his brother officials so that the credit might remain in the department. Now, in the face of these facts, this project should not be looked upon as the project of the Commissioners, or even of a majority of that body, but as the project of Mr. Moriarty, and whatever credit or odium may be attached to it, he, and he only, is entitled to receive it. Although I am one of those who have taken advantage of their invitation, and have criticised their scheme, even Mr. Moriarty cannot accuse me of prejudice, for he knows it was I who first directed their attention to the Upper Nepean as the locality from which Sydney should receive its water supply. Previous to my giving evidence before the Commissioners the question was whether the water should be brought from the Warragamba, from Penrith, from the Grose, or from Wattamalla and Woronora. Mr. Moriarty was at that time strongly in favour of Wattamalla, and Woronora, both of which are situated on the south side of George's River, over which the water would have to be carried, and consequently delivered in Sydney at a very low level. My opinion was asked upon those sources. (See page 55 of Commissioners' Report.) I told the Commissioners that the water at Wattamalla and Woronora was excellent, but they could not be depended upon for a supply, and Penrith and the Warragamba were only 44 feet above sea level; consequently, if either of these localities were selected, all the water would have to be pumped not only to the high but also to the lower levels of the city, and that I thought if they went so far for water they should select a source from which it would flow by gravitation to the highest points of the city and suburbs. They then asked me if I had formed an opinion as to where the best supply could be obtained. I answered, yes; at the head of the Nepean or Cowpasture River, a few miles above the Menangle Bridge. I told them that the Menangle Bridge was 164 feet above the Penrith Bridge, and 258 feet above sea level, and if they went a few miles above the bridge I had no doubt they could obtain a further elevation of 200 feet, or a total estimate of 458 feet, and if so they would be able to supply the highest points of the city and suburbs by gravitation. Do you mean the Crow's Nest? said Mr. Woore. Yes, I answered. Well, they selected that locality, and found by actual measurement that they could obtain an altitude of 430 feet. I gave several other reasons why the Upper Nepean should be selected, but what I have already mentioned are sufficient to show that I could not be prejudiced, but on the contrary that I was in favour of it, and I am still in favour of it, if the water can be brought in by gravitation, and at such a cost as the citizens can afford to pay.

The problem to be solved in this water supply question is threefold:—

- 1st. Will the citizens be able to pay the interest on the money which it will cost?
- 2nd. Will the supply when the works are finished be equal to the demand which will be then made upon it?
- 3rd. Will the water, when supplied, be pure and wholesome?

I say that the Pheasant's Nest scheme does not solve either one of these points.

That it can be brought in by gravitation there cannot be a doubt. I told the Commission that I thought they could obtain an elevation of about 450 feet; they found by actual survey that they could get 430 feet, an elevation sufficient to throw the water above 80 feet higher than the highest spot in Paddington. But the cost, that is the question; the cost is the consideration which renders it next to impossible for us to adopt the Commission, or rather Mr. Moriarty's scheme, even if his plan of bringing it in is the best, which I deny. He proposes to conduct it by 63 miles of tunnelling, open cuttings, aqueducts, siphon-pipes, dam, &c., at such an enormous expense that if his plan were adopted the citizens of Sydney and Suburban Municipalities would have to pay a water rate of £1 5s. a room, instead of 5s. as at present. Mr. Moriarty estimates the cost at £790,000, I estimate it at £2,600,000, and Mr. Bell, the City Engineer, estimates it at £4,000,000. Well, they selected this locality, and go 63 miles to get this elevation of 420 feet to obtain a supply by gravitation. For the first 15 miles they bring the water at an incline of 2 feet to the mile; this 15 miles brings them to the Sugar-loaf, about 3 miles from Campbelltown and 35 miles from Sydney, with an elevation of 398 feet above sea level, and they cross the railway about 2½ miles from Campbelltown, at an elevation of 390 feet; after crossing the railway they lose 124 feet, in 14 miles, and in the following 10 miles they make a further loss of 98 feet of the elevation which they go 63 miles to obtain; this brings them to the great dam at Prospect, with an elevation of only 170 feet, they having in their course lost 258 feet of elevation, and being still 22 miles from Sydney; where they have left only an elevation of 140 feet. So they leave the Sugar-loaf, only 35 miles from Sydney, at an elevation of 398 feet; they proceed to Prospect, a distance of 26 miles, and thence to Sydney, another 22 miles, together being 48 miles, thus going a round of 13 miles to lose 258 feet of elevation, and consequently be compelled to do what they propose going 63 miles to avoid, viz., pump the water to the higher levels of the city and suburbs. Now it appears to me that we should either pump all or none, for if we supply the high levels with the pump, it will cost very little more to supply the lower levels by the same means (at any rate the difference will not justify us in going so far when an abundant supply can be obtained much nearer). For instance, the works at Botany can pump 7,000,000 gallons per diem, at a cost of £5,000 a year, and with some alterations, which will cost about £15,000, and an increased annual expenditure of £2,000, those works could pump above 14,000,000 gallons a day into the city. It is estimated that the pumping of the whole of the water required for the supply of London would only cost £9,000 a year. Then don't let us have a half-and-half scheme. If we are to use the pump at all, there are several places much nearer to Sydney than the Crow's Nest from which we can obtain an abundant supply; and the only object which should induce us to go 63 miles for a supply is that it should flow by gravitation to the highest spot in the city and suburbs, and if we cannot obtain that result we should draw a supply from nearer home.

I think it requires very little ability to show that a supply of water can be brought from the Pheasant's Nest, which will flow by gravitation to a height of 100 feet above the highest point in Paddington, and will cost far less than Mr. Moriarty's half-and-half scheme.

For

For instance, as I have already pointed out, they start at an elevation of 430 feet, and conduct the water for 15 miles to the Sugar-loaf, which is about 3 miles from Campbelltown, or 35 miles from Sydney. At this point they are still 398 feet above sea-level. From this Sugar-loaf the water could easily be conducted to the railway, about a mile the other side of Campbelltown, with pipes, and then taking advantage of the railway cuttings and embankments to the point where the line crosses the road about a mile on the Sydney side of Liverpool Road, where the pipes should strike off to Lansdown Bridge, over which they should be conducted and carried in nearly a straight line to Ashfield, where they should again strike the railway, and again the embankment and cuttings could be made use of to bring the water-pipes into the heart of the city. If this plan were adopted there would be little, indeed no engineering difficulties, for the cutting and embankment are already formed, and from the part where I propose to leave the railway-line, a mile this side of Liverpool, until the pipes would strike the railway about Ashfield, it would be conducted along the table-land which divides the watershed of the Parramatta River and George's River, which would be comparatively a level course, and hence to Sydney the railway-line is nearly level. If this course were adopted the pipes would run nearly straight, and with very few rises and falls. Consequently, the flow of water through the pipes would receive very little impediment from friction, and as there would be a column of water 398 feet high at the Sugar-loaf (which is only 35 miles as I propose to run the pipes), and if we allow 2 feet of fall to the mile (the incline the Commission proposes) the water would be delivered in Sydney at a height of 322 feet instead of 140, as proposed by the Commission. There cannot be any objection to the water being conducted by pipes, as Professor Smith has several times stated that the water improves from being conducted through pipes, but even if they injured the water, by paying a little extra they could be lined with a substance which cannot be acted upon in the slightest degree by water. By this scheme the water can be conducted from the Pheasant's Nest to Sydney in 50 miles instead of 63 miles as proposed by the Commission, and that at about half of what their scheme will cost.

The length of the pipes cannot be objected to, as Mr. Grundy proposed to conduct the water by pipes from Bull's Hill, being 24 miles; and Mr. Bennett proposed to bring the water from the Grose, 55 miles, by pipes, English-made, and the only reason given against the Grose is the expense—so the length of the pipes cannot be an objection, neither can the pressure be an objection, for if the Grose scheme had been adopted they proposed to start with a column of 420 feet of water, and if the water was brought from the Sugar-loaf by pipes there would be a column of only 398 feet pressure. Now, let us inquire which is the cheapest, and I here propose to take Mr. Moriarty's estimate; my own estimate I will give presently. According to Mr. Moriarty's estimate it will cost £680,000 to bring the water from the Sugar-loaf to Sydney, and he, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Bennett estimated the cost of pipes laid at £11,500 per mile, and 35 miles at £11,500 a mile amounts to £402,500; so, according to the Commission's estimate, it will cost £277,500 less to conduct the water from the Sugar-loaf by pipes than by tunnels, aqueducts, open cuttings, siphon pipes, and dams, as the Commission or rather as Mr. Moriarty proposes. Next, as to the purity of the water, it is shown very clearly that there are great impurities collected in open cuttings; and in England it is held by some of the most eminent men that the pipes should be laid at least 4 feet under ground, so that the water would be supplied in a cool and drinkable state. If it is considered a matter of consequence that the water should be conducted 4 feet under ground there to secure a low temperature, how much more necessary is it in this Colony? If the whole of the water used in this city were exposed to the rays of the sun, with the thermometer standing at from 90° to 120°, it would be delivered in Sydney at a semi-boiling state. I am sure that the whole of the citizens must have frequently experienced great disappointment when they have endeavoured to slake their thirst from our present delivery, when expecting to get a cool and refreshing draught of water, to find it lukewarm, nauseous, and increasing instead of slaking thirst. If this is the case at present, what would be the condition of the water if it were constantly exposed and have to run very quietly for a distance of 63 miles, with the heat ranging from 90° to 110°? And if in England it is considered desirable that the water should be conducted 4 feet under ground to insure a cool delivery, is it not absolutely necessary that in this Colony it should be entirely kept from the rays of the sun? Then is not this another good reason why the water should be brought from the Sugar-loaf in pipes rather than be conducted round by (Prospect) the hottest part of the county of Cumberland) in an open watercourse?

The difference in the cost according to Mr. Moriarty's estimate I have already given; I will now give an estimate of what I believe they will cost.

First, I will take the scheme which Mr. Moriarty estimates at £790,000. I estimate the actual cost of constructing these works in round numbers at £1,920,000. These works will take at least six years to complete. The interest of this money must be paid as well as the cost of the materials or the wages of the workmen, and therefore forms a part of the cost as much as those items, and having to place the whole of the loan in the market at once, the interest at 6 per cent. upon the actual cost while in course of construction will amount to £691,200, which, added to the principal, will amount to £2,611,200. Now, take the project of conducting the water by the Commission plan to the Sugar-loaf and from there to Sydney by pipes. I estimate it will cost from the Nepean to the Sugar-loaf £290,000, from the Sugar-loaf to Sydney, being 35 miles in pipes, at £17,500 per mile, £612,500; dams above the Crow's Nest, £100,000; being a total of £1,002,500; interest whilst the works are in progress, £360,900; which, added to the principal, gives a total cost of £1,363,400. This, although a very large sum, is £1,247,800 less than I believe the Commission scheme will cost. Now the question is whose estimate is correct?

As I have already stated, Mr. Moriarty estimates the cost of his project as £790,000, I estimate it at £2,600,000, and Mr. Bell estimates it at £4,000,000. My estimate is above three times as much as Mr. Moriarty, and Mr. Bell's estimate exceeds mine by the large sum of £1,400,000, being more than five times as much as Mr. Moriarty's. There is a great discrepancy between these amounts, certainly more than should be expected between the estimates of persons who knew anything of the value of works; nevertheless we have two professional men, holding very high positions, men who have the supervision of extensive works, men both of whom should know the value of every description of works required in the construction of these waterworks. Still we find one of these professional gentlemen says that these works will cost about three-quarters of a million, while the other says they will cost £4,000,000; or, in other words, one estimates them at five times as much as the other.

I certainly am at a loss to know how this great difference could possibly exist. There are thirty-three plans, showing the description of the works, the length and depth of every cutting, the length, width and depth of every tunnel, the depth of all the shafts, the length or size of the aqueduct, all of which is shown in figures, and also at the bottom of each plan is a scale by which the dimensions of all the works can be ascertained. With such data, "indeed the only ever given to assist contractors," there is not much difficulty in taking out the quantities (and knowing what prices the different work required in the several structures has been taken at) and arriving at the cost of the whole project.

For instance, let us take the first tunnel, the cost of which Mr. Moriarty estimates at £42,325. The plans show that this tunnel is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 8 feet wide, and 9 feet deep; they also show the depth that the shafts will have to be sunk, the shallowest 165 feet deep, and the deepest 410 feet deep. Let us take the prices paid for one of the tunnels on the Great Western Railway, being one of the *last constructed* and about the same size as the proposed water tunnel. The prices would be likely to be what would have to be paid for the construction of Mr. Moriarty's tunnel. The contractor paid his men 15s. per yard for carrying through the headings; and as the earth of this tunnel only had to be raised 60 feet, while the rock from the water tunnel will have to be raised from 165 to 410 feet, the latter will not cost less than the former. This tunnel contains 74,653 yards, which at 15s. per yard will amount to £56,090. This will be the cost of excavating the watercourse only. If the tunnel has to be lined, as shown in plan No. 1 hereto attached (which has been found necessary in all the tunnels yet opened in the country; it was thought that both Clarence and Marangaroo tunnels would do without lining, but it was found that the action of the air had such an influence upon them that it was found absolutely necessary to line them), the size will have to be increased at least a foot all round. (*For further detailed estimate, see my letter, pages 34 and 37.*)

While giving evidence before the Commission, I was asked if I thought the water could be conducted from the Upper Nepean by open cutting or canal. I answered, No—that the formation of the country would prevent it; indeed, that I knew no part of the county of Cumberland through which the water could be brought by open cutting without going to an enormous expense—an expense far greater than it could be conducted by pipes. If it were conducted by open canal it must flow by gravitation, and I was well aware that it would in its course descend to a few feet above sea-level, unless they constructed very large and expensive aqueducts and other works, at a cost which the citizens of Sydney could not afford to pay; and I think the plans and report of the Water Commission have fully verified my predictions.

After having directed the Commissioners to the Upper Nepean, Mr. Woore asked me by what means I thought the water should be brought into Sydney. I answered, by pipes; and I would have two pipes, so that if any accident occurred to one the city could be supplied from the other. Mr. Moriarty asked me if I thought it possible to bring water from the Menangle to Sydney by an open canal. I said the formation of the country would prevent anything of that kind, unless by going to very great expense—an expense much greater than would bring the water in by pipes. I further said that no doubt the friction of the water ascending and descending would considerably affect the flow; but that the Menangle Bridge was 249 feet above sea-level, and by going a few miles further up the river I thought they could get a further elevation of 200, and if so, any quantity of water could be brought in, as the former would counteract the friction. (*See my evidence, p. 55, Commissioners' Report and Proceedings.*)

The result of the Commissioners' inquiry and labours has fully borne out my opinion, first, that the water cannot be brought in by open canal, aqueduct, &c., but at a very great expense, and what is worse, not without losing what they went 63 miles to obtain, viz., elevation, and the only object which would justify them in going half the distance. They start at an elevation of 430 feet, and in the first $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles they only lose 34 feet, or 1 ft. 4 in. to the mile, which brings them to the outlet of the Sugar-loaf tunnel, only three miles from Campbelltown, at an elevation of 398 feet above sea-level, and according to Mr. Moriarty's estimate at a cost of £125,000. The next 15 miles they lose 127 feet in elevation, and the next 10 miles they make a further loss of 98 ft. of their elevation, which brings them to the great Prospect Dam at the Sydney end of the Sugar-loaf Tunnel. They are by their proposed scheme 48 miles from Sydney and only 3 miles by the railroad from Campbelltown, and only 35 miles from Sydney, so from the outlet of the Sugar-loaf Tunnel they make a round of 13 miles to make a loss of 225 ft. of elevation. Now, why go this round of 13 miles and lose this elevation when there is a good road already made to their hand with all the hills cut through, and embankments thrown over all the hollows—I mean the railway? Let us inquire into the advantage of taking the railway. 1st. The cuttings and embankments are already made. 2nd. You get on the line at Campbelltown with an elevation of 392 feet, and allowing a fall of 2 feet to the mile, the water will flow to a height of 320, being 59 feet above the highest point in Paddington, and at a less cost. Taking the Commissioners' estimate of £280,000, for example, Mr. Moriarty's estimate of his scheme is £790,000. He estimates the cost of piping at £11,000 per mile, and 35 miles at £385,000 will be £385,000; and he estimates the cost of conducting the water from the Pheasant's Nest to the point 3 miles from Campbelltown, or 35 miles from Sydney, at something less than £125,000.

	£
To the Sugar-loaf	125,000
35 miles of piping	385,000
Total	£510,000
Moriarty's estimate of his scheme	790,000
Saving	280,000

by using pipes from the Sugar-loaf to Sydney, instead of going 13 miles round, and conducting the water by open canal, aqueduct, siphon pipes, tunnels, dams, &c., &c. The only objection that I can see to carrying the water by pipes from the Sugar-loaf, instead of the proposed complicated works is, that the whole of the works will be underground, and there will scarcely be an object upon which a brass or marble tablet can be placed to hand down to posterity the name of the C.E. under whose supervision the great N.S.W. Waterworks had been conceived and constructed. But to compensate for this disappointment the water will be delivered in Sydney more pure, at far less working expenses, at an elevation of 322 feet, and

and the cost of construction will be £280,000 less than the Commissioners' scheme. The above will be the cost according to the Commissioners' estimate, my estimate is as follows:—

	£
Conducting the water from the Pheasant's Nest to the Sugar-loaf... ..	290,000
35 miles of iron piping, at £17,500 per mile	612,500
Dams and works above the Pheasant's Nest	100,000
	<hr/>
	1,002,500
Interest on expenditure for six years, at 6 per cent	360,900
	<hr/>
	1,363,400
My estimate of the Commissioners' scheme	2,611,200
	<hr/>
Saving by bringing the water in pipes... ..	£1,247,800

Appendix D.

Both of those estimates are exclusive of any work required in Sydney, but merely for bringing the water to the boundary of the city.

Bateman, an eminent civil engineer, has been directed to inquire as to the best mode of supplying London with water; and he proposes to conduct the water 183 miles. He starts with a head of water 450 feet above sea-level. He states there will be no engineering difficulties, the works all being exceedingly simple in their construction. The embankments will be placed in situations where either hard impervious clay or solid Silurian rocks afford the means of making perfectly safe and watertight reservoirs.

Bateman estimates this 183 miles at £8,600,000, or at the rate of £47,000 per mile.

The Glasgow Waterworks from Loch Katrine to Glasgow, 26 miles, cost £761,000, or at the rate of £29,000 per mile.

Mr. E. Bell, late City Engineer, estimates the Commissioners' scheme, 63 miles, at £4,000,000, or £63,500. My estimate of the 63 miles is £2,600,000, or at the rate of £41,250 a mile.

But Mr. Moriarty's estimate of this 63 miles is £790,000, or at the rate of £12,500 per mile.

In both schemes the water is to be conducted by similar works, viz., tunnelling, aqueducts, siphon, reservoir, &c.

True, Bateman's is to carry 120,000,000 gallons per day, Moriarty's only 12,000,000; but in both cases the levels and elevation are to be made, and to increase the capacity of the actual water-way costs little in comparison with the increase of dimensions.

A tunnel, for instance, piercing the first 6 feet square costs about four times the price of enlarging it; for after space is made to work, the other is mere quarrying. The same rule applies to all the works. But suppose we admit the large water-way costs twice as much as the small one, still Moriarty's estimate is only half as much per mile as Bateman's. We must also take into consideration the extra cost we shall have to pay for labour and material (not less than 50 per cent.) We shall have to import large quantities of iron, and there is above 30 miles of Moriarty's line without a block of stone; consequently the works will have to be constructed with bricks. This estimate of Bateman's, and the actual cost of the Glasgow works, convince me that my estimate, viz., £2,600,000, of Moriarty's scheme is rather under than over the mark, and that Moriarty's estimate, viz., £790,000, is simply absurd.

Bateman's watershed is only 130,575 acres, or 200 square miles, from which he expects to obtain a supply of 120,000,000 gallons a day.

We now pay 5s. per room, the water being supplied to manufacturers at the same rate, and the revenue therefrom amounts to £34,000 per annum. If Mr. Moriarty's scheme be adopted, and it cost what I estimate, viz., £2,600,000 (Mr. Bell says it will cost £1,400,000 more than my estimate), the interest on the expenditure will be £156,000 a year, which, with the present interest on the water, viz., £18,000 a year, will make the payment for interest alone £174,000 a year, and I think we may at least add £26,000 a year for working expenses, and the annual cost of new distribution pipes, which will bring the cost of our water supply up to £200,000 a year. At the present time the water is laid on in the city, in Redfern, Paddington, Darlington, Woollahra, the Glebe, and the revenue from all these places only amounts to £33,000. Certainly there are two or three other places wishing to connect, but if all were connected it would not, at 5s. per room, bring the revenue up to £40,000 a year. Now a simple sum in proportion will show us that if 5s. per room will produce only £40,000 a year, that it will take 25s. per room to pay £200,000, and if it were brought in by pipes from the Sugar-loaf, as I propose, the citizens would have to pay 17s. 6d. a room for water. Of course the charge to manufacturers would have to be increased proportionately. Our factories at the present rate pay from £150 to £600 a year for water. Now, if these sums were increased to four or five times the amount, it would shut up the whole of the factories in the city and suburbs. I believe that the flour mills pay as much as £200 a year for water; what would be the effect if they had to pay £800 or £1,000 a year? The Sugar-works it is said pay £600 a year for water; how long would the sugar factory last if the tax were increased to £2,400 or £3,000 a year? It must be evident to every person who gives the question the least thought that the water rate must not be increased if manufactories are to prosper or even exist in this city. If the water rate were increased, as it must be should any sum above £400,000 or £500,000 be expended, every person who has invested their capital in manufactories in the city would be ruined—1,000 workmen would be thrown out of employment, and wide-spread ruin and starvation would meet us at every step; trade and industries in this country would receive such a shock that they would not recover during the present generation, if they ever recovered in this city, for those who turned their attention to manufacture would select places where fresh water rivers run through. The rivers to the south and north would be selected, large manufacturing towns would spring up, and we have so many harbours along our coast that goods would be shipped direct to those manufacturing lives, while Sydney with her splendid harbour would sink into a second-rate city, for let us bear in mind that our coal lays to the north and south. The nearest supply to Sydney is Hartley, and the present railway policy entirely shuts up that supply. Now having to bring the coal to Sydney, the only thing which will keep the city factories at work is a cheap and abundant supply of water; let our supply be sparse, or let it be above the present rate, manufactures must cease to operate in the city or district of Sydney.

Now let us inquire what will be the effect upon the condition of Sydney if the water-rate were so increased. A person has just completed seven houses which he built for mechanics' residences; there are four rooms, a kitchen, a closet, and under the same roof he constructed a shed 5 + 2, in which he put a fire-place,

fire-place, so that during the hot weather the tenants might cook their little food, and keep the heat away from the room. Now, he is rated as seven rooms, so he now pays 35s. a year for water for houses which he lets for 10s. or 11s. per week—about 1s. 3d. in the pound. Remember this is at 5s. per room; but if Mr. Moriarty's scheme were adopted he would have to pay £8 15s. a year for those houses; so houses which let for 10s. or 11s. per week would have to pay about 3s. 6d. per week for water; so with the 3s. 6d. water-rate the city rate, the sewer rate, the street watering rate, and the lord knows what other rates, fully half the rents would go to pay the city taxes.

I look upon this water question as the most important that has ever been brought before the citizens—I don't care what position a man may be in—I don't care what occupation he may follow; whether he be of independent means or a beggar, whether he be a merchant, a manufacturer, a mechanic, or a labourer; whether he be a landlord, a tenant, a lodger; whether he be the highest officer, or a domestic servant;—every man, woman, and child who lives or has any interest in this city or its suburbs is deeply interested in this question; their comforts, their enjoyments, their health and prosperity depend upon whether this place shall be supplied with an abundant and cheap supply of water, or supplied at a cost which will so over-burden them with debt as to destroy the value of property, to crush the energies of the people, and cause wide-spread ruin and distress where there should be nothing but prosperity and happiness.

I don't pretend to be moved by any patriotic feeling in this question; for I candidly admit that I am deeply interested. My city and suburban houses contain 204 rooms. Now with the present water rate of 6s. per room, my tax for water will amount to £51 per annum, but if the water be brought through expensive tunnels, deep cuttings, costly aqueducts, and monster dams, my water rates will amount to £255 a year, so that you see it makes a matter of £204 a year to me; that is, I shall be the medium through which the money is paid, for although I shall pay the tax-gatherer my tenants will have to pay me, as no matter what tax or interest is placed upon property the occupier and not the landlord pays it, for the reason that capitalists invest their money in that direction in which they receive the largest amount of interest, and if house property cease to be as profitable as Bank shares or other investments, capitalists will discontinue building houses; in a short time they become scarce, and the rents rise until they equal the current rate of interest made by other investments; thus the occupier finds that the rents are increased until he and not the landlord has to pay any additional tax or impost which may be placed upon his tenement. So let not the tenant fold his arms and say it does not affect him—that his landlord pays the water rate; and let not the lodger imagine that he goes free because he merely pays a certain sum for his board and lodging; he may rest assured that the person who admits him into his house does so for a profit, and the water will form an item in the cost as well as the tea which he drinks or the bread which he eats. Therefore, as I have before said, there is not a person residing or who may have any interest in this city but is deeply interested in this question; yes, and what is worse, as you descend the social scale the interest increases, for the mechanic and labourer pays more for water than any other class, as the water is now paid for; for instance, I pay 35s. a year for a house which I let for 11s. a week, when many of those large establishments in George and Pitt Streets, which are let for £10 per week, don't pay as high a water rate. I again ask the mechanic or labourer whether he can afford to pay 3s. 6d. a week for water, and I also ask the manufacturer whether he can afford to pay four or five times as much as he now does for his supply of water?

I will again recapitulate the scheme:—

1st. Mr. Moriarty's scheme, at his own estimate—for conducting the water from the Upper Nepean to Sydney, £790,000—he admits that other works will be required in the city and suburbs which will bring his works up to £1,000,000 sterling, taking six years to complete the works; the interest will amount to £360,000, being a total of £1,360,000, the whole of which will have to be borrowed, and the interest will amount to £81,600 a year, to which we must add £18,000 for the £200,000 already borrowed, and the working expenses, with the annual increase of distribution, and repair of the whole of the works, at £26,000 a year; so if Mr. Moriarty's scheme be completed, at his own estimate the citizens will have to pay £125,600 a year, or about 15s. per room for water.

If brought as I propose by pipes it will cost 17s. 6d. per room. If Mr. Moriarty's scheme cost as much as I say, it will cost 25s. per room, but if it cost as much as Mr. Bell estimates it at, it will cost something above 35s. per room, and let it be borne in mind that even if those works of Mr. Moriarty's be carried out we will only have a limited supply of 12,000,000 gallons a day. I ask, can we afford to pay this water rate? I say we cannot. It would ruin our manufacturing interest and depopulate the city, and depreciate the value of property to one-fourth its present value.

Having proved to you conclusively, as I think, that you cannot afford to pay the interest upon the cost of the Pheasant's Nest scheme, I will address myself to the second point, that is: "Will the supply when the works are finished be equal to the demand which will be then made on it?"

Mr. Moriarty estimates that the Pheasant's Nest scheme will supply 12,000,000 gallons per day. The quantity of water pumped into Sydney at present is 4,000,000 gallons per diem, which supplies only two-thirds of the inhabitants of the city and suburbs; if they were all properly supplied it would reach 6,000,000 gallons a day.

The problem before us is not merely to provide for some 200,000 inhabitants, but how to provide for the increase of population—not merely the increase by natural multiplication but also by immigration.

In many instances the estimate, made after the most careful inquiries and calculations, have fallen far short of the actual increase of the demand of water, as the following extract will show:—

"In 1845 the supply to London was 35,000,000 a day; in 1850, in the Report by the General Board of Health on the supply of water to London, stated as the result of numerous inquiries and investigations, that the total daily quantity really required was 44,000,000 gallons, and the total daily quantity then actually delivered by the different Companies was only 40,353,332 a day; in 1856 the daily delivery reached 81,000,000, having nearly doubled itself in the short period of six years; and Mr. Bateman estimated that the demand would increase to 108,000,000 by 1865, and that 200,000,000 per diem will be required thirty years hence.

"To show in what an extraordinary ratio the demand for water increases:—'In Glasgow, in 1838, 26 gallons per head over the whole population was considered a very liberal supply. In 1845 the supply rose to 30 gallons per head; in 1852 it increased to 36½ gallons per head, which was then considered a very large supply; and when Loch Katrine scheme was adopted, 40 gallons was viewed as the extreme. Nevertheless, in 1861, 45 gallons per head a day was actually delivered, besides 3½ gallons per head of

the population per day was sold by meter for purposes of trade. It is fortunate that we can obtain the details respecting so important and so quickly increasing a city as Glasgow, as they clearly show the rapid ratio of augmentation in the demands for water in a flourishing and manufacturing city."

The supply to London was about 40,000,000 gallons a day. The Royal Health Commission reported that 44,000,000 gallons would be an ample supply. This was in 1850; nevertheless, within the short period of six years 81,000,000 gallons were actually supplied, nearly twice the quantity which the Commission estimated would be an ample supply. In 1866 the different Companies supplied 104,000,000 gallons a day, and the eminent engineer, Mr. Bateman, estimated that within thirty years the demand will be equal to 200,000,000 gallons per diem. Glasgow shows the same extraordinary increased demands, not only in proportion with the increased population, but each individual seems to require more water than any of his predecessors, and as the desire and benefit of care and cleanliness of the body becomes greater in the minds of the people, and the masses feel more strongly that cleanliness is next to godliness, and that the free use of the bath will tend to keep the doctor out of the house, the more frequent will be their ablutions; consequently their demands upon the water supply will be increased enormously. If the demand doubled itself in six years in the temperate climate of London, who can tell what will be the increase in the hot climate of Sydney?

When estimating the quantity of water which will be required by Sydney and her suburbs, several elements will have to be considered, viz.: The natural increase, which is far higher than it is in either of the old cities above mentioned; the increase by immigration, which is very considerable; the increase of manufactories, which have greatly increased hitherto, and are likely to increase in a far greater ratio; the increase in individual wants. At present, houses provided with baths are the exception; there are few, if any, of the residences of the working men provided with baths; but I believe that every house should be so provided, and I hope before long that the bath-room will be considered as necessary as the water-closet, and that a law be passed compelling landlords to provide a bath-room for every tenement.

Then there is the watering of the streets, which must, as the city and suburbs become more populous, of necessity increase, and finally the waste water, which in Glasgow amounts to 15 gallons per head, and in London it is estimated that about two-thirds of the supply goes to waste; this appears to be unavoidable, but it is considered not only desirable but necessary to clear the sewers. Now it appears to me that if London and Glasgow double their requirements in the short period of six years, it is not impossible (considering the above circumstances) that this city and its suburbs will increase its requirements fourfold if all the suburbs were supplied. The demand would now reach 6,000,000 gallons a day, and in seven or eight years hence (the Commission scheme could not be completed before that time) we shall require from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons a day to give us an ample supply; and I believe in less than twenty years hence we shall require 25,000,000 gallons a day, and every year the demand will go on increasing. Then directly, or even before we completed the works of the Pheasant's Nest scheme, we would have to consider an increased supply, for the 12,000,000 gallons a day proposed by that scheme would be far below our wants. Thus it will be seen that the Pheasant's Nest scheme does not come up to the second requirements of a good water scheme, which is not only to be equal to the present but to any future demand which may be made upon it.

It now but remains for me to show you that the water supplied from the Pheasant's Nest will not be pure and wholesome. By Mr. Moriarty's scheme it is proposed to convey the water to Sydney in 36 miles of open channels, cuttings, and embankments, and in open iron troughs, passing through two or three small reservoirs, and there is to be one large reservoir at Prospect, covering an area of 1,300 acres of land, all of which will be open to the rays of our tropical sun, consequently the water when delivered in Sydney will be in a tepid state. Then all these channels, cuttings, embankments, and reservoirs being uncovered and passing through 36 miles of forest, dense scrub, and overstocked pasturage country, will form an immense catchment for gum leaves, rotten grass, sun-dried horse and cattle excrement, and other such light matters, which are so plentifully scattered about by our high winds.

Mr. Bell, in his speech upon this scheme, and with reference particularly to the pollution of the water, says:—

"We are informed that provision would be made, by means of valves and strainers at the upper end of the tunnels, for regulating the admission of water or shutting it off altogether in times of flood, so as to exclude the turbid water.

"Now the operation of this arrangement will be as follows:—When the flood or turbid waters come down the rivers they will bring with them large quantities of *debris*, mud, trees, sticks, leaves, and rubbish of all descriptions. All the heavier particles will be stopped in their course by the proposed dams, whilst much of the lighter particles held in suspension by the water will pass with it over the dams. The valves being closed, the dirt and mud will not enter the tunnels until they are opened. No provision is made for getting rid of this mud, so there will be a large accumulation above the dams which will fill the chases leading to the tunnels, and probably bury them entirely.

"When the valves are open to admit water to the tunnel, the rush of water will carry the mud and dirt with it, so that in a very short time the tunnels and culverts will be choked with the *debris*, which will entirely prevent the flow of water through them.

"Every provision has been made by the proposed dams to retain all the mud, and allow the greatest possible quantity of water to escape and run to waste."

Again, most of these channels, reservoirs, &c., are situate in shale country. These three circumstances show that the water when delivered will be neither pure nor wholesome; tepidity favours decomposition of all foreign matters, induces the decoction of leaves and other vegetable matter which are blown into the water, and also gives rise to the production of vegetable and animal life; in support of which assertions I refer to the evidence given before the General Board of Health on the Supply of Water to London, by Dr. Haller, who states—"The water of lakes, even although they may contain the purest waters and appear pellucid, nevertheless become tepid, flat, and vapid."

Mr. Vetch, an eminent engineer, in his evidence, says:—"But exposed, as such surfaces must be, to the summer heats, it may be doubted whether the tendency thus afforded to the germination of animal and vegetable life and decoction of vegetable matters do not create more evil than good."

That open channels, reservoirs, &c., when passing through such country as Mr. Moriarty proposes to carry the conduits of our water supply, will necessarily be the receptacle of horse and cattle excrement, gum-leaves, grass, &c., and that when such matters are acted upon by the tepid water into which they will be blown will become decocted, and will give rise to the formation of animal and vegetable life,

will

will readily be admitted by every one; but still, to place it beyond doubt, I will cite statements made by some of the most eminent men in England. Dr. Heberden says—"There is an inconvenience attending the use of Thames and New River waters, that they often are very muddy or *taste strongly of the woods and leaves.*" The water by both these schemes is conveyed in open channels. Captain Vetch says—"In the warm season so long and broad a surface exposed to the atmosphere gets heated to a degree favourable to the production of vegetable and animal life of the lower forms. The high temperature of the water furthers and facilitates the decoction of leaves and other vegetable matter which get blown into the New River, to the manifest injury of the water; but there are other pollutions of a worse character to which all open canals are subject."

Then the water constantly passing through conduits constructed in shale (which would necessitate the shale being cut through) would become impregnated with iron and salt.

So that by the time the water got into Sydney it would be tepid—a mixture of horse and cattle excrement, and full of animal and vegetable life—a decoction which I think very few will have the hardihood to declare pure and wholesome.

Having, as I believe, plainly shown that Mr. Moriarty's scheme would not, if carried out, supply properly the city with water, the question naturally arises: How are we to obtain an adequate supply of water, for every person admits that the present supply is insufficient and must be increased? We all know that we have been on the eve of short allowance during the favourable seasons which we have had since 1851, and I ask, what would be the condition of this city if we were unfortunately visited with the number of dry seasons which some of us remember in this Colony, with scarcely a day's rain for two or three years. Sir, if we were visited with two or three years' drought, such as I remember in this Colony, the question would not be how are we to get water to wet the streets or clear the sewers, but where are we to obtain water to drink, for I believe that half the people would famish for the want of it. It is very clear that we must have more water, and we must have it at such a price that we can afford to pay.

Now, where shall we seek this additional supply? As we cannot afford to bring it from the Crow's Nest, there are only two places that I know of, viz., Penrith and George's River. Yes; there is, as Mr. Bell the City Engineer attempts to show, a third source, that is the Botany watershed. Penrith is 35 miles, and George's River, at the site of the proposed dam at Saus Souci, to the present waterworks at the mouth of Cook's River, is only 7 miles. The Nepean River, at Penrith has a watershed above ten times the area of either George's River, the Grose, or the Upper Nepean; in fact it includes the sheds of the Commission scheme, and the water is unobjectionable, but it being 35 miles distant it would cost a very large sum of money. Mr. Moriarty says a supply of 12 million gallons a day would involve an expenditure of £920,364, with an expenditure of £26,328 a year, but I am sure that Mr. Moriarty has over-estimated this project as much as he has under-rated his own pet scheme; for instance, he estimates the cost of earth-works in a reservoir for Penrith at 8s. per yard, while he estimates the cost of the earth-works at his great reserve at Prospect at only 1s. 6d. per yard. Again, in the annual working expenses he estimates the cost of 14,800 tons of coal at £1 per ton, when it can be sent down from Hartley at 10s. per ton. But if we take the cost of constructing the works necessary to bring the water from Penrith, and capitalizing the cost of pumping with the interest on expenditure while the works are in progress, it will be found to cost more than we can afford to pay. I estimate the Nepean River at Penrith scheme at above a million and a half of money, that is to say:—

	£
35 miles of piping, at £17,500 per mile	612,500
Engines, machinery, buildings, &c.	250,000
Capitalizing £15,000 a year for wear and tear, working expenses, &c., at 5 per cent.	300,000
	£1,162,500
Interest at 6 per cent. for six years	418,500
	£1,581,000

Appendix D.

a sum far too great to warrant us in attempting to bring the water from that source.

Mr. Bennett has given a good deal of attention to the Botany supply; he has furnished us with a long and able report. He says that large additions can be made to the present catchment at a cost of £256,000, but after all this extra expenditure he is of opinion that we cannot depend upon above 3½ million of gallons per diem. This quantity is not sufficient to give the present meagre supply to the present population.

Mr. Bell, our City Engineer, having for the last fourteen or fifteen years held his present position, and having supervised the construction of the whole of the present waterworks, should know something of the capabilities of the Botany watershed. Mr. Bell says that by expending some money (but he don't tell us how much) the Botany catchment can be made capable of supplying us with 12,000,000 gallons per day.

He first proposes to form an embankment on the north side of the Randwick Road, from the Randwick Toll-bar to the rocks opposite the Racecourse. He proposes to form this embankment with the sand and bog taken from a canal 5 chains wide on the north or inner side of the embankment; he also proposes to excavate a reservoir between two hills, extending from the Randwick Road to near the mouth of the tunnel. He states this reservoir, with the embankment and canal, will impound 473,000,000 gallons of water, which, in consequence of the great declivity of this part of the watershed, runs off so rapidly that it endangers the lower dams, from which source alone Mr. Bell says he will get from 2½ million to 3 million gallons a day. In another place Mr. Bell speaks of the retentive quality of the sand. He said that he could fill a gallon measure with sand, and although to all appearances full, nevertheless he could put three quarts of water into the measure without overflowing either the sand or water. Then that being the case, by excavating four yards Mr. Bell only increases the capacity of his reservoir one yard. And it is by no means certain that he would not by removing the sand and opening up a large sheet of water in its place, lose as much by evaporation as he would gain by excavation. Again, it is not certain whether it is good policy to cut his proposed canal, for by removing the natural formation of sponge and sand for a few feet, he will come to a pure sand, through which the impounded water will penetrate faster than it would run from the natural swamps. Remove the sand and sponge and you remove the attraction which

which holds back the water, and you leave the entire weight of the water as a pressure to increase the percolation through the pure sand when you come to 2 or 4 feet below the surface. Now, I am of opinion that the less the natural swamps are interfered with the better, and that cutting drains, sinking reservoirs, or in any way breaking the sponge of the swamp will cause a reduction instead of an increase in the supply from that source; besides which the water contained in the canal and reservoir will not flow by gravitation, as it will be below the mouth of the tunnel, and the canal being cut in the sand will it not drain all the water from the upper portion of the swamp, and instead of having a flow of 1,200,000 a day by gravitation, may we not be compelled to pump every gallon that flows through this tunnel?

I quite agree with Mr. Bell that not a day should be lost in making provision to impound as much water as possible at the Lachlan Swamp; not one gallon should be allowed to escape across the Randwick Road, which could be held back; but I would not remove one spadeful of sand or sponge from the inside of the embankment. The embankment should be made from the neighbouring hills, and it should have a narrow wall of puddle through the centre to make the dam itself as watertight as possible, and the weight of the embankment would tend to consolidate the earth it passed over, and would materially decrease, although it would not stop the percolation through the swamp,—but what percolates would go into the stream below. Thus I have no doubt that by judicious embanking that a supply of 2,000,000 a day could be obtained from this source alone. This would get over one of the most serious objections to the present water supply—that of being destroyed by an enemy. For even if an enemy were to lay in Botany Bay and destroy our pumping engines, “which I don’t think likely,” but if the worst came to pass, with a supply of only 500,000 gallons a day flowing by gravitation into the heart of the city, we need not fear the approach of an enemy, as our supply of only half a million a day would be 4 gallons a day for every human being in the city and suburbs. Again, I say that not a day should be lost in constructing such works as are necessary to store as much water as possible at the Lachlan Tunnel, as all the water can be had to flow by gravitation, and the tunnel is already constructed to bring it into the heart of the city. Indeed, the whole of the city was supplied from this source previous to the present Botany Works up to 1858, and the water is acknowledged by all to be as pure as any in the Colony. And I never could understand why this source was neglected and allowed to run to waste while we were put to the expense of pumping inferior water from Botany.

The Lachlan water is pure—it flows by gravitation. Then by all means let us draw as much as possible from that source. I am sorry that I cannot agree with Mr. Bell as to the benefit which he expects from his dam further down the stream. I have always been of opinion that those dams would not increase the supply very materially. I believe they largely increase the evaporation, and the water in the dam by its weight increases the under current. I cannot say what increase there was in the supply, but I know we felt the want of water much sooner after than before these dams were constructed, although the drought was not so severe. I have a tank which I made in 1858, into which I conduct the water off the roof of my residence. Upon two occasions this tank has been dry. Upon the first occasion it was dry for about a fortnight, and upon the second occasion for about three weeks. But at the time Mr. Bell said he had only three weeks’ supply in his dams, I had in my reservoir eighteen inches of water. The state of my reservoir is a clear proof that the drought in 1869 was not as severe as it was in 1866. Still with the dams Mr. Bell had only three weeks’ water in store. As to Mr. Bell’s, Mr. Moriarty’s, or Mr. Bennett’s proposals to construct reservoir and other works in the city, I have nothing to say; no matter what scheme may be adopted those internal works will be necessary. The great and main question is getting the water to the boundary of the city. I also agree with Mr. Bell that the Botany supplies should be improved as much as possible, and even the Commissioners admit that its water is exceedingly pure, and for its area yields an extraordinary supply. And there cannot be a doubt that its capacity is underrated by Mr. Bennett and overrated by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bennett allows too much for evaporation. I believe the evaporation here is very slight; indeed, the shed is nearly surrounded by the Ocean, Botany Bay, and Port Jackson, and may not the exhalations which arise from those waters fall as a fog upon this watershed, and if not increase the supply at least make up for any evaporation? Again, I think Mr. Bennett’s calculation of the storage of one-third of the rainfall too low, and taking altogether his estimate of 3¼ million gallons per diem is not half which can be relied upon.

But I quite disagree with Mr. Bell’s estimate of the Botany catchment capability. In the first place I agree with those who think he ought not to calculate upon the average of the last eleven years’ rainfall; he calculates on a 50-inch rainfall, when he admits that there was one year when the rainfall was as low as 23 inches, but I can tell Mr. Bell that we have had three years’ drought upon two occasions, when during the three years very little more than 30 inches fell, and may we not have other droughts quite as severe? We had three severe visitations in 1828-29-30, and again about 1838 and 1839. And can Mr. Bell insure us against other such visitations? Well, we know he cannot, and therefore Mr. Bell ought to take the lowest rainfall as his data, and if he takes 24 inches as his rainfall, which would give in round numbers, 3,060 million gallons on the 5,615 acres of catchment ground (admitting that he loses nothing by evaporation, and that he succeeds in saving 80 per cent., as he says he will, which I think too much, but admitting 80 per cent.), then he has 2,448 million gallons to be distributed over 365 days, which will give him 6,700,000 a day, and I think this is the largest quantity that Mr. Bell is justified in calculating upon. Now if these suburban Municipalities that are now clamouring for a supply of water were connected with the works, this supply of 6,700,000 gallons a day is little enough to satisfy the requirements of the present population, and will be quite insufficient to meet our wants by the time that any additional supply could be made available. Seeing that the people are spreading over a large area, and that our population and manufactories are increasing so rapidly, there cannot be a doubt that ten years hence our demands for water will be more than double what it is at the present date, and that is one of the great objections to Mr. Moriarty’s scheme, that it only provides for 12 million gallons a day. The consequence would be, that we would no sooner finish his proposed works than we should require to look about for an additional supply.

Here we have a supply of 6½ million gallons a day, which only requires a small expenditure, comparatively speaking, to mature, for the work proposed in the city will be required for any project. I would propose that a good reservoir be made convenient to or in the city—that a good embankment be made near the Lachlan Tunnel—and that Long Swamp should be added to our present catchment, and lose no time in looking for an additional supply.

Seeing

Seeing that we cannot afford to bring the water from either the Pheasant's Nest or Penrith, and that the Botany extension scheme will not suffice for our wants, I have, after having given this matter a great deal of consideration, come to the conclusion that George's River is the place from which we must draw our future water supply. I would propose that our present supply from Botany should be augmented by that from George's River, and I would do it in the following manner:—I would dam George's River at Sans Souci, make a waste weir at Cummings' Point (one of the jutting headlands in the river which appear to have been intended by nature for the purpose); the water could then be drawn by pipes from the head of Townsend's Bay to the Botany Waterworks, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The pumping power of these works I should increase sufficiently to admit of their working a second line of pipes into the city which might be laid down to increase the present supply to Sydney; I should use the Botany water as far as it would go, and then supplement it with the George's River water; and as Botany would of itself yield a sufficient supply for seven or eight months, it would be some time before we should be compelled to go to George's River, but as the demand becomes greater we could draw upon that source, and as George's River forms a natural reservoir of 4,000 acres, which at 4 feet deep would contain as much water as would give Sydney a supply of above 11,000,000 gallons a day for twelve months without one drop of rain. The watershed of George's River is 380 square miles, nine-tenths of which is a barren sandy soil, good for nothing but to catch and filter water, and with our average rainfall there is as much rain falls on this gathering ground as would fill this reservoir sixty times during the year, giving us if required 660,000,000 gallons per diem, a supply which even if the demand increase to a fabulous extent is not likely to fail us. But even this almost inexhaustible supply can be supplemented by draining the Upper Nepean into it by means of tunnelling the dividing range of the Nepean and George's Rivers, and further supplemented by draining Wattamulla and Lowden River into Woronora Creek, which is a tributary of George's River.

This George's River scheme I estimate to cost £388,620, at which I arrive in the following way:—

The dam	£90,000
Weir over Cummings' Point	20,000
Stonework at Rocky Point, Sans Souci	10,000
$4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of piping, at £17,500 per mile	78,750
Additions to Botany Pumping Works	15,000
Another set of pipes from Botany to Sydney	30,000
Capitalizing £2,000 a-year at 5 per cent. additional working expenses at Botany Pumping House	40,000
	283,750
Interest at 6 per cent. for six years	102,870
	Total... £386,620

Thus it will be seen that the George's River scheme has the very desirable element of cheapness, for it could be perfected without increasing our interest above £20,000 a year, which would not necessitate the increase of our water rates, because the whole of the suburbs would then be supplied, and of course lighten the burden of those that now receive the water. Appendices D and E.

But the opponents of the George's River ask when the water will be fresh enough to use? I answer, long before the water can be brought in from the Upper Nepean. It is acknowledged by the strongest advocates of the Commission scheme that it will take six or seven years to bring that water into Sydney, while the George's River dam would not take two years to complete.

The George's River water contains 4 oz. or 1,920 grains of salt to the gallon, and with our average rainfall the river would be filled sixty times during the year, or 180 times during three years, so that in three years after the dam was completed—two years before the water could be brought from the Nepean—the George's River would contain $10\frac{1}{2}$ grains of salt to the gallon; and if that were conveyed to Botany and mixed half and half with the Botany water we would be supplied with water containing only six grains of salt to the gallon, which would be purer than the best water delivered in the City of London,* and two years longer—the time by which the Nepean water could be delivered—the George's River water would only contain $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains of salt per gallon, and when mixed with the Botany water it would be delivered in Sydney containing about 4 grains—very pure indeed.

To show that I am not singular in this conclusion I will here quote from a paper written on the same subject by Dr. Garrao, who has given the subject great consideration:—

"*Objection 1.* The salt water would not be effectually washed out, or, at any rate, not for a long time.

"*Answer.* The objection takes no sufficient account of the enormous quantity of fresh water annually rolling down the river. A dam could not possibly enclose more salt water than the reservoir could contain up to the level of high and spring tides, and assuming this to be 7,000 million gallons, this would be mixed in the course of even a moderately dry year with thirteen times its bulk of fresh water. During the first six months of 1870 it would have been mixed with thirty-five times its bulk of fresh water. The process of sweetening would therefore go on with great rapidity."†

And

* The water delivered in London contains from 7 to 12 grains per gallon.

† Note.—During the drought of 1875-6 great fears were entertained lest the Botany water supply should fail, consequently the public mind became very unsettled, and the Government took steps to avert the threatened danger, and visited both Penrith and Liverpool to judge of the feasibility of obtaining a temporary supply. The following paragraph is an account of their visit to Liverpool:—

Yesterday afternoon the Honorable John Robertson, accompanied by the Honorable John Lackey, the Honorable W. B. Dalley, the Honorable Saul Spence, Mr. Whitton (Engineer-in-Chief), and Mr. Moriarty (Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers), visited Liverpool by special train to inspect the pumping machinery erected by Mr. Samuel above the George's River dam, in order that some information might be obtained as to its capabilities, should it be found necessary to make use of it in obtaining a supply of water for Sydney in the event of any possible emergency. The machinery was found to be of a most extensive character, and was considered quite equal to the work of supplying the city with water until more perfect arrangements could be made. The Colonial Secretary and Minister for Works however came to no conclusion on the matter, but all the gentlemen present were of opinion that the pumping apparatus could be made available at any time in supplying from George's River any local difficulty that might arise in Sydney until more perfect machinery could be set up at the Nepean or some other source. The water above the dam was found to be of excellent quality, and with the machinery at hand there is no probability of a dearth of water, even in the event of the Botany dams becoming exhausted. From the

And, as I have before shown, with the average rainfall the river would be filled so often that before it was closed three years the water would be much purer than the best water supplied to London, and three years before the Pheasant's Nest water could be delivered into Sydney. It will be seen by Plan No. 5, hereto attached, that between the pipes (which would conduct the water from Townsend's Bay to the pumping-house) at Botany Bay, there are about 2,000 acres of land. This would make an excellent site for all our objectionable trades, as they could not be a nuisance. They would have an unlimited supply of water, and all the objectionable matter and fluid could be sent into Botany Bay, which is 7 miles across; the heads are a mile and a-half apart, and the ocean is continually forcing its surf into it. A railway from Sydney could be constructed upon the line surveyed for the Botany Railway. There are no engineering difficulties, and in 4½ miles would bring the traffic to the site I propose for the objectionable trades, and this railway would be the nucleus of a suburban railway to Botany and Cook's River Dam. That this may be the better understood, I have prepared a plan (No. 5) on which it may be seen at a glance; and in providing a site for soap-boilers, tallow-chandlers, tanners and curriers, and such trades, we will be surmounting a difficulty which has been increasing for many years and must before long be disposed of. Thus you see, the George's River scheme, besides having the three necessary elements of a good water supply, namely, cheapness, plenty, and purity, has the additional advantages of being—first, close to the city, and therefore very much less liable to pollution; second, drawn from a watershed which would appear, from its very barren and sterile character and so little fit for settlement that there is not one human being to every 10,000 acres living upon it, to have been intended by Nature as the shed from which our water should be drawn; and third, that of relieving us of one of our greatest difficulties—a difficulty which has been claiming the anxious attention of all thoughtful people in this Colony for some years—and that is the purging of our city and suburbs of the nuisances which arise from the trades of soap-boiling, candle-making, &c., &c., thereby enabling our people to live in peace and comfort, see their little ones grow up strong and healthy men and women, fit to cope with the world, instead of growing up weakly, a burden to their friends, a misery to themselves, and almost useless to their country.

Now, having concluded my arguments, I will close by giving you tersely my objections to the Pheasant's Nest scheme, and my reasons for favouring that of the George's River:—

In my opinion the Commissioners' scheme is objectionable for the following reasons:—

1. It is too expensive.
2. The gathering ground is too far from the place of delivery, therefore giving greater room for pollution.
3. It is very questionable whether the Pheasant's Nest or Upper Nepean is to depended upon for a supply sufficient for the city and suburbs to supply the increased population, the increased individual wants, and increased manufactories, during the next twenty years—particularly if we should have two or three years' drought, such as the Colony has suffered from upon several occasions, during which not a drop of water ran over the Menaule ford for months at a time.
4. The water is to be conveyed 36 miles in open channels. There is to be an open reservoir of 1,300 acres, and between this large reservoir and the city the water is conducted in open iron troughs, open channels passing through two or three small reservoirs, all open to the rays of our tropical sun, so that when delivered in Sydney it will be tepid and quite unfit to drink; and when it finds its way into the city sewers, it will assist instead of retarding putrefaction, consequently noxious gases will be engendered, and our sanitary and healthy condition thereby injured instead of improved.
5. Although starting at an elevation of 430 feet above high-water-mark, and proposed to gravitate, it will be delivered in Sydney at only 140 feet above sea-level, which will not be sufficiently high to supply the elevated portions of the city, consequently pumping will have to be resorted to to supply nearly half the population.
6. It is desirable to have either a gravitation scheme or a pumping scheme. This is neither one or the other, as one-half the water (Mr. Moriarty says one-third) will have to be pumped.
7. Because it is proposed to destroy our present watershed and works, and to use the pumping machinery to pump for this mongrel scheme.
8. The open channels will for many miles be cut through shale, which will deteriorate and pollute the water with salt and iron.
9. The repeated and rapid falls over weirs, &c., amounting to 224 feet from the crossing over the railway, about 2 miles out of Campbelltown, to the great reservoir at Prospect, a distance of 23 miles, which will cause the channel to be frequently dry, and when turned on the water will run with such rapidity as to wash into the great reservoir all the gum-leaves, cow and horse manure, and other pollutions which the wind will have blown into these wide open cuttings.
10. The great loss of life and property that would be caused should the large reservoir at Prospect (which is to be 80 feet high and above a mile and a quarter long, and constructed on the slope of a hill) burst; reservoirs of half the height and length have (after having been constructed for many years) given way with fatal and ruinous effects.
11. This great Prospect reservoir will be the receptacle of all the debris, filth, rubbish, salt, and iron, drainage, and other pollutions which will have been drained into, caught by, and blown into these great open cuttings extending throughout 36 miles of forests, dense scrubs, and pasturage paddocks; the dam must therefore become a reservoir of decomposed and putrid horse and cattle manure, gum-leaves, grass, and other impurities, a decoction of which will be supplied to the city and suburbs.

12.

statement made by the Engineer-in-Chief it appears that a large quantity of water can be brought down to the city by railway daily, without seriously interfering with the ordinary traffic, and the only difficulty anticipated is that the water would not be taken away quickly enough to prevent inconvenience at the Redfern terminus. The Sewage and Health Board has urged upon the Government the desirableness of bringing water from Liverpool by rail for the supply of the suburbs along the line.

This dam was broken through about three years ago, and of course the tide was flowing over it until it was repaired; yet, after a protracted drought and when it would be most likely to be brackish, it was tested with the result above mentioned, which is a further proof that the salt can be washed out of George's River.

With respect to the salt water, Mr. Lennox says: "A sluice (not in the dam) would scour all the salt water out of the reservoir above the dam before it is completed, and as the salt is in solution it would go out with the water. When the Liverpool dam was being constructed, he (Mr. Lennox) allowed the salt water to run off at low tides, so that, before the dam was completed, the water was fresh and good, but the people were afraid to use it until Dr. Hill (the Colonial Surgeon) tested it and said it was quite good. This accounts (Mr. Lennox says) for the water being longer salt after the dam was repaired than it was when it was first made." And "the site for the Liverpool dam was," he says, "selected more for a crossing-place than a dam."

12. The 3 miles of siphon pipes, the wrought iron pillars supporting iron troughs, 50 feet above the surface of the earth.

13. I will here recapitulate the reasons I gave in my first letter "upon this question," against the Commission scheme:—

1. Because it is proposed to go 63 miles to obtain an elevation of 425, and then falls to 140 feet before it gets to Sydney, thus necessitating pumping the water to all the higher levels.
 2. Because the water is to be conducted above 36 miles in open canals, and stored in a large open reservoir, which many of the most eminent men in England believe to be highly objectionable.
 3. Because it is proposed to make large reservoirs, to be formed of embankments from 35 to 80 feet high, the bursting of which would cause great destruction to both life and property.
 4. Because I believe it conducts the water 17 miles further round than necessary.
 5. Because I think there is a better, cheaper, and more simple way of bringing the water from the Pheasant's Nest to Sydney, viz., by conducting it as they propose to the Sugar-loaf, and then by pipes, using the railway cuttings and embankments to Liverpool, thence along the Liverpool and Sydney Road over the Lansdowne Bridge, and then along the leading range to Ashfield, and thence along the railway cuttings and embankments to Sydney.
 6. Because I believe I shall be able to show that Mr. Moriarty's scheme will cost nearly three times as much as he has set it down at; and also that he has over-estimated other schemes as much as he has under-estimated his own.
14. That the works will at the least take seven years in their construction.

15. One of the greatest objections to the New River and some other Companies which supply London with water is, that the water is conveyed a few miles in an open channel through forests and pasturages, whereby the water becomes polluted. The Commissioners' scheme has 36 miles of open channels, they acknowledge a great portion of the way through a dense scrub; the remainder runs through over-stocked pasturages, the open channels being in some places 40 feet below the surface of the earth; and allowing the necessary batters on both sides these cuttings (which form the channel), will "at the top" run from 16 feet to 96 feet wide; consequently will form an immense catchment for gum-leaves, rotten grass, sun-dried horse and cattle excrement, and other light matter, which are so plentifully scattered about by our high winds. In fact, when delivered in Sydney the water will be a strong decoction of the above-mentioned ingredients.

I am in favour of the George's River scheme, for the following reasons:—

1. Because its watershed is one of the best in the world. I cannot better describe it than does Mr. Moriarty in the following words:—"It is a barren plateau of sandstone rock, with scarcely a fragment of soil, and very sparsely covered with vegetation. It is very broken and precipitous from first to last, so that the floods come down with extraordinary rapidity."

2. The very large watershed of 375 square miles, into which the whole of the Upper Nepean watershed could be drained by an expenditure not exceeding half of what it would cost to construct one of Mr. Moriarty's tunnels.

3. The large natural reservoir of 4,000 acres, capable of holding 7,000 millions of gallons of water.

4. The barren and sterile character of this large watershed—a better proof of which cannot be given than the fact that upon the whole of this large tract of country (within such a short distance from the metropolis) there are not depastured more than 500 head of stock, and (with the exception of Liverpool) not 300 people living, being less than one inhabitant to every 10,000 acres, whilst tens of thousands of our population and millions of sheep and cattle are scattered over country three, four, and five hundred miles from Sydney. On the south side of the watershed, with the exception of Mr. Holt's, there is not a house from the proposed site of the dam to Williams' Creek, which is within four miles of Liverpool; and from Williams' Creek to the top of the watershed there are only a few small farms, the aggregate cultivated area of which does not exceed 300 acres, whilst on the north side there are but about four houses between Liverpool and the site of the proposed dam.

5. The purity of the drainage into the river, which can be proved by the wells at every half-mile of the river, sunk, in many instances within a few feet of the bank, by shell-getters and others, and by the following extract from Mr. Moriarty's evidence:—"As far as I am aware there is no tendency in the river to deposit anything. If you go over the banks of the George's River after a flood, you would not scrape as much mud as would cover your knife."

6. The small town of Liverpool, a paper mill, and a woolwashing establishment, situate 24 miles away from where it is proposed to draw off the water, being the only contaminations, which can easily be cured by sanitary legislation. "A vast and increasing quantity of sewage falls into the Thames from the towns adjacent to it. It is known that there are fifty-six towns (inhabited by about 1,000,000 people) within the basin of the Thames, sending their sewage into that river above the tidal influence, and above the Chelsea and other West End Metropolitan Waterworks' pumping stations at Hampton." Such being the case in England, surely the small contaminations above George's River could not materially affect its water supply.

7. The small amount which can be claimed in compensation, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area being still Crown lands, and the remaining portion of such small value that any claims must be merely nominal.

8. The small obstruction to navigation, it being used by only a few wood boats.

9. Its contiguity to the city, the distance from the head of Townshend's Bay to the Botany Waterworks being only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

10. If the water were drawn from the head of Townshend's Bay straight to the Botany Waterworks, there will be about 2,000 acres of land between the water-pipes and Botany Bay that would make an excellent site for all the objectionable trades, for which there would be an unlimited supply of fresh water, and a first-class receptacle in the bay for all the refuse matter and fluid that tend to create a nuisance, which the ocean, beating so strongly as it does into this bay, would by the force of its ebb carry clean out into the sea. And we should have got over what is now to us a very serious consideration, viz., the disposal of all the refuse matter, so injurious to health, from all our objectionable trades, which alone would be sufficient to justify the embanking of George's River. At a very small cost the factories might be connected with the city by a railway.

11. An abundant supply of water for all time, drawn from a watershed nearly four times as large, and capable of being made six times as great as the area estimated to be sufficient to supply London with its $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people.

12. The small cost, being less than a third of what it can be obtained for elsewhere, which the following figures show:—

Appendix D.

Mr. Moriarty's Pheasant's Nest scheme:—

Cost of construction	£1,920,000
Interest at 6 per cent. upon cost	691,200
Total cost	£2,611,200

Bring the Pheasant's Nest water to Sydney by pipes from Sugar-loaf:—

Work, dam, &c., above the Pheasant's Nest	£100,000
Conducting the water from Pheasant's Nest to Sugar-loaf	290,000
35 miles of piping, at £17,500 per mile	612,500
	1,002,500
Interest on expenditure at 6 per cent. for six years	360,900

£1,363,400

The Penrith scheme:—

35 miles of piping, at £17,500 per mile...	£612,500
Engine, machine-house, and other works	250,000
£15,000 annual expenditure capitalized at 5 per cent.	300,000
	1,162,500
Interest on expenditure at 6 per cent., six years...	418,500

*£1,581,000

George's River scheme:—

The dam	£90,000
Weir over Cummings' Point	20,000
Stone-work at Rocky Point (Sans Souci)	10,000
4½ miles of piping, at £17,500 per mile	78,750
Addition to Botany pumping works	15,000
Additional set of pipes from Botany to Sydney	30,000
Capitalizing £2,000 per year at 5 per cent. additional working expenses at Botany Waterworks	40,000

£283,750

Interest at 6 per cent. for six years

162,870

£386,620

Appendix E.

a cost considerably less than a third of the cheaper Pheasant's Nest scheme, and much less than a fourth of the Penrith scheme, and about one-seventh the amount which Mr. Moriarty's Pheasant's Nest scheme will cost.

JOHN LUCAS.

In the Report by the General Board of Health on the Supply of Water to London, two of the principal questions of inquiry were—

First—Freedom from all animal and vegetable matter, especially matter in a state of decomposition.

Secondly—Coolness of delivery, at a medium temperature, neither warm in summer nor excessively cold in winter.

The following are extracts from their Report:—

“By an elevation of the temperature—the purest water, distilled water indeed, may be made revolting to the stomach. In medicine, warm water is commonly administered to aid the action of an emetic.

“The quality of coolness is found to be of so much value as to induce large consumers to incur considerable expense in sinking very deep wells to obtain it, some of which have cost from £7,000 to £12,000 each.

“For sanitary purposes, also, the quality of coolness is of very great importance, particularly with reference to the reception and removal of refuse, cold impeding and even arresting decomposition.

“Large proportions of animal and vegetable life are found in open canals with little traffic, such as the Regent's Canal. In summer-time the extent of pollution here is perceptible to the smell over the bridges, and at some considerable distance. The same round of life and death also takes place in open and shallow reservoirs, and in open cisterns, where the water is frequently changed. Light, however, appears to be necessary to the production of infusoria and fungoid vegetation, and their formation is prevented by such covering as excludes the light and heat of the sun, whilst exposure, slow motion, or the heat of the sun, thus increase the animal and vegetable impurities in water.

“There can be no doubt that animal and vegetable impurities such as are found in the New River, in the river Lea, and other such rivers, are greatly augmented by the mode in which the supplies are conducted in coarsely-constructed, open, earthen channels, and exposed in open reservoirs, &c. How much of these impurities are due to open cisterns, to open reservoirs, or to open channels of conveyance, it would be superfluous labour for us to inquire. It suffices that these visible pollutions and the disregard to coolness, by their effect on the perceptions of sight and taste, indisposes the poorer population to the use of water as a beverage, that is to say, that they dispose, incite, and in many instances it may be said drive them to habitual indulgence in ardent spirits and fermented liquors. Among other witnesses upon this question, Professor Clark states:—“It was with no small concern I learned how few of the inhabitants of London, and especially the lower orders, drink water. In making my experiments upon these waters,

* Mr. Moriarty estimates the cost of the Penrith scheme at £900,000 and £26,000 annual expenditure, which, if capitalized, will make it cost

waters, when inquiring of the servants how they liked particular waters, it was with perfect surprise I discovered they, in many cases mere lads, knew nothing about the taste of the water—they use other beverages. It is therefore obvious that you injure the health of the inhabitants if the water is delivered unpalatable and not fit for drinking.”

Doctors Gavin and Challice and several others state:—“The stomach is nauseated by bad water, and being compelled to take a certain quantity of fluid daily, if the water is not palatable, they will and must take some other drink, such as beer, &c.”

In the supply of water to London the gaseous pollutions, the pollutions of animal and vegetable matter adverted to, are chiefly effected by mismanagement of the temperature at which the water is delivered. * * Mountain water, as it is pure and cool to the taste, is always beneficial to the health for drinking.

Mr. Stirrat, engineer to a London Water Company, is asked by the Commission, Do you know that well water derives its attractiveness from its coolness and freshness? No doubt it does; but water from main pipes is quite as cool and clear, and no cisterns in the houses where it would become heated, and thereby unpleasant to drink.

But it has been stated by Mr. Thom and others that water-pipes have been laid too near the surface? Mr. Thom is quite correct in his remark; but at Paisley and Glasgow new works the pipes are laid 3 feet from the surface, and the water is found to be at all seasons quite cool enough in London and Manchester, and where water is exposed to the sun it uniformly becomes tepid and unpleasant to drink.

Against the modern engineering practice of exposed and open reservoirs and channels, we (the Commissioners) would revert to the custom of the Roman engineers, and recommend covering the service reservoirs and channels to the utmost extent possible.

The New River or canal is about 18 feet wide and 4 deep * * about 39 miles and * * the fall is 16 feet * *. In the warm seasons, so long and broad a surface exposed to the atmosphere, gets heated to a degree favourable to the production of vegetable and animal life of the lower forms. The high temperature of the water further facilitates the decoction of leaves and other vegetable matter, which gets blown into the New River, to the manifest injury of the water; but there are other pollutions of a worse character to which all open channels are open. It is true the New River Company have 5 acres of settling pools at Clerkenwell, and 38 acres at Newington for the deposit of solid matters; but exposed as such broad surfaces must be to the summer heats, it may be doubted if the tendency thus afforded to the germination of animal and vegetable life and decoction of vegetable matters do not create more evil than good. Such are the objections to all open channels, the deficiencies of which will be better appreciated by a contrast with the qualifications obtained for the same water if conveyed in covered channels, through which, during its course, it would receive no heat from the atmosphere, and the water would arrive cool, and it could receive pollutions of no kind in its course.

The Commissioner says:—“Though the water of the Grand Junction Canal is fetid at times—though in other canals the water which is limpid at its source becomes in its course in these open cuttings so discoloured with various impurities that gentlemen would revolt at the idea of the introduction of such water at their tables, yet we have had various schemes of the same kind for the introduction of water for the domestic supply of towns, and urgently pressed by engineers, and adopted by local authorities. We have found it our duty to object to them. * * In the Roman works the superiority of covered channels of conveyance has been established. Even if the same sources of supply as those taken for the New River were eligible, and if these works belonged to the public, they ought to be abandoned, and the Roman principle of covered channel reverted to, as Captain Vetch proposes. The services of Captain Vetch as an engineer in Spain must have made him acquainted with the Roman waterworks and the great advantage of covering water deeply under ground.

This report, from which these extracts were taken, was directed to Her Majesty the Queen, and signed by Carlisle, Ashley, Edwin Chadwick, and T. Southwood Smith.

T. SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

The number of extracts could be considerable increased, all showing the great objections there are to open channels and reservoirs for the conveyance and supply of water, and the great advantage of conveying it in pipes and tunnels several feet under-ground. If such is necessary in the temperate climate of England, how much more is it necessary in the hot climate of New South Wales? Again, I ask, what sort of water may we expect from Mr. Moriarty's scheme with 36 miles of open cuttings (see plan 2) running through forests, dense scrubs, and over-stocked pasturages?

Extract from the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,

No doubt the Commission “have been actuated by an earnest desire to arrive at the best possible solution of this question”; but unfortunately, as a skilful surgeon is interested in a difficult and dangerous operation, so is an engineer's mind and heart set upon the construction of great, grand, and costly works, and his anxiety to construct them increases with their difficulty and cost, regardless of the source from which the money “necessary to carry out his plans” comes. It is his duty to conceive and construct—others must find the ways and means; and to a professional man it is a great temptation to be able to point to a great work as the result of his skill, perseverance, and ability, not to speak of the pleasure it affords him to see his name engraved in marble and placed in some conspicuous part of the structure as the constructor of the works.

The Sydney Water Commission have proposed works which, they say, will cost £900,000, but which I think I shall be able to show will cost nearer twice that amount; and as the public has to find the money, every unit of the public has a right to scrutinize the scheme to see whether it is the best, taking it from every point of view that can be devised. And although it may be considered presumptuous for an unprofessional like me to question the opinion and acts of five scientific gentlemen, holding the highest professional positions in the Colony, nevertheless I will take advantage of my right, because I believe I can show that it is neither the cheapest nor best scheme for supplying the city and suburbs with water, and one that no persons who were spending their own money would be mad enough to carry out.

First.—After a pure and abundant supply, the greatest recommendation is that the water should flow by gravitation to the highest parts of the city and suburbs. To obtain this very desirable object those gentlemen propose to conduct the water 63 miles, at which distance they obtain an elevation of 425 feet above the sea-level, and allowing a sufficient fall for the water to run by gravitation, their starting point is high enough to cause the water to flow above 100 feet higher than the highest part of the city, or even Paddington. After going 63 miles to obtain this elevation of 425 feet—(if a high elevation was not their object, why go 63 miles when they could have got an abundant, pure, and never-failing supply at Penrith, only 33 miles distant?)—they propose to conduct the water through tunnels, pipes, aqueducts, and open cuttings to Prospect, at which point they have lost 255 feet of their elevation; and to make this loss they conduct the water 17 miles further round than, in my humble opinion, is necessary, and are still 21 miles from Sydney, with an elevation of only 170 feet—an elevation which will not supply more than two-thirds of the city and suburbs by gravitation; and after expending (they say) £900,000, but I believe nearer twice the sum, they coolly propose to use steam power to pump the water to the higher levels. If we are compelled to pump to the higher levels let us get our supply from Penrith, a distance of 33 miles, or from George's River, a distance of 12 miles, instead of going 63 miles to conduct it from the Pheasant's Nest. I am aware that Mr. Moriarty reports that it will cost more to bring the waters from Penrith than by his scheme, but in the proper place I will show, from the best authority, that he has over-estimated the cost of the Penrith scheme as much as he has under-estimated the cost of his own pet proposal; and, in the sequel, I think I will be able to show that the water can be brought from the Pheasant's Nest upon a cheaper, better, and simpler plan than the one proposed, and that by its own gravitation it will flow 100 feet above the highest point of Sydney or Paddington. That is one reason why I think the Commission scheme should be rejected.

My next objection is the conducting the water in open canals and aqueducts—having read the Report of the general Board of Health on the Water Supply to the City of London and its Suburbs, which report was signed by Carlisle, Ashley, Edwin Chadwick, and T. Southwood Smith, on the 28th of May, 1850, and presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

After receiving the reports and evidence of Dr. Angus Smith, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Harris, Professor Way, Dr. Hassall, the eminent German naturalist Ehrenberg, Mr. Cooper the chemist, and other eminent men, the whole of whom had examined the waters at several points in the different canals which supply the city of London and its suburbs with water,—this Board of Health reports:—

“That algæ and other infusorial plants are found in open canals. In summer-time the extent of pollution is perceptible to the smell over the bridges, and at some considerable distance. Light, however, appears to be necessary to the production of infusoria and fungoid vegetation, and their formation are prevented by such covering as excludes the light and the heat of the sun. While exposure and slow motion increase the animal and vegetable impurities in water, they likewise increase the mineral impurities. Thus we have had examples of water of only two or three degrees of hardness at its source increase to ten or twelve degrees in canals.

“Mr. Cooper gives an instance of the pollution of water in open canals. The Surrey Canal, which supplies part of London, is fed by the Thames at Rotherhithe, and terminates at Camberwell. Mr. Cooper took specimens of the water from several points in this canal, and as he proceeded down the stream the analysis showed a corresponding increase of specific gravity, of organic matter, of saline matter, and of hardness. The water in the Grand Junction Canal is fetid at times; and in other canals the water, which is limpid at its source, becomes in its course, in those open cuttings so discoloured with various impurities that gentlemen would revolt at the idea of using it at their own tables.

“Various schemes for the supply of London and other large towns with water for domestic use, by open cuttings or canals, have been urgently pressed by engineers and adopted by local authorities, which we (the Board of Health) have found it our duty to object to. Even if the same source of supply as those taken for the New River were eligible, and those works belonged to the public, they ought to be abandoned and covered channels resorted to.”

The Board in their Report give an extract from the remarks of Captain Vetch, C.E., on the method of conducting water in open earthen cuttings for the supply of a town, and as the extract is much to the point I think it well worth a place in the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Captain Vetch states that—

“A great objection to the conveyance of water for domestic purposes in an open earthen channel is that the water must have a comparatively slow motion, to prevent the current wearing the channel bed and bringing in turbid water.” He adds:—

“In the warm season, so long and broad a surface exposed to the atmosphere gets heated to a degree favourable to the production of vegetable and animal life of the lower forms, and also in giving rise to a considerable quantity of waste from evaporation. The high temperature of the water further facilitates the decoction of leaves and other vegetable matters, which get blown into the New River, to the manifest injury of the water; but there are other pollutions of a worse character, to which all open canals are subject. It is true that the New River Company have 5 acres of settling pools at Clerkenwell, and 38 at Newington, for the deposit of the solid matters; but exposed as such broad surfaces must be to the summer heats, it may be doubted if the tendency thus afforded to the germination of animal and vegetable life and decoction of vegetable matters do not create more evil than good. Such are the objections to all open water conduits, conducted in earthen channels, the deficiency of which will, however, be still better appreciated by a contrast with the qualifications that may be obtained for the same water if conveyed in covered channels constructed of stone or brick work, and conducted in straight lines, with a uniform and efficient descent, crossing valleys on embankments or arcades, and piercing hills by tunnels or adits. For example, the water of the river Lea might be conducted to London in such a channel from Ware, at a distance of 20 miles instead of 40, and with a speed of 1 mile per hour instead of half a mile—that is, the transit would be accomplished in twenty hours instead of eighty, and during its course it would receive no heat from the atmosphere, but coming most of the distance in a tunnel, the water would arrive as cool as when delivered from the spring. It could receive pollutions of no kind in its course, nor would it be subject to waste from evaporation, being exposed to neither light nor heat; no tendency would be tendered to germinate animal or vegetable life, to which also the increased velocity of current would serve as a preventive, and the water remaining pure, no settling tanks would be required, but simply distributing basins; much greater things may, however, be done for supplying London with pure water than the mere contrast now noted.”

Now

Now it appears to me that, if these objections to open channels exist in England, they exist to a far greater degree in New South Wales. In fact, Mr. Moriarty admits that for some years (he does not say how many) the water will be unpleasant to the eye by reason of the fine clay derived from the reservoir, which unpleasantness, he says, cannot be remedied by filtration. "In fact," he admits, "the water will be muddy for years." He then goes on to say that the evil tends to a natural cure, as has been the experience at the Yan Yean, &c., &c.

Now, I was informed no later than last week by a gentleman from Melbourne, that the evil has not cured itself; that the whole of the water coming from the Yan Yean requires filtration before being used for domestic purposes; and that the people of Melbourne, "after having expended some millions sterling," have become satisfied that in the open channels the water becomes so polluted as to render it unfit for domestic use, and are, in consequence, directing their attention in other directions to obtain a supply of pure water. So much for the muddy evil curing itself. But to follow on Captain Vetch's objection to open channels.

If in England, during the warm seasons, the water in open channels gets heated, so as to favour the production of animal and vegetable life, and to facilitate the concoction of leaves and other vegetative matter which gets blown into the stream, to the (as Captain Vetch says) manifest injury of the water, I ask what must be the effect of our hot summer sun beaming on our proposed 40 miles of open canal, and 1,300 acres of open reservoir? And if in England, where forests are so scarce, the leaves and other rubbish are blown into the canals in such quantities as to seriously affect the purity of the water, what will be the condition of the water when it reaches Sydney after passing 40 miles through brush and scrub, so dense as to (Mr. Moriarty admits) materially interrupt the survey for the watercourse? And, besides, these open channels are not mere drains, but some of them are formed in open cuttings 40 feet deep; and if cut with gutters of 8 inches to the foot, there will be an opening of fully 62 feet at the top—openings which will daily receive enough gum and other leaves, grass, and rubbish, to render the water unfit for use; besides, during windy weather they will collect sufficient *débris* to stop the running of the stream entirely.

It appears to me that the above objections to the proposed 40 miles of open cutting and the 1,300 acres of open reservoir are fatal to the scheme.

The Commissioners proposed to construct a dam at Prospect (which is to be a mile and a quarter, and 80 feet high), the centre to be composed of puddle, and earthed up on each side, and is to form a lake covering 1,300 acres of land, and to contain or hold back 7,000,000,000 gallons, or 31,000,818 tons of water.

I look upon this as another great objection to this scheme.

The construction of large reservoirs formed by high embankments (an embankment 80 feet high, based upon the side of a steep hill, must be admitted to be very high) is very dangerous, and ought not to be constructed in thickly populated districts, particularly as the Commission acknowledged that there is a gathering ground of 354 square miles at an elevation of 1,800 feet above sea level, where dams could be made, which, if they were to burst, their force would be broken before the water reached any inhabited country.

We all remember the great destruction of life and property which occurred at Sheffield about four or five years ago in consequence of the bursting of a dam, which neither in height, length, nor quantity of water which it held back, was to be compared with this Prospect dam, proposed by Mr. Moriarty; and I am positive that, so sure as it is constructed, so sure, "when full of water," will it give way, when every person in the neighbourhood, with half the people in Parramatta, will be drowned, and a large amount of property destroyed. They also propose to form a large reservoir at Norwood, one side of which will be formed by a wall 35 or 40 feet high, the base of which is shown to rest on the side of a hill.

If the Norwood reservoir gives way (which is not impossible) not a life will be saved in the lower parts of Marrickville, nor in that part of Petersham situated between Marrickville and the reservoir.

No doubt reservoirs are necessary near the city, to supply the people with water in case of accident to the works, but any reservoir near populated places should be formed principally in the solid earth. Any retaining walls above the surface should not exceed 10 or 12 feet.

Retaining structures (to hold back large bodies of water) of from 35 to 80 feet high, whether constructed of stone or clay, should not be erected under any circumstances, if any human being lives within miles of the lower side of them.

I will now shortly recapitulate the reasons why I think this scheme should be abandoned:—

1. Because it is proposed to go 63 miles to obtain an elevation of 425, and then falls to 144 before it gets to Sydney, thus necessitating pumping the water to all the higher levels.
2. Because the water is to be conducted above 40 miles in open canals, and stored in a large open reservoir, which many of the most eminent men in England believe to be highly objectionable.
3. Because it is proposed to make large reservoirs, to be formed of embankments from 35 to 80 feet high, the bursting of which would cause great destruction to both life and property.
4. Because I believe it conducts the water 17 miles further round than is necessary.
5. Because I think there is a better, cheaper, and more simple way of bringing the water from the Pleasant's Nest to Sydney.
6. Because I believe I shall be able to show that Mr. Moriarty's scheme will cost nearly three times as much as he has set it down at; and also that he has over-estimated other schemes as much as he has under-estimated his own.

The last three reasons I will endeavour to prove in another letter if you will do me the favour to publish it in your paper.

I am, &c.,
JOHN LUCAS.

Extract from the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,

Are the estimates of the Sydney Water Commission to be relied upon?

On Friday, the 18th instant, in answer to Mr. Piddington, the Minister for Works stated that the excavation of the Clarence Tunnel cost £20,101, and lining it with stone cost £23,357; this tunnel, which is 143 feet less than the third of a mile, cost £44,062, being at the rate of £145,000 a mile; the excavating alone costing at the rate of £64,670 per mile.

The

The construction of this work was submitted to public competition, and the lowest of seven or eight tenders accepted.

The actual cost of this tunnel is the best possible guide to the price which we shall have to pay for the tunnelling required in the proposed water scheme.

Let us compare the prices actually paid for the above-mentioned work with the prices estimated "by Mr. Moriarty" as the probable cost of the tunnels through which he proposes to conduct the water to Sydney.

The excavation *only* of the Clarence tunnel, considerably less than *the third* of a mile, cost £20,101.

Mr. Moriarty estimates the *total* cost of a tunnel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, situated between the Nepean and Cataract Rivers, at £42,325.

The *excavation only* of the Clarence tunnel has actually cost at the rate of £64,670 per mile.

Mr. Moriarty estimates the *total* cost of his proposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ -mile tunnel at the rate of £9,580 per mile.

The actual cost paid for *excavating* the Clarence tunnel is nearly seven times as much per foot run as Mr. Moriarty estimates it will cost to *complete* the Nepean and Cataract tunnel.

It may be said that the Clarence tunnel is much higher and wider than the proposed water tunnels. Granted; but the principal cost of tunnelling is piercing the first space so as to open the work. After a space the size of the proposed water tunnel, viz., 9 feet by 8, is opened, the enlarging it, to any dimensions, is not more costly than taking the same material out of an open cutting, which is not one-fifth as costly as boring the first space.

Besides, the Clarence tunnel was short, and as the boring proceeded, rails were laid down, and the whole of the stone, &c., was removed in the contractor's common waggons through the ends of the tunnel—not a ton was taken up a shaft.

In working the Nepean and Cataract tunnel, shafts will have to be sunk every (some practical men say) 250 feet; but let us say 400 feet, and this tunnel being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long will require (allowing a distance to be worked from each end) 54 shafts.

Looking over the sections, I find their approximate depths will be 3 shafts at 410 feet deep each, 3 at 340 feet each, 3 at 320 feet each, 3 at 306 feet each, 3 at 280 feet each, 16 at from 260 to 280 feet each, and 23 averaging 200 feet deep each, or collectively nearly two and a half miles of sinking, which will cost from £2 to £3 per foot, but for convenience say £2 a foot; at which price sinking these shafts will cost £26,000 out of Mr. Moriarty's estimate of £42,325.

We must also remember that if the proposed works are to be completed within the next four or five years, the tunnels must be worked from the bottom of each shaft simultaneously, and all the stone and rubbish taken out of the tunnel must come up the shafts. It will thus be necessary to have several steam-engines, which will be another large item of expense.

If we take into consideration the cost of sinking those very deep shafts—the cost of purchasing machinery and keeping it at work, the difference "in cost" of removing the debris in the ordinary contractors' waggon running on level rails through the mouth of the tunnel, and the raising it up shafts to heights of from 145 to 410 feet, and also the expensive works at each end of the tunnel to admit and discharge the water, with strainers, gates, &c., none of which were required at the Clarence, but all of which will form very large items of expenditure in completing the Nepean tunnel, and will more than make up for the difference in the size of the two tunnels—and if, after taking the above extra and large expenditure into account, and setting them against the extra size of the Clarence tunnel, it appears to me that the *completion* of the Nepean tunnel will cost fully as much per foot run as the *excavated one* of the Clarence tunnel has cost. Nevertheless, let us set it down at *half the cost*, and see the difference between the price which we have paid for work and the price which Mr. Moriarty estimates we shall be able to get it done for.

Cost of excavating the Clarence tunnel, £64,670 per mile.

Mr. Moriarty's tunnel is 4 miles and 35 chains long, which, at half the price of the Clarence tunnel, or £32,335 per mile, would come to £143,483.

Mr. Moriarty's estimate for the above 4 miles and 35 chains is £42,325; half the price of the Clarence tunnel, therefore, exceeds Mr. Moriarty's estimate by the sum of £101,158.

In the above remarks it will be seen that the cost of excavation *only* has been calculated. If the water tunnels should require lining* they will cost twice the sum above stated (the cost of lining the railway tunnels exceeds the cost of excavation by about £3,000 each), and in boring those tunnels one of two difficulties will have to be contended with, viz.: If the tunnel will not require lining, the rock will be hard, difficult, and costly to remove; if the rock is soft and easy to work, the tunnels will require lining.

In the proposed water scheme there are $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles of tunnelling, and if the total of these tunnels, with all the shafts, masonry, ironwork, machinery, sluices, strainers, &c., costs only half as much as for the excavation of the Clarence tunnel, their prices will amount to £340,000, instead of £92,941, at which Mr. Moriarty estimated them.

And, as an instance how much those gentlemen's prices are to be relied on, they have estimated the cost of this $4\frac{1}{2}$ -mile tunnel, worked by shafts from 145 to 410 feet deep, at £2,420 per mile less than they have estimated the cost of a 36-inch iron pipe.

Passing on to the aqueducts, let us take the one to run over Woodhouse's Creek, which, Mr. Moriarty says, will cost £1,124 (see Report, page 129), and by referring to its plan upon sheet 29 it will be found to be 230 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. It is to be formed of two cast-iron troughs, each about 55 feet long, to rest upon rubble masonry, and two lengths of wrought-iron troughs, each 60 feet long, which are to be supported by three stone piers, one 55 feet, one 52 feet, and one 48 feet high; each of those piers averages 7 feet in thickness and about $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet width. Those three piers will contain about 1,080 perches, or 680 cubic yards of masonry.

If we take the prices paid for this description of work on our railways (I do not know any prices on our railways so high as these, unless the Knapsack Gully, which cost £28,000), those piers will not be built for less than £3 per yard, but suppose they can be built for £2 per yard, they will then cost £1,360, being £236 more than Mr. Moriarty's estimate of the total cost of the aqueduct. How are the large quantities of rubble masonry, the 110 feet of cast and 120 feet of wrought iron troughs to be paid for? Those works cannot be constructed for nothing. Those troughs will not be slight things. They will be 9 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Each of the wrought-iron ones will be 60 feet long, and although supported at the ends only, will have to bear a continuous load of 93 tons of water.

The

*Appendix A.

The Commissioners have not told us how they intend to construct these troughs, the thickness of iron they are to be made of, or how they are going to support or strengthen them, so we must go to some other works to arrive at (not what Mr. Moriarty proposes) what is necessary to carry the weight of water which they will have to bear.

The Menangle Bridge has 2 tons of iron to the foot run, and the cost of the iron fixed, complete, was £37 10s. per ton, or at the rate of £76 per foot forward.

To test the strength of the Menangle Bridge, Mr. Whitton placed upon it a rolling load of 30 cwt. to the foot run. The strength of the Britannia Bridge in England was tested by a rolling load of 10 cwt. to the foot run.

The water troughs will have to bear not a "rolling" but a continuous load of 31 cwt. to the foot run.

If it was at all desirable to expend £70 a foot on the Menangle Bridge to enable it to carry a load of 30 cwt. to the foot run, surely it will be absolutely necessary to expend one-fifth of that sum, or £15 per foot, upon those aqueducts, which will have to bear a stationary and continuous load of 31 cwt. to the foot.

If so, the wrought-iron part (120 feet) will cost £1,800; and if we estimate the cast-iron troughs at two-fifths of the price of the wrought-iron, the 110 feet will cost £660.

At the above prices the following will be the cost of the Woodhouse Creek aqueduct:—

3 piers, at £2 per yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,360
120 feet wrought-iron aqueduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
110 feet cast-iron aqueduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660
Rubble masonry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
										£3,945
Mr. Moriarty's estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
Estimate exceeded by...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,821

In the proposed scheme there are twenty-one aqueducts; their united lengths is 18,633 feet.

As I desire to say a little more about the estimates of this scheme, and to point out what I believe to be a better and cheaper way of bringing the water from the same place, as well as to draw attention to another source of supply, which remarks would be too long for this letter, I hope you will kindly give me space for another letter after this.

I am, &c.,

JOHN LUCAS.

Extract from the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,

Are the estimates of the Sydney Water Commission to be relied upon?

In my last letter I desired to draw attention to what I considered the very low estimates the Commissioners made of the cost of the tunnels, viz., at £2,420 per mile less than the cost of a 36-inch iron pipe.

I also referred to an aqueduct, but as there are twenty-one of these structures between the Cataract Tunnel and Prospect, and as they form a large item in the cost of the scheme, I will, with your kind permission, make some further reference to them; and to show the public the sort of aqueducts which the Commissioners propose to construct, I will particularize them, but as briefly as possible.

On sheets numbering 27, 28, 29, and 30, attached to the Commissioners' Report, will be found the plans of ten of those aqueducts.

The first one is to carry the water over Simpson's Creek, and is formed of 120 feet of cast and 60 feet of wrought iron troughs, supported by two stone piers each 38 feet high.

The second, to carry the water over Elladale Creek, is to be constructed of 350 feet of cast and 180 feet of wrought iron troughs, resting on four stone piers, two of 80 feet and two of 64 feet high each.

The third, over Onscadale Creek, is to contain 200 feet of cast and 120 feet of wrought iron troughs, supported by three stone piers, one 85 and two 60 feet high each.

The fourth, over Malaly Creek, is to contain 200 feet of cast and 60 feet of wrought iron troughs, resting on two stone piers, each 52 feet high.

The fifth, over Leaf's Creek, is to contain 340 feet of cast and 120 feet of wrought iron troughs, with three stone piers, one 92 feet and two 72 feet high each.

The sixth, over the 11-mile Creek, will contain 133 feet of cast and 60 feet of wrought iron troughs, supported by two piers, each 40 feet high.

The seventh, over Woodhouse's Creek, to contain 110 feet of cast and 120 feet of wrought iron troughs, resting on three stone piers, one 55 feet and two 50 feet high each.

The eighth, over Menangle Creek, to contain 880 feet of cast and 120 feet of wrought iron troughs, resting on three stone piers, one 55 and two 45 feet high.

The ninth crosses the railway, and to contain 940 feet of cast and 60 feet of wrought iron troughs, on two stone piers, each 50 feet high.

The tenth runs over Campbell's Creek, and is to contain 290 feet of cast and 60 feet of wrought iron troughs, two stone piers, each 50 feet high.

On the plans of these ten aqueducts the piers show an average thickness of 6 feet 6 inches, and a width of 16 feet 6 inches, and the twenty-six piers will therefore contain about 5,900 cubic yards of masonry. There are also large banks of rubble masonry shown to support the cast-iron troughs. The iron troughs are to be 9 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

The wrought-iron troughs are to be in 60 feet lengths, and supported at the ends only, and must be of sufficient strength to support a continuous load of 93 tons of water.

The water channel of these ten aqueducts is formed of 3,473 feet of cast and 960 feet of wrought iron troughs, their total lengths being 4,433 feet.

There are eleven other aqueducts on Mr. Grundy's section, and although their plans are not given, their united lengths are shown on the sections to be 4,333 feet.

The total length of the first ten aqueducts is 4,433 feet, and the following eleven at 4,333 feet. If we calculate the different works in proportion, the whole twenty-one aqueducts will contain about 11,670 cubic yards of masonry, about 6,850 feet of cast and 1,920 feet of wrought iron troughs, being a total length of 8,770 feet of iron channel.

The

The Commissioners report that the whole of those twenty-one aqueducts can be constructed complete for the sum of £25,642.

I believe the following will be nearer their cost:—

11,670 cubic yards of masonry, at £3 per yard	£35,012
1,920 feet run of wrought-iron troughs, at £13 per foot... ..	23,048
6,850 feet run of cast-iron troughs, at £4 per foot	27,400
Rubble stone work necessary to support the cast-iron troughs	6,000
	£91,460
Commissioners' estimate	25,642
Estimate exceeded by... ..	£65,818

The long aqueduct or siphon pipe to carry the water over Duck Creek is estimated to cost £52,552. In the section it is shown as 2 miles 7 chains, or 11,022 feet long; 3,960 feet is to rest on rubble masonry, and 7,062 feet is to be supported by wrought-iron piers from 35 to 52 feet high (the plan of which is shown in sheet 32). The Report states that the water is to be carried over this place by two siphon pipes; each pipe is to be 2 miles 55 chains long. From the little information given it is difficult to form any opinion of the cost of this work. I made inquiries of a gentleman who should know, and he told me that this 28,446 feet of siphon pipe being constructed and fixed in its place, with all the necessary supports, &c., will cost nearer £5 per foot than £1 17s. per foot, the price at which Mr. Moriarty estimates it.

Taking the aqueducts and siphons together, I believe they will cost fully three times as much as the Commissioner estimates.

There are 9 miles and 26 chains of open canals between the Cataract tunnel and the spot where it is proposed the waters will first cross the railway—the total cost of which Mr. Moriarty estimates at £30,254, or 12s. 6d. per foot run.

The canal is to be 9 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches deep; to be cut smoothly and uniform in size and shape. (See sheet 33, figure 3, Commissioners' Report.) Nearly the whole distance is to be excavated in the rock when the water is conducted over embankments (which Mr. Moriarty says are to be avoided as much as possible). A rather expensive channel is formed with puddle masonry and bricks laid in cement. (See sheet 33, figures 5 and 8, Commissioners' Report.)

To carry the canal through at the necessary level a great many deep cuttings are to be made through rock—at two or three places to a depth of some 40 feet,* and where the canal is carried over embankments and along the side of hills, besides the puddle stone and brick channels, culverts are to be constructed under the canal to carry off the flood waters from the hill side, under the watercourse.

In this 9 miles and 26 chains of open canal there are to be nine 3-feet, four 4-feet, four 5-feet, and two 6-feet culverts. And all this work sinking cuttings to get to the desired level; then cutting a canal 9 feet by 7 feet in the solid rock, or forming the channel over embankments, with puddle masonry and brickwork, as well as all those culverts, all to be done for 12s. 6d. per foot run. If so, the citizens of Sydney will have to wait for this scheme until navvies and quarrymen will work at 2s. per day and money can be obtained at 2½ per cent. With the present rate of wages and value of money, it will cost nearer 35s. than 12s. 6d. per foot.

In the proposed scheme there are above 38 miles of open canal, but with the exception of the 9 miles and 26 chains above referred to the works are mixed up so that it is difficult to get at the estimate, but setting down the price of the other 29 miles at the same price (12s. 6d. per foot) as the 9 miles, the whole 38 miles would amount to £125,400; but instead of 12s. 6d. per foot run, I am positive (as I have before said) that it will cost nearer 35s. per foot, at which price it would amount to £351,120, or nearly three times as much as the Commission have estimated it at.

Now a few words about the great dam which is to be constructed at Prospect, and I shall, at least for a time, have done with the Commissioners' estimate:—

Reservoir, dam, and other works £176,136

Such is Mr. Moriarty's estimate for this great work; and if we take from that sum £26,000 as the cost of the inlet and outlet channels, the overflow weir, floodgates, masonry, iron, and all the works (other than the dam) required in the construction of this 1,300-acre reservoir, there will remain £150,000 to build the dam, being at the rate of 1s. 6d. per cubic yard for the 2,000,000 yards of earthwork which Mr. Moriarty says this structure will contain. The contract price for earthworks on our railways is about 2s. per yard. Sir Morton Peto & Co. had 2s. 7½d. per yard.

There is a great difference between the earthworks on our railways and the earthwork which will be required in constructing this dam.

The railway embankments are taken from the face of a hill, and the earth is shot out of the waggons without the least care, and when the lead is above half-a-mile the embankments as a rule are made from side cuttings.

In the construction of this dam a trench from 12 to about 30 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, is to be sunk in the solid earth, which is to be refilled with carefully prepared puddle. No cutting should be opened on either side of the dams, so the earth required for its construction will come from a distance. The structure should be carried up with the greatest care. The large puddle wall in the centre and the earth ought to be raised simultaneously. The strictest attention will have to be constantly paid to see that the puddle is thoroughly mixed and well consolidated, for a leak the size of a rush would be fatal to the structure.

To prepare and keep the puddle in proper working order will require above 150,000 tons of water. The face of the dam is also to be pitched with stone, and the top and back to be soiled over to encourage the growth of grass.

With all this necessary care and attention, the expenses of making and using the puddle, the expense of the water, the expense of facing the dam with stone pitching, and many other extra expenses, compared with railway cuttings, still Mr. Moriarty has estimated the cost of Prospect dam at 6d. per yard, or £50,000 less than the same quantity of work has been done for in the common cuttings on our railways.

Instead of 6d. per yard less, if he had added 1s. per yard to the railway prices he would not have been

*See plan No. 2 annexed.

been far off the price which it will cost to construct this dam; but then it would have been seen that this Prospect dam would have cost £200,000 instead of £150,000.

In another part of this Commission Report I find that Mr. Moriarty has estimated the same sort of work at 3s. per yard (the price I believe this dam will cost). At page 162 it may be seen that he has estimated the earthworks of a reservoir required to bring water from Penrith at 3s. per yard.

Why should it cost 3s. per yard for earthworks of a reservoir in connection with the scheme to bring water from Penrith, and only 1s. 6d. per yard for the earthwork of a reservoir in connection with Mr. Moriarty's own scheme?

Mr. Moriarty also reports that it will cost £200,000 to construct a dam across George's River.

The George's River dam is to be only 1,850 feet long.

The Prospect dam is to be 6,600 feet long.

The George's River dam in the deepest place is to be only 45 feet high.

The Prospect dam is to be 80 feet high.

Both dams are to be constructed of similar material.

Still the George's River dam is to cost £200,000, and the Prospect dam only £150,000.

The Prospect dam, although it will contain nearly seven times more material, still it is to cost only half as much as the George's River dam.

I find, Mr. Editor, that I shall be unable to conclude my remarks on the water question in this letter. I must therefore ask you to give me space for another, in which I will endeavour to show there is a better, cheaper, and more simple way of bringing the water from the Pheasant's Nest than that proposed by the Commissioners; and also, that another comparatively cheap scheme should be tried before this very expensive one (in any form) should be entered into.

I am, &c.,

JOHN LUCAS.

Extract from the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,

Should the construction of the works necessary to provide Sydney and suburbs with an abundant supply of water, and the control and management of its distribution, be entrusted to the City Council, to the Government, or to a private company? Our public men, the Press, and even the citizens, are much divided in opinion upon this question.

If the Sydneyites only were to be supplied, there cannot be a doubt that their representatives, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, should supervise the construction of the works, and have the whole control of the distribution of the water when the works were completed; but the question shows a different feature when we consider that there are fourteen Municipalities already established, and as many more likely to come into existence, which will be compelled to draw their supply of water from any new scheme that may be adopted.

It is supposed that the population of Sydney is about 74,000, and that the suburbs contain about the same number; in seven or eight years hence (about the time it will take to construct the proper works) there cannot be a doubt that the population of the suburbs will double that of the city, for the simple reason that the well-to-do tradesmen will move their families where they can breathe fresh air, and land in the city will become so valuable that the back yards, dirty lanes, and alleys (where thousands of the working class now reside) will be required for stores and warehouses, and the present occupants be driven out to swell the numbers in the suburbs. Then would it not be a monstrous injustice to give the Mayor and Aldermen of Sydney the great monopoly of the water supply, and by that means make the suburban bodies, which will represent double the number of people, subservient to them?

It may be said that care can be taken in framing the law to compel the city authorities to do justice to their suburban neighbours. The Act under which the water is brought from Botany was passed to supply the suburbs as well as the city, for the 6th clause enacts "that the Commissioners shall have full power to make the works, &c., necessary for conducting an adequate supply of water to the said city and suburbs." £40,000 was paid out of the public Treasury for compensation for land taken for the water supply, because the suburbs as well as the city were to receive water. The whole of the cost of the waterworks (£250,000) was raised by loan. The general Government and not the City Council pays the interest (£12,500 a year). If, under these circumstances, the City Council monopolize the water, and appropriate the revenue arising from it, and refuse to supply their neighbours, what chance is there of any provision being made in any law which will compel them to do justice to the suburban Corporations? Will the suburban Municipal Councils rest quietly and allow this powerful monopoly to be placed in the hands of the City Corporations, or will they do their duty to their constituents, and see that every corporate body that may require a supply from the works shall be represented at the Board of Management, and have a fair share of the benefits, rates, and profits arising from the undertaking?

As I have already stated, £40,000 has been paid for land, and £213,000 has been borrowed by the Government to conduct the water into the city, and the interest (£12,500 per annum) has been paid (for the last fourteen years) out of the public Treasury, while the City Corporation has been receiving water rates, amounting to upwards of £33,000 a year, not one penny of which would they give towards paying the interest on the loan.

With these facts before them, will the Members for Bathurst, Albury, Armidale, and other country towns—will the Members for inland counties—will the Members for the salt-bush country assist to pass a measure involving an expenditure of over a million sterling, and which will have to be raised by loan, the repayment whereof will be guaranteed by the Government, and the interest paid out of the general revenue? Will the country Members vote for the expenditure of above a million sterling for the comfort and benefit of less than one-fourth of the people, and give that fourth all comforts, benefits, rates, and taxes arising from the expenditure, and compel the other three-fourths (that receive none of the benefits) to pay an equal share of the cost and expenditure?

It may be said that provision may be made in the Act to compel the city authorities to pay the interest. The Government have the power to enforce the payment of the interest now due by this corporate body (about £150,000), but what Government that has been in power has dared to do so? The city has eight Members, and such other large influences, that any Government that dared to enforce payment of this interest so justly due would not remain in power forty-eight hours after they made the attempt; and the

the proposed expenditure of a million sterling, and its liabilities, would meet the same fate as the expenditure of £250,000 and its liability has done.

In making the above remarks, I do not desire to cast any imputations on the Mayor, Aldermen, or officers of the city; they have done as any other body of gentlemen similarly situated would do; they have done their best for their constituents; and it is not because I think they would mismanage the water supply, but because I think they would manage it too well for their own people, at the expense of the neighbouring Municipalities and the public Treasury.

Should the Government construct the works, and take the management of the distribution of the water, a new department will have to be created, with a staff of officials far more numerous than the railway employés; and the institution will be far worse managed than by the City Council, because the persons controlling the operations will not be responsible, either directly or indirectly, to the Municipalities that consume the water, and will therefore care little about the convenience or comfort of the people. Nor will it be a matter of great moment to them whether the undertaking is a financial success or not, as they will have the public Treasury to fall back upon. And further, a body of Government officials, from the nature of their appointment and dismissal (for when once taken into the service they are never dismissed for incompetency, but remain obstructions to the working of the departments), will never be got together that will satisfactorily manage and work an institute so complicated as the supply of water to from fourteen to twenty Municipalities. It will be infinitely more intricate and difficult than the railway management, with which the public are so dissatisfied.

It appears to me the supply of water to a city is not an undertaking that a general Government should enter into—that is, in the form in which Mr. Neale wishes them to take it up.

If the Government supply the city of Sydney, how can they refuse to supply Braidwood in the South, Orange in the West, or Newcastle in the North, or indeed any other country town or district?

The Press and many of our public men have for years been advocating a more central system of government, by the compulsory creation of Municipalities to relieve the public Treasury. Will they advocate the burdening the Treasury with £50,000 a year interest for money to supply Sydney and suburbs with water? If a small sum is expended in bridging an impassable river or creek, or a few pounds on a road, to enable a free selector or other farmer to bring their produce to market, the cry is raised—"We must have compulsory Municipalities to stop this local expenditure."

I am most anxious to see whether those who have been so loud in condemning local expenditure in small struggling towns and districts will swallow the expenditure of a million sterling of public money on this rich and powerful city and suburbs.

Besides the cost of Busby's Bore, the Government have already expended £250,000 to bring the water from Botany to Sydney, which is acknowledged in the city accounts as a debt owed to the Government; but every person knows that the debt may as well be written off as bad, for Government will never receive a shilling of either principal or interest from the City Council.

Another great objection to the Government's management is that the people will never be satisfied with either the supply or the rates charged for the water. Agitation will be set going, indignation meetings will be got together, pressures from without and within will be brought to bear upon the Ministry of the day; and if they are not sufficiently pliable they will have to give place to others who will be ready to meet the wishes of the people who will be represented by eighteen Members in the House; and what Government will have the power to resist such a pressure any more than any Government has, hitherto, had the pluck to enforce the payment of the £150,000 interest which the City Council owes the Government? Such are a few of the reasons why I object to the Government taking up these works; and I freely admit that if the question was between Government and municipal management, I would prefer the latter—that is, if a Board was constituted at which each Municipality which received a supply of water was represented, and the liabilities and profits equally distributed with the water.

I am of opinion that this water supply would be much better in the hands of a private Company. In England the large towns and cities are so supplied. The city of London is supplied by nine Companies. If, in the old countries, it has been found best to leave this enterprise to private individuals, I see no reason why we should not follow the same course.

I conscientiously believe that the works would be completed much sooner, cheaper, and better, and the people supplied more regularly, more abundantly, and at a lower rate by a Company than they ever will be supplied by either the Government or the City Corporation. With a Company it would be a commercial matter; the more people they supplied the larger profits they would make, and the better they supplied them the more custom they would get. If undertaken by a Company it would be necessary to make stringent conditions and restrictions in the Act of Incorporation, to compel the Company to do all things necessary for public convenience, and also to prevent their overcharging, &c., &c., &c.

I believe a Company could be established if the Government would guarantee interest of 5 per cent. upon the expenditure for fifteen or twenty years after the water was brought to Sydney. It may be said, may not the Government as well do it themselves as place it in the hands of the city authorities? To this I reply, No; for, in either of those cases the Government liabilities would never cease; and if in the hands of a Company the guarantee would be only nominal, for I see by the Report from the City Council, which was laid upon the Table of both Houses of Parliament on the 9th day of March, 1869, that the receipts for water for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1868, amounted to £16,817 14s. 1d.; or at the rate of £33,635 8s. 2d. a year. If the management was in the hands of the Government this revenue would be all expended in management and working expenses; but if in the hands of a Company, whose interest it would be to lay the water on to every house, both in the city and suburban Municipalities, and encourage manufactories, by which the water receipts would be increased in a few years to twice or thrice their present amount—the Company could pay the interest, reduce the rate, and have a good dividend.

As this letter has run to a greater length than I intended I will now conclude, and, with your kind permission, may return to the subject at some future period.

I am, &c.,
JOHN LUCAS.

[Five plans.]

[Enclosure

[Enclosure No. 3.]

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

(Plan of W. P. Wilshire, Esq.)

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

No. 225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 25 May, 1874.

The very unsatisfactory quality of the water supplied to Sydney from the Water Reserve, which has been shown to be on the most indisputable evidence of reliable scientific persons, as well as that of others who have investigated the subject, to be impure and unfit for consumption, and inferior to that supplied to London, has demonstrated the desirableness, if not the absolute necessity, of seeking another source of supply to meet the immediate requirements of the city of Sydney and suburbs, independently of that under contemplation to be derived from a river source, which cannot possibly be carried out to completion for many years to come; and a present supply is the more imperative by reason of the Botany water becoming progressively worse, from accumulations of impurities surrounding and flowing into it, and no prospect whatever existing as to any sufficient means of purification being available.

Having therefore in view the deplorable contingencies that must inevitably result from the use of contaminated water affecting the health of the inhabitants, I venture to submit, for the consideration of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, a probable means of affording a sufficient and speedy supply of pure water at small cost, by recourse to Artesian wells. It is known that one of the London Companies is chiefly or wholly dependent for its supplies from such sources, and I believe several large manufacturers in London have private wells of this description to supply their requirements. In Paris also the Artesian wells afford large supplies of water, and in certain other parts of France they have been sunk to a depth of about 820 to 830 feet, in which the expenses, including everything, were only from £600 to £1,000, and at other places in that country, as shown by the table hereinafter embraced.

At London and Paris the first 1,000 feet is calculated to cost less than £3,000, and at Doncherry not much over £2,000. Of the Artesian wells in Essex, eight of them vary in depth from only 70 feet to 450 feet. In England, the expense is only 5s. for the first 10 feet—50s. for 40 feet—105s. for 60 feet—£13 15s. for 100 feet, and so on in proportion. In France, the following table will show the cost, viz.:—

	Feet	£
Grenelle.....	1,798	14,500
Calais.....	1,138	3,560
Doncherry.....	1,215	3,045
St. Fargeau.....	666	1,216
Lille.....	592	320
Crosne.....	333	190
Bron.....	240	200
Ardres.....	155	64
Clarge.....	108	78
Chaville.....	65	15

The Kent Waterworks, under the direction of one of the London Companies, have been dependent for their supplies from Artesian wells since the year 1699.

In 1838, the total supply obtained from the chalk near London, is stated by Sir Charles Lyell in his work ("Principles of Geology, &c.") to have been estimated at 6,000,000 of gallons per day; and in 1851 at nearly double that amount.

The discharge of water from the borings at Grenelle (before referred to), from a depth of 1,800 feet, was at the rate of half a million gallons every twenty-four hours. The cost was greatly augmented by various difficulties and obstacles that had to be surmounted.

Between Cairo and Suez, borings which passed through alternations of sand, clay, and silicious rock, yielded water at depths between 56 feet and 300 feet.

Successful borings have been executed in the Sahara of the province of Constantine and elsewhere at that place with similar success, as reported officially by the Algerian Government. The first attempt, after a few weeks' labour, produced a constant stream yielding 4,010 quarts per minute, or upwards of 1,448,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

At Calcutta also Artesian wells have been introduced with successful results.

It is to be observed that the strata round the French capital are all of the tertiary class, and that the borings appear to have penetrated below the chalk where the strata possessed the necessary conditions for producing Artesian springs, viz., successive layers of clay and gravel or of pervious and impervious beds.

The danger of contamination of the water of Artesian wells is inappreciable from the smallness of their diameter, being only from 3 to 4 inches, and experiments in the vicinity of Sydney would probably disclose enormous supplies sufficient for the requirements of all the inhabitants of the city and suburbs, whereby great outlay on other works might be found unnecessary and a large saving effected, to say nothing of the intervening years that the community would be rescued from drinking water from a source that has wholly failed to supply it of the necessary purity to ensure health. A few months or even weeks would demonstrate, at an insignificant expense, the value or otherwise of experiments in boring Artesian wells.

I am aware that the geological formation of any given locality is of primary consideration in all that relates to the success or failure of Artesian wells, and that a large portion of those in England and France are driven through the chalk deposits. But the only exceptional formation, so far as I can find by reference to authentic scientific sources of information, are of the primary class, embracing granite, gneiss, mountain limestone, and basalt, which does not apply to the sandstone formation of Sydney, which in the absence of any proof to the contrary might be reasonably expected to yield water abundantly, if the experiments were faithfully carried out to a sufficient depth, under competent direction, by persons having no personal prospective interests in the construction of more elaborate and costly works.

Having thus, as concisely as possible, given all the data I could collect from such authorities as Sir Charles Lyell, Chambers's Encyclopedia, and Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c., I trust that the subject of this letter may meet with such favourable consideration of the Honorable the Chief Secretary as he may deem it entitled to, as well from its own intrinsic value as from the statements preceding, derived from

references to indubitable evidence, showing the urgency that exists for recourse to some speedy and effectual means for obtaining an improved and healthful supply of pure water before the community may be stricken with those pestilential and fatal diseases that have decimated other populations, and that have been proved to be the certain result of a continuance of the consumption of similarly contaminated water as that now delivered from the Botany Waterworks.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

P.S.—I take leave to append a table for convenience of reference, compiled from the foregoing statements, and giving the authority for each respectively.—W. P. WILSHIRE.

TABLE showing various borings of Artesian wells, with their results, in different Countries.

In what Country or Locality.	Geological formation.	Depth in feet.	At what cost.	Quantity produced in gallons per day.	Authorities.	General Remarks.
England—Kent Waterworks	Through chalk deposit	Not stated	Generally the first 1,000 ft. at less than £3,000	6 millions in year 1838; 12 millions in year 1851.	Sir Charles Lyell	It is stated in Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c., that the so-called primary formations are seldom favourable to the construction of Artesian wells, comprising terraces of granite, gneiss, mica-schist, basalt, and basalt.
„ Essex	Not stated	70 to 450 ft.	Not stated	Not stated	„	
France—Paris	Through chalk deposit—strata all of the Tertiary class.	Not stated	The same as above stated (in England)	„	Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.	
„ (Various localities)	Not stated	220 to 280 ft.	£200 to £1,000	„	Same	
„ Rouen (contracted for.)	Through lower Cretaceous and Cretaceous series.	1,030	1,600	„	„	
„ Oronelle	Striking (at 1,800 feet) the Chalk series, or upper greensand. The Tertiary and Cretaceous strata encountered.	1,800 ft.	14,500	500,000 in 24 hours.	Sir Charles Lyell	
„ Calais	Not stated	1,138 ft.	3,520	Not stated	Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.	
„ Donletery	„	1,215 ft.	3,045	„	Same	
„ St. Fargeau	„	606 ft.	1,216	„	„	
„ Lille	„	302 ft.	320	„	„	
„ Crouse	„	333 ft.	100	„	„	
„ Bron	„	246 ft.	200	„	„	
„ Ardes	„	155 ft.	64	„	„	
„ Cherge	„	108 ft.	78	„	„	
„ Chauville	„	65 ft.	16	„	„	
Cairo and Suez (between)	Borings passed through clay and silicious rock.	50 to 500 ft.	Not stated	„	Sir Charles Lyell	
Algeria—The Sahara of the Province of Constantine and several other places.	Not stated	Depth not stated; first borings after a few weeks' labour, produced water 481 ft.	„	1,443,000 gals. in 24 hours.	Chamber's Encyclopædia, as reported officially by Algerian Government.	
Calcutta—At Fort William, and at other places.	„	„	„	Not stated	„	

Sydney, 25th May, 1874.

W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 3 June, 1874.

Having given some further attention to the subject of my letter of the 25th ultimo, I beg to express a wish to add, for the further consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, such supplementary matter as may appear necessary to present in as complete form as possible the question of obtaining a supply of water by Artesian borings in the vicinity of Sydney.

I accordingly take leave to submit that the experiments already made within the Water Reserve afford evidence that the alluvium is not only of considerable depth, but also that it embraces vast quantities of subterranean water which can only be obtained by boring. There can be little doubt that similar borings might be successfully prosecuted outside the Water Reserve and throughout the low lands flanking the north side of Botany Bay, and extending over a large area in a north-westerly direction, where borings might be made to considerable depths without encountering the sandstone substratum, and therefore at small cost. The water obtained from subterranean sources would be perfectly free from contamination, unlike that derived from the surface, which is now being supplied to Sydney, and would probably yield at least a sufficiency pending the construction and completion of other works.

As the process herein indicated appears to be the only available mode of obtaining a present and speedy supply of pure water to meet the pressing requirements of the inhabitants, I trust I may be excused for venturing to submit it for consideration, which under other circumstances than the urgent nature of the subject would be presumptuous and uncalled for.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 19 June, 1874.

In reference to my letters of 25th May and 3rd June respectively, on the subject of Water Supply to Sydney, wherein I advocated a recourse to Artesian wells—meaning in those localities where subterranean water could be reached by boring, but which process is altogether inapplicable where the water-bearing sand is from the surface downwards, as at the Botany Reserve, I now take leave to state, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that I have perfected an invention of an artificial well on the principle of the ordinary Artesian well—the most famous of which in the world being that at Passy, in France, which produced 5,582,000 gallons per day, from a depth of 1,923 feet.

The

The conditions presented in the water-bearing sand at Botany are exceptional, and required new appliances to meet them. According to an authentic computation the sand is stated to contain, for every foot in depth, 3,233,800 gallons of water, or 50 feet in depth 161,690,000 gallons, the depth at the same time varying from 50 feet to a yet unascertained depth. The well I have designed is to meet the conditions of the Botany watershed, and is calculated, on an ascertained basis, to discharge 5,000,000 of gallons per twenty-four hours, and thus meet all the present demands of Sydney. A second well would give an equal supply to meet future demands, and as the water will be drawn from a depth not less than 50 feet, and never before utilized, it will be perfectly pure—unlike the surface water—and is altogether irrespective of the Water Commissioners' Report, which embraced only surface water.

The importance of this discovery is of such magnitude in its bearing on the health of the inhabitants on the one hand, and in the financial aspect on the other, that I have lost no time in announcing it. The plans and description of the invention I will take leave to forward in a few days, for the further information of the Chief Secretary. The cost would be only £1,500.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 22 June, 1874.

Referring to my letter of 19th instant, stating that I had invented a new description of well on the Artesian principle, adapted to the peculiar sand bed of the Botany Reserve, and capable of discharging 5,000,000 of gallons of water per day, of perfectly pure character, drawn from the sand at considerable depth, I now take leave to forward plans of the same, having explanations on the face thereof, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. If they shall be deemed worthy of being submitted for the opinion and report of gentlemen conversant with geology and the mechanical arts, and thereby competent to form a correct judgment on the invention, it will expressly meet my views, and I shall be at all times prepared to give any further explanation required. I wish to add, that I have in view that the water will rise in the well to the surface by the law of gravitation as first descending from a higher source. This has been shown to take place at the Botany engine-house, where the water in a tube rose 3 feet 2 inches above that surrounding it, as stated in the Report of the City Surveyor to City Council, of date 18th September, 1871.*

*Appendix K,
L. M.

In submitting the plans, I confide my interests in the invention to the high sense of justice by which the acts of the Ministry are governed; and although I do not wish to embarrass the subject by stipulations for compensation, I nevertheless look forward to a commensurate remuneration in the event of the apparatus fulfilling the purpose for which it was designed.

I find that the quantity of water in the sand is much greater than I before stated, which is that only of the area feeding the tunnel. The whole body of the sand, as reported 26th October, 1872, to the City Council, contains 30,274 millions of gallons hitherto found to have been inaccessible. It will therefore appear that there is no precedent for obtaining water in the manner I have devised throughout the habitable globe—the only analogy being presented in Artesian wells.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 11 July, 1874.

I beg to forward herewith a tracing† of the artificial Artesian well that I have designed for the purpose of supplying Sydney with pure water, drawn from a depth of 80 feet from the Botany watershed, as before reported by me for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. †Appendix H.

As the tracing is a corrected and perfect drawing of the design, I wish it to be substituted for the sketches before forwarded, and request the favour of an acknowledgment of receipt thereof at your convenience.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 20 July, 1874.

As the cost to be encountered for the water supply to Sydney must necessarily engage the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I take leave to furnish for consideration a comparative statement of the cost of the Nepean scheme proposed by the Water Commission, and the method I had the honor to suggest as being a far more economical scheme, not only because it can be speedily accomplished, but also that the distance would be only about 2 miles, and the cost not reaching to a hundredth part of the former.

		Nepean Scheme —	
Estimated cost	...	£790,000	
To which may be added, to meet the advanced price of iron, together with the undervaluation of the estimate	...	210,000	
Total outlay, say	...	£1,000,000	
Dr.—Yearly account of same—			
Interest on £1,000,000, at 5 per cent.	...	50,000	
Working expenses	...	10,000	
Total of yearly outlay	...	£60,000	
Cr.—			
Water rates—Sydney and Suburbs	...	£38,000	
„ being increase for supply on the route...	...	12,000	
Total receipts	...	50,000	
Balance deficiency per year	...	£10,000	

Newly

Newly invented Well Scheme :—

<i>Dr.</i> —			
Estimated cost of well and sinking	...	...	£3,000
Sponge, gravel, &c., say	...	...	500
Incidental	...	...	500
Pumping engine, 75 horse-power	...	...	3,000
Building for the same	...	...	3,000
			£10,000
<i>Dr.</i> —Yearly account of Well Scheme—			
Interest on £10,000, at 5 per cent.	...	...	500
Working expenses reduced	...	...	8,500
			£9,000
<i>Cr.</i> —			
Water rates	...	...	£38,000
Rental of Botany engine and 2,000 acres of land—no larger required	...	...	3,000
Additional water rates for Municipalities not yet provided	...	...	3,000
			£44,000
Total revenue available per annum	...	...	£35,000

To which may be added the saving of the deficiency on the Nepean scheme of £10,000 per year, being equal to £45,000 per annum in favour of the well, and in original cost a sum of £990,000 saving to the Colonial Treasurer.

See report here with

I herewith beg to append a report of the City Engineer of 24th October, 1872, showing how far experiments have been conducted by him with a small cylindrical well, the results of which afford indisputable evidence of the practicability of my scheme by a large well, which is a vast improvement on that employed by that gentleman, the construction of which bears such a strong analogy to the filters in common use (with the exception that the filtration of my well is *pure water drawn from sand* and not merely *impurities separated from water* as in the small filters). That the novelty of the invention is more in its applicability to a new object than involving any new principle, and so far affording proof in itself of its absolute usefulness and value.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

[Appendix.]

City Engineer's Third Report to the Municipal Council of Sydney on Capabilities of the Botany Watershed, and Extension of present Water Supply, &c.

Gentlemen,

City Engineer's Office, 24 October, 1872.

I have the honor again to report on the progress made with the additional works now in the course of construction for the purpose of impounding more water, as well as on the further investigations made in ascertaining the capabilities of the watershed from which the city is supplied.

DAM No. 2.

In my report of the 8th of June last, I mentioned that No. 1 dam was reconstructed; since then No. 2 dam has also been completed, a small portion only of the flank embankment remaining still to be done.

LACHLAN DAM.

Good progress is being made with the Lachlan embankment parallel with the Bundwick Road; about three-quarters of the work being now completed, and, as there are about eighty men constantly employed, I consider that in about six weeks it will be in a sufficiently advanced state to commence storing water. This embankment is over half a mile in length (45 chains), and the quantity of water that will be impounded in the reservoir itself, when full, I estimate at 45 million gallons.

ENGINE POND RESERVOIR, BOTANY.

At present this reservoir is only able to retain about 24 million gallons, a capacity totally inadequate to impound anything like the quantity of water which at times is discharged into it, and which has hitherto been lost in consequence. It is proposed to increase the capacity of this reservoir by raising the level 6 feet 6 inches higher, which will have the effect of giving a very much greater depth as well as increasing the superficial area to about 60 acres. The quantity of water it will then be able to contain I estimate at about 80 million gallons.

The sea embankment of this reservoir has been ascertained to be anything but watertight, as a great quantity of water is found to escape into the bay. With the view of remedying this I have had borings taken along the centre of its entire length as well as along the site of the proposed extension of embankment; the result of these shows that in no instance has the puddle been carried down to the bed clay, which exists here at depths varying from 10 to 33 feet from the surface. I estimate this entire work will cost (including the purchase of 5 acres of land for the diversion of the Blackwater Creek) about £7,000. Of all the reservoirs this is the only one, being the lowest and nearest the sea, that is necessary to be perfectly watertight, as all the water that escapes through the others can be arrested here. I am now much pleased to say the Council have approved of these works, and they will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

To sum up the aggregate of the additional impounding capacity of all these reservoirs we have :—

	Million gallons.
No. 1 storing capacity, when full	30
No. 2 ditto ditto	32
Lachlan Reservoir ditto	45
Increase to Engine Pond Reservoir ditto	56
	163

This is independent of what will be thrown back into the sand and stored there above and around Nos. 1, 2, and Lachlan reservoirs, equal to the height that the water stands at in the reservoirs. I have estimated this quantity to be about 150 million gallons, so that the total storing capabilities of all these new works will amount to about 313 million gallons, or about ten weeks' supply at our present rate of consumption.

EXTENSION

EXTENSION OF SURVEY.

Since the loss of the field books, and plan of portion of the survey of the Botany watershed, a contract has been entered into with Mr. Hancock for its completion. The survey is now being rapidly proceeded with, the greater part of the triangulation is done, and I am in hopes that the work will be completed and handed over within the contract time.

TEXT BORINGS.

Since my last report five additional borings have been put down, and the average gives a depth of over 80 feet of pure sand from the surface; they are as follows:—

DEPTH OF SAND AT EACH BORING.

No. 1.	75'	0"	on clay and sand.
2.	96	6	still on sand.
3.	59	0	on clay.
4.	104	6	ditto.
5.	73	0	on rock.
6.	92	0	on clay.
7.	47	6	on rock.
8.	54	0	on rock; here water rose through the tube 18 inches above surface of ground.
9.	123	0	on clay.
10.	95	0	ditto.
11.	75	0	ditto.
12.	97	9	ditto.
13.	43	9	on rock.
14.	89	0	ditto.

Average depth of sand equals 80.36 feet, result of fourteen borings distributed over the area of the watershed.

These figures fully confirm my former calculations, and prove beyond a doubt the immense natural reservoir here revealed. All these borings were taken at spots where the water was standing at the surface of ground, thus proving that this immense body of sand 5,560 acres in extent, and averaging 80 feet in depth, is charged entirely with water of the very purest description. Thus (basing my calculations on the experiments recently made by me, which showed that the sand contains one-third of its own bulk of water), and assuming that only one-fourth of this is available, I find that we have the enormous quantity of 30,274 million gallons of water that has never yet been touched, which we can always draw from when required, and within reach, I may say, of our very doors. This, as I have shown before, is quite independent of our present supply, which comes entirely from the surface, and from the sand hills which rise above the inclined plane; and is partially stored in the several reservoirs. As shown in my former report the average yearly rainfall is 6,237 million gallons; this added to that contained in the sand basin (viz., 30,274 millions) gives 36,511 million gallons, or over 19 years supply at the present rate of consumption of 5,000,000 per day, even if no rain should fall during that time; but as I have just stated, the average yearly rainfall is 6,237 million gallons on this catchment area (being one-third more than the greatest quantity recommended by the Water Commission) which would be replenished yearly, so that we have always this vast store of water to fall back on, in the emergency of any lasting or severe drought; and I maintain that our watershed of 5,560 acres of sand, 80 feet deep, a fourth of which is water, or 5,560 acres of water, 20 feet deep, will always be amply sufficient for any future requirements if proper means be adopted to utilize it.

As it has been incontrovertibly proved that there is this large supply of subterranean water obtainable from the sand, I would now advert to the quality, temperature, &c., of the same. By the last mail from England I received from the celebrated hydraulic engineer, S. C. Homersham, Esq., C.E., reports and pamphlets, &c., of the most valuable kind, all bearing on this question. In England and on the Continent subterranean water is now being gradually introduced where practicable for the supply of large towns, in lieu of river and surface water. Mr. Homersham, in his letter to me, states:—"River or flood water impounded in reservoirs always proves to be more or less contaminated with decayed vegetable matter, derived from fallen leaves and blossoms, as well as with other more deleterious impurities—such as the growth and decay of conifers in the water, the exuvie of animals and fish, all of which get dissolved in the water or mixed with it, and afford nourishment to numerous vegetable and animal organisms, the spores and ova of which are conveyed into the water by the air, or washed into it by floods, &c. In this country a careful microscopical examination of river water shows such water to be pervaded by numerous minute living vegetable and animal organisms and fungi, with germs and ova, all more or less detrimental to the health of those who drink such water. These impurities more especially abound in warm seasons of the year, when the normal temperature of such water in this country is about 70° Fahr. In New South Wales, where the temperature of river and surface water is 80° to 85° Fahr. in summer, or 10° to 15° higher than here, decomposing organic matter, and these classes of impurities, cannot fail to be more abundant, and more detrimental to health. Now careful examination proves that in its normal condition subterranean spring water is entirely free from all such impurities."

If we analyze the returns that appeared in the *Herald* of the 14th instant, of the annual rates of mortality in the United Kingdom and Sydney, we find that in all the cities and towns where the mortality is greatest the water is obtained from river or flood water impounded in reservoirs—such as Dublin 34.9, Glasgow 33.5, Liverpool 37.0, for every 1,000 of population, &c.; but in Portsmouth (which is supplied entirely by spring water obtained from wells) the mortality is only 19.8—the lowest in the entire list—thus proving beyond doubt that water obtained from wells is much more wholesome than surface water. Compare Sydney and suburbs with these, and we find the mortality of Sydney to be 21.9, and suburbs 14.0. The water now supplied to Sydney and part of the suburbs is of the purest description, being filtered rain-water, springing from the bases of the various sand-hills throughout the Lachlan and Botany watersheds, and from this wholesome water being supplied to the inhabitants may mainly be attributed the health of the city and suburbs, as compared with the English cities and towns; and we may safely assume the quality of the water has something to do with the rate of mortality. It would therefore be in my opinion most unwise to seek for another source of supply when our present can be developed and augmented sufficiently for our requirements. I may here cite some of the principal towns in England that are supplied by wells—Winchester, Arundel, Brighton, Dover, Deal and Walsmer, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Gravesend, St. Albans, Hull, Portsmouth, Plumstead, Woolwich, Charlton, Blackheath, and Walford.

Last year the Corporation of Edinburgh promoted a Bill in Parliament to supply that city with water by gravity from *Lock St. Mary*. The Bill, after great investigation, was thrown out in the Lords, for, though the water was very soft (indeed almost as soft and free from mineral matter as distilled water), yet the microscope showed that it contained numerous living organisms, both vegetable, animal, and fungi, such as undoubtedly proved the water to be unwholesome for drinking and domestic use.

I have dwelt thus long on this most important subject, with the object of showing the incalculable value it will be to the inhabitants of Sydney and suburbs for them to obtain a sufficient supply of the most wholesome and purest water, delivered at a temperature of 63° Fahr. the entire year through, at a moderate cost, not greater than the present rate, and this object can be achieved by drawing the filtered water from the sand by means of wells, and pumping into receiving reservoirs for delivery.

If we compare this scheme with that proposed by the Commissioners, where we find it is intended bringing the surface and flood waters a distance of 68 miles, principally running in open streams or conduits, and impounded in large reservoirs, with all the impurities of living organisms, both vegetable and animal, and fungi, which must be developed to a very great degree in this warm climate—with the water delivered to the inhabitants in the summer at a temperature of not less than from 80° to 85° Fahr., in addition to the immensely increased cost to the householders and consumers, to say nothing of the probable great increase of mortality which would most likely arise by using such water—if, I repeat, we compare the two schemes, I have little hesitation in saying that the extension of our present magnificent conserving basin will be that which will be pronounced to be the most advisable and economical of the two.

TUBE WELL.

During the very dry weather which continued for so many months during this year, and when the surface water began to show symptoms of not being able to keep up the requisite supply, I thought it advisable to try and supplement it by pumping water from the experimental tube well at the Lachlan, and allow it to flow down to Botany. Before starting the pump,

pump, I found on sounding that at the bottom of the well, which was 71 feet 4 inches deep, and resting on the sand which stood in the well 15 feet from bottom of cylinder, there was a deposit of very tenacious fine pulverized clay, about 3 inches in thickness. This deposit was caused from the sediment in the water which came from the stratum of clay which was within a few inches of the bottom of cylinder. I regret much that I had not this clay deposit taken out before I commenced pumping, for I feel assured in that case the test of the yield of water would have been very different; however, the principle is proved beyond a doubt, that water can be pumped in immense quantities from the deep sand beds, as will hereinafter appear. The pump in the test well was started on the 23rd September, just five months from the last of the former experiments, which showed a yield of 88 gallons per minute, or 126,720 gallons per twenty-four hours: this was tested over and over again, and gave the same result. On the last occasion, however, the yield was very much less, but this was easily accounted for from the fact of the length of time (five months) for the sediment to form into a hard crust of clay on the surface of sand, which prevented the water from percolating through it; and also as the cylinder itself had settled down into or within a few inches of the bed of clay. *The yield of water by the last trial under these very unfavourable circumstances was 48 gallons per minute on starting, but on continuous pumping night and day, which was done from 23rd September to 5th October, the yield increased to 51 gallons per minute.* If the wet weather had not set in, and the water from the pump no longer likely to be required, it had been my intention to have taken out the main pump and lowered once more the sand pump to clear away the clay sediment. *Even this yield of 51 gallons per minute, or 72,888 per day, must be taken as a very satisfactory result as the yield desirable from a tube well of only 4' 4 1/2" in diameter.* If I had been enabled to have retained the bottom of the tube in the pure sand, and not to have allowed it to approach the clay, I will venture to say the yield would have been at the very least four times greater. It was most unfortunate sinking the well where we did, as we came on the outside of the spur of the clay bed which runs out here, and which has been clearly defined by the borings that have been taken since. My object also in sinking where I did was to be close to the engine to facilitate our sinking and pumping. As these experiments are the first of the kind that have ever been made in any part of the world, and there being no previous experience to guide us, we must necessarily expect to meet with difficulties and disappointments at the outset, and it is only by persevering that we can hope to gain the knowledge necessary to overcome them when they occur. I can now say with confidence that we have gained that experience which will enable us to proceed with the construction of cylindrical wells that will yield large quantities of water. I now, by experience, have found that after the cylinder is sunk to a certain depth, and the sand cleared to the bottom, if the water be lowered in the well the sand rises proportionally, provided the cylinder is prevented sinking; therefore, after the cylinder has been sunk to the proper depth, and before the water is pumped out, sand should be filled in, proportionately high to the depth of the cylinder, as it is incumbent on us to arrest the bottom in pure sand and not allow it to touch the clay on any account, otherwise we do not get the requisite quantity of water. Other means should be adopted in addition at the surface of ground to prevent the cylinder sinking too far. *The yield of water from sand is, however, sufficiently known to give us the greatest confidence in our proceedings.* As an instance, Mr. Robert Stevenson, in his report in 1840 to the London and Westminster Water Company states—"In the county of Durham two shafts within a few yards of one another are now in process of being sunk for the purpose of a coal pit. They have encountered a *stratum of sand* lying between the magnesian limestone and the coal formation, abounding with water to an extraordinary degree. For some months past, and up to the present moment, more than 10,000 gallons per minute, or 14,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, have been pumped from the *stratum of sand* crossing these two shafts."

Mr. Homersham, in his communication to me by this mail, states—"He had a well sunk during the year 1865, in the parish of Cheddington, Bucks, for a depth of 116 feet in the gault clay, with a bore-hole 35 feet further, carried through the clay into the lower *Greensand*, and the yield of water from the bore-hole, 4 inches internal diameter, was 160 gallons per minute, or about 230,000 gallons per twenty-four hours." Some wells sunk, geologically speaking, in a similar "sand formation," yield from one to one and a half million gallons per day.

It being satisfactorily proved that an immense body of water does exist in the sand basin of the Luchlan and Botany Swamps, of the purest and most wholesome quality, I will now proceed to describe how it may be obtained. I would propose to sink four cylindrical wells, on the south side of the Radwick Road, at different levels, and sufficient distances apart to enable them to be connected by siphons to a large receiving one at the lowest level, which I propose should be situated close to where the stream crosses the Bunnerong Road, under Constitution Hill, and here I would propose to erect engines and pumping machinery, and pump the water from here to the high level reservoir at Paddington, and also to another reservoir proposed to be built at Woollahra. In making my estimate of the number of wells requisite to yield sufficient water to supply the high levels of the city, I have taken 5.86 gallons to the square foot per minute as the yield from a well when the bottom of cylinder is in sand and over 80 feet in depth—that having been the ascertained quantity after many trials.

The cylinders I propose to have of wrought-iron, being so much lighter than cast-iron, each 15 feet in diameter, and sunk to such depths as the nature of the ground will permit. These four should yield on the above basis 1,000 gallons per minute each, which would give in twelve working hours 2,880,000 gallons, or in twenty-four hours 5,760,000 gallons, or just five times the quantity now being delivered to the high-level reservoir. These would all discharge into one large receiving well for pumping from (say) 30 feet diameter and 40 feet deep, with bottom. I would propose to erect four engines, seventy-five horse power each, with adequate pumps, &c., and to construct and lay from thence a 30-inch wrought-iron main to connect with the Paddington High-level Reservoir, and connect the Paddington with the Woollahra Reservoir by means of a 20-inch main. These works are subject to great enlargement at any future time when the requirements of the city demand it.

The following is my estimate for the proposed additional works by the erection of pumping engines and wells for a high-level service:—

Four cylindrical wells, 15 feet diameter, 80 feet deep each, including cost of sinking, at £2,000 each	£8,000	0	0
One large receiving well, 30 feet diameter and 40 feet deep	2,000	0	0
Connecting siphon pipes from wells, with locks, &c.	3,000	0	0
Three 75-h.p. engines, including boilers, at £400	9,000	0	0
One 75-h.p. spare engine, do.	3,000	0	0
Engine and boiler house, chimney, &c.	6,000	0	0
600 tons wrought-iron 30-inch main from engines to Paddington	21,000	0	0
160 tons wrought-iron 20-inch main from Paddington to new reservoir at Woollahra	5,800	0	0
Paddington Reservoir to be increased to double the capacity	5,000	0	0
New Reservoir, Woollahra, to contain 5 million gallons	9,500	0	0
Locks, stopcock, valves, &c.	3,000	0	0
12-inch main from Paddington Reservoir to Crown-street Reservoir	3,100	0	0
Purchase of land, say	1,000	0	0
Contingencies 10 per cent.	6,800	0	0
	£86,200	0	0
Reticulation of mains through Paddington and Woollahra, &c., say 11 miles	16,800	0	0
Total	£103,000	0	0

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

By a return just received the number of taxable houses is—

Paddington is 939, say (rooms)	5,634
Woollahra is 755, say (rooms)	5,264
	10,920

Say 11,000 rooms from high-level service, at 5s.	£2,750	0	0
Estimated number of rooms in Camperdown, Darlingtown, Waterloo, Alexandria, &c., &c., 11,000, at 5s.	2,750	0	0
Total	£5,500	0	0

The

Say £3,000 for a well of 20 feet diameter.

The working expenses, however, would amount to about much the same, but the revenue would be increasing yearly with the same expenditure, as instance *the present revenue derivable from the Water Rate.*

Total receipts on account of the <i>Water Fund</i> for the year 1871	£33,357	0	0
Annual cost of pumping, including wages of Botany staff, animals, general repairs, stores, &c., and cost of reticulation through the city, with office expenses, &c.	12,000	0	0
Total net revenue, exclusive of interest on capital	£21,357	0	0

Year 1874	£38,000
Can be reduced to	8,000
	£30,000

By the Water Act, the Corporation are empowered still to raise additional capital to the amount of £46,500.

At present the average daily supply delivered to the Paddington or High-level Reservoir, 1,140,000 gallons; and if the Botany engines be relieved of this duty (which is equivalent to about 2,122,000 gallons delivered to the Low-level Reservoir) we have this additional quantity which can be made available for the low-lying parts of the city and suburbs, as well as relieving altogether the Botany engines from the great strain of pumping to the high-level—the advantages of which I need not comment upon.

In other words we should calculate at present, in extreme cases, on pumping to the High-level Reservoir weekly 10 million gallons, and to the Low-level Reservoir 24½ millions. But if we pumped entirely to the *low-level*, using the same power and for the same time, the quantity delivered would be 39½ million gallons, or 15 millions per week more than at present.

The advantages that would be derived by the execution of this scheme would be the supplying entirely the two high service reservoirs from the wells, sufficient for the present supply to the city, in addition to what would be required for Paddington and Woolahbra; also the further extension of the low service mains to Camperdown, Darlington, Waterloo, Alexandria, &c.; the great relief to the engines at Botany in not having to pump to the High-level reservoir; and by laying a main (included in my estimate) from the Paddington to the Crown-street Reservoir, we could on an emergency supply the latter from the wells in case of any accident happening to the Botany engines, and *vice versa*, so that we would always have two sources of supply instead of *one* as at present.

Whilst reviewing the entire water scheme, I would wish to summarize the several alterations and additions that have been and are being carried out by me. Commencing with the watershed that supplies the tunnel, otherwise "Busby's Bore," we have been during the last few months steadily constructing small dams across the several creeks and drains throughout the Lachlan Swamp, with the object of conserving the water as much as possible by throwing it back into the sand-hills and flats, and also with the view of restoring the swamp as nearly as possible to its original state. Some of these dams are of considerable size, and have answered my expectation in every respect. The one we are at present engaged on is about 4 chains in length and 20 feet in height, and will be furnished with a 9-inch outlet pipe with lock, &c. This dam will be capable of retaining a great quantity of water, which it will back up for some half-mile in length.

Since the tunnel was cleared out and brought again into operation, it has been working most satisfactorily, the low portions of the city having been *entirely* supplied by it ever since, the quantity of water it has delivered being fully 1,000,000 gallons daily by gravitation.

The next work is the Lachlan Reservoir (in progress) which is estimated to contain 45 million gallons; the Dams Nos. 1 and 2, estimated to contain together 62 millions; and the enlargement of the Engine Pond Reservoir, which will add about 56 million gallons to its present capacity.

With all these additional means of storing and supplying the water, the extension of the mains and services throughout the city and suburbs is still keeping pace with it, and the great responsibility of augmenting our present supply still remains.

The Botany engines cannot do much more than they are now performing; and indeed it would be highly injudicious to increase their work; therefore it is most essential that an additional supply should be obtained, and the *only one that could be immediately carried out* is the plan that I have suggested, which can be at once proceeded with.

Any other scheme would take years and years to construct, at an immense cost—fully ten times greater than will be that of the one I propose—and must necessarily supply (as I have endeavoured to show in the course of this report) water of a much less wholesome description than that which can be procured from the "sand basin" of our present watershed.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS BELL,
City Engineer.

Applicable also to the scheme of the improved single well, which would cost less than a hundredth of the Nepean scheme.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Sydney, 26 August, 1874.

In once more recurring to the subject of my former letters suggesting Artesian wells as a means of water supply for Sydney, it will be seen that I have regarded it as subsidiary towards the introduction of the subject of artificial wells to supply the place of the former, as being more effective, economical, constructed with greater facility, and especially adapted to sand beds where the former cannot be sunk, and therefore inapplicable to the locality where the water has been proved to exist in inexhaustible abundance.

Before proceeding further it will be desirable to supply extracts from the second leading article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 27th July ultimo, discussing in choice and forcible language, the propositions of some of the foremost engineers to not only construct works not hitherto contemplated, but also, by the aid of Artesian borings in the strata below the beds of ancient waters, to again draw those waters to the surface, to be once more utilized and thereby convert deserts and uninhabitable territories into fertile plains where enterprise and commerce may found new cities and organize all the appliances of modern civilization. These extracts cannot fail to be read with deep interest, and are as follow, viz. :—

In compliance with the demands of the times uttered or unexpressed, our engineers are attacking all sorts of problems. Some resemble the labours that were ordained to prove the virtues of the Greek heroes. We hear of the proposal to make the river Nile of service to a far greater tract of country than it now irrigates, by raising its bed, and giving it an artificial stone channel throughout the greatest part of its length. That is a question of money, but it would have been differently classed before the construction of the Suez Canal. The same may be said of M. Lesseps' subsequent schemes for facilitating the intercourse of nations. And now that the French engineers, who have acquired experience in the neighbourhood of the great desert of Sahara, and propose to bring it into cultivation, the engineers of America bethink them that a similar desert exists in and about the dried basin of the Colorado River, where a similar feat might be performed. Investigation into the character of the Sahara shows it to be the bed of a fresh-water lake into which the rains of heaven ceased to flow when the highlands surrounding were depressed and the relative levels changed. Some of the streams that once supplied it go direct to the ocean. They propose that the empty basin should be refilled—not from any river source, but from below; that in place of a blazing furnace there be substituted an inland sea, to temper the air, and make all that symbol of desolation the theatre of the loves of men. The difficulties from evaporation are acknowledged, but the enterprise is said to be possible.

The concluding paragraph of the same article suggests the practicability of ameliorating the climatic heat of the central territories of Australia, and reclaiming the low-lying soil by similar means as those employed at the Sahara, viz. :—

Some engineers would prefer to attempt to create a fresh-water lake by tapping the fountains in the strata below, in the course from the highlands to the sea. Artesian wells are the means proposed in the two cases mentioned—the Sahara and Colorado deserts—and perhaps they might be equally applicable to ours. These wells would produce precisely the effect of the forest-tree, which they much resemble. Drawing up the water by its roots, the tree dispenses it through its leaves, and softens the aridity of the air. Given the existence of the water sufficiently near the surface of course the plan is feasible, but this is a circumstance on which we possess no information. Artesian wells in some situations have supplied copious streams of water; and long before the dwellers on the fringes of this desert (less enduring than ourselves) determine to transform the scene by damping the central fire, experiment will have proved whether a sheet of water of any magnitude could be created by this means.

The

The following extracts from acknowledged authorities on the subject will illustrate the value of Artesian wells, and form a safe guide for their construction. In Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c., the exceptional geological formations is pointed out in the following passage:—

The so-called primary formations are seldom favourable for the construction of Artesian wells, on account of the compact massiveness of their rocks, and of the rarity of filtering strata overlying retentive ones. It is therefore vain to attempt the formation of an overflowing spring upon the above principles in territories of granite, gneiss, mountain limestone, and basalt. Again, the strata below the chalk possessed the necessary conditions of producing Artesian springs, viz., successive layers of clay and gravel, or of pervious and impervious beds.

From the same authority and several others, a list is given in the table hereinafter referred to of a number of wells sunk through the chalk in London and elsewhere. See table appended.

In the Dictionary of Science, &c., by Brande and Cox, will be found the following passage, viz.:—

Geology, however, can only assure us of what we shall not find under certain circumstances—it can never tell us what we shall find, and therefore until a certain district shall have been made the subject of actual experiment, it is impossible to say whether or not it be possible to secure in it a supply of water by means of Artesian wells.

The conditions (of success) have been found to exist in the great desert of Sahara, and no less than fifty Artesian wells had there been executed up to the month of June, 1860.

The most celebrated recently executed is the one at Passy in the neighbourhood of Paris, fed from the same strata as the one at Grenelle. The Passy well is about 1,923 feet deep, discharging water at the rate of 5,592,000 gallons per day, the diameter of the bottom of the well being 2 feet 4 inches.

Chambers's Encyclopædia also refers to the operations of the French engineers in Algeria, in the following paragraph, viz.:—

In an official report of the Algerian Government for 1856–1857, it is stated that Artesian borings had been executed at the Sahara of the Province of Constantine with remarkable success. The first attempt, after a few weeks labour, produced a constant stream forming a perfect river, and yielded 4,010 quarts per minute.*

If the fifty wells before referred to produced equal quantities of water to that of the first, the whole yield would amount to 72,190,000 gallons per day. The borings appear to have been through the "fissured sandstone and clay of the desert," probably of similar character to the Sydney sandstone.

The operations in the Sahara before referred to have thrown considerable light on the subject of Artesian wells, and show that they can be successfully pierced through sandstone. The chalk deposits of London and Paris afforded facilities for boring down to the water-bearing strata, but they in no other way contribute to the acquisition of the water. Various other countries both in ancient and modern times were and are supplied by Artesian wells. They were in use for a long period in the East and in Italy. Several of ancient date were found in the oasis of Thebes sunk through clay, marl, and limestone to a depth of 380 feet. In the Lybian Desert where rain never falls, a large population were supplied by Artesian wells, and the wells of Solomon in the Plains of Tyre are supposed to be of this description.

It might happen at a future day that the deserts of this Colony may be made habitable by the same means as those employed in Algeria. The water there has been proved to underlie the depressed territories, where the superincumbent sand has to a certain depth become solidified, leaving a redundancy of water-bearing sand beneath, still free to provide water by boring, which, as before suggested, is doubtless the same at certain depths below the sandstone of Sydney, which cannot be pronounced to have become solid without boring into it. I believe this to be the true theory, rather than that of the French engineers in Algeria, who appear to refer the presence of the water in the strata below at that place to physical causes having produced a change in the levels. The solidification of matter is a constant process of nature still in action, and may be found in the diamond, which, according to Sir Isaac Newton, is an "unctuous substance congealed," and there is no better elucidation since his day.†

Having heretofore demonstrated the great value of Artesian wells as a means of water supply in various countries and localities which would have remained uncultivated wastes except for these wells, it is worthy of observation that the water thereof from considerable depths is universally preferred to that of surface water; and taking into consideration the vast deposits embraced within the sands surrounding Sydney for many miles, and the great extent of underground drainage taking its rise in the Appin District at an average elevation of 1,200 feet (as shown by the accompanying map); and this drainage evidently concentrating towards the Botany watershed, which forms the culminating point of the whole—it must form the most desirable and preferential source of supply for the metropolis and surrounding suburbs, and as such cannot be properly disregarded or overlooked, as even in the event of water being brought from a distant source, it would be far less pure than from the sands, and it would be still necessary to obtain a supply from the latter for drinking and culinary purposes.

It is not apparent that the higher classes of the Roman nation ever used the water from the aqueducts for the purposes just before stated, and inquiry will most probably disclose that they still have recourse in the present day as in ancient times to the purer water from wells for drinking, &c. But under any circumstances it may be doubted if they would have encountered an enormous outlay of money, even if they had not had the advantage of slave labour, not only to construct the aqueducts, but also all the other great public works of the country.

The social conditions of the 19th century differ so vastly from those of antiquity, that the governmental systems of the latter afford no precedent for the former, whose populations are surrounded with all the improvements in science and the arts never before existing in the history of the world, and it would be a greatly retrogressive step to discard that which is new, and fall back on old and effete systems, when it can be shown to be better to embrace the new.

Another reason may be justly advanced against the proposition to obtain water from a distance at a large cost—a new means having been devised by Captain Liernur, a Dutch engineer, for disposing of the sewage matter of cities, &c., on the pneumatic principle without water, thereby reducing enormously the supply required of that article, and effecting a corresponding saving. It was calculated before this new invention was known that the additional water supply required for London to remedy the offensiveness of the sewers would require 42,000,000 gallons of water per day, at a cost of £383,250 per year. It had been decided to test Captain Liernur's system in a town in England, and a Company had been formed for that purpose. For Edinburgh, the necessity of a proposed Water Bill has been completely done away with.

This

* Equal to 1,445,000 gallons per day.

† The diamond presents a great variety of form of crystallization, and may have had both a vegetable and animal origin in the carbon of its composition; either the ova of insects or the ova of small reptiles of homogeneous consistency, or vegetable bulbs subjected to the action of sulphuric water or of electric or magnetic currents. The crust often found on diamonds may be accounted for as the film of the egg before crystallization.

This pneumatic process appears to have been introduced into Holland, Austria, and Germany, at Lieden, Amsterdam, Dordrecht, Olmütz, Brun, and other places. The cost is about £2 per head of the population, and the product utilized is estimated at 10s. per head per annum. After a year's trial at the city of Lieden the system was found to be so highly successful that its further extension was recommended by the Corporation of that city, and its application is proposed to be compulsory at certain places. The Chief Councillor of the Minister for Agriculture in Austria, and Vice-president of the International Medical Express, also reported favourably of the system.

The foregoing affords additional and conclusive evidence that the large supplies of water hitherto required are no longer necessary, and, as before shown, the Botany watershed can supply all the water required for Sydney, whether for domestic consumption, or for baths, fountains, &c., from the bottom of the sands, by means to be hereinafter defined. With regard however to the true Artesian well, it must be remembered that although there are numberless places around Sydney where these wells can be bored with every prospect of success, they cannot be employed on a deep bed of sand, commencing from the surface downward. It is at such places where new appliances were required to obtain the water embraced within the sand that is known to abound over an area of several square miles of the Botany watershed, with an average depth of about 80 feet and upwards, and this again fed from distant sources by a drainage of about 730 square miles.

It is one of the objects of this letter to show in what manner this latter process can be accomplished by a newly invented well to be made of plate and cast iron, plans of which have been heretofore forwarded for consideration, accompanying a letter of date 22nd June last; and I venture to suggest that an experimental well might be employed to prove its adaptability, which is designed strictly to meet all the conditions of the ordinary Artesian well by artificial appliances, and being perfectly free from complication, presents such simple mechanism, as to leave no doubt whatever of absolutely successful results. A well of 40 or 50 feet in length, and about 8 feet diameter, at a cost of from £600 to £800, would be calculated to supply by the tunnel at Lachlan Swamp the low-level service, and would not be lost, but remain for that service, if pipes be laid through the tunnel, to exclude the drainage from the roof and sides, which is contaminating the water now supplied by that means.

I have before stated in my letter of 22nd June, that the quantity of water estimated by the City Engineer to be held in suspension in the sand is 30,274 millions of gallons. As however that gentleman did not calculate the full depth of sand at the northern flank of the reserve, where he had bored to a depth of only 127 feet without reaching the bottom, I have reason to believe that he underrated the actual depth of sand, which would approach to 300 feet, allowing for the dip of the rock northerly of 40 feet per mile, as given by the Rev. W. B. Clarke in his evidence before the last Water Commission. The distance from Botany being 5 miles (to the north) would give 200 feet of sand, and the elevation of Lachlan Swamp being 114 feet will give 314 feet of water-bearing sand at that end, which however could not be all utilized without sinking a well the whole depth. The dip of the rock before referred to being 40 feet per mile, clearly shows that the underground drainage must take the same direction, and, as shown by the map, must necessarily pass under all the rivers within the area named, and also Botany Bay itself, which is only 45 feet deep. But if even this theory be not admitted, but which I do not surrender, there will yet remain the drainage for many miles from west to east along the whole course of Cook's River and the north shore of Botany Bay, which cannot be controverted.

This question of underground drainage can be alone determined by the evidence of the highest scientific authorities in the Colony, and no inquiry can be complete or exhaustive without it, and it has been hitherto overlooked altogether. It is this kind of evidence I had in view when writing to apprise the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of my intention to render available this new and vast supply of pure water. As to the invention itself, it embraces a question of physics in its relation to underground pressure which I have not lost sight of. The more mechanical appliances may be pronounced upon by less scientific authority, or by persons conversant with the mechanical arts, whose professional predilections would not be allowed to influence them in arriving at a correct and unprejudiced decision.

On the question of drainage I rely on the dictum of Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Principles of Geology," as quoted on the face of the map, and which it will be desirable to repeat at this place, viz. :—

"It should be remembered that the course of water flowing underground bears but a remote resemblance to that of rivers on the surface, there being in the one case a constant descent from a higher to a lower level from the source of the stream to the sea; whereas, in the other, the water may at one time sink far below the level of the ocean, and afterwards rise again high above it."

From this and from the preceding and following statements I assume the position of declaring that the underground drainage—over 730 square miles of country, abounding with sand charged with water—is sufficient to supply not only the present demand but also that of a century to come; and in support of this view I may here be permitted to refer to the evidence of W. C. Bennett, Esq., C.E., &c., supplied to the Water Commission, as to the rainfall over about 9 miles of the Botany watershed for the space of 484 days, which he has computed at 7,271,125 gallons of water per day. On the same basis the rainfall over 740 square miles (including the watershed) would amount to about 596,232,250 gallons per day for the surface, which must also apply to the underground sources, which have the advantage moreover of being of a more permanent and reliable character.

As regards the capacity of the well I have designed to meet the supply of 5,000,000 gallons of water per day for Sydney, it will appear that by a similar process, with an open tube of 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, the City Engineer obtained at the rate of 72,888 gallons per day, as reported by him to the City Council, on the 24th October, 1872, although the experiment was limited to a surface of about 14 square feet; whereas by opening up the sides of my well 1,000 feet of sand can be operated on, and the calculation will give, on the same basis, 5,466,600 gallons per day. I have provided against the ingress of sand effectually by inserting compressed sponge between the lattice-work. As the durability of sponge may be open to doubt, it will be as well to state that analysis has shown it to be of animal origin, that it is of a horny and durable fibre, and therefore, under water, where air can never get access to it, may be safely calculated to last a century; but even if it should become disintegrated, the gravel in the well is so arranged as to supply every requisite without it.

I have not hitherto advanced anything as to the prospective advantage of introducing these artificial wells for the supply of water to country Municipalities, and for ill-watered stations where sand abounds

but having good herbage. The use of such wells at such places would greatly enhance the general revenue, as the appraisement of licenses would be proportionately augmented from having acquired additional value from being well-watered; and the invention may justly claim, on that ground alone, the patronage and recognition of the Government.

I therefore now respectfully submit as follows, viz. :—

- 1st. That the underground drainage (which is far more considerable than the surface drainage) extends over about 740 square miles, embracing many miles of water-bearing sand, averaging at least 80 feet in depth, and that the same is inexhaustible.
- 2nd. That the well I have designed being on the principle of the ordinary Artesian well in the employment of gravel, as a *pervious medium*, with the sides of the well itself supplying the *impervious condition*, is therefore peculiarly adapted to release the water from the sand so as to be utilized, and is far superior to the experimental well of the City Engineer that gave only 72,888 gallons per diem.
- 3rd. That the water being drawn from underground sources is identical with the best spring water, and far superior, for all purposes, than any other description whatever.

Such being admitted I confidently submit that it will be found to meet the great object in view, that is to say, provide an abundant supply for Sydney and the suburbs, and such Municipalities as may require water, within a radius of 10 miles or more, with pure and unexceptionable water.

I beg to forward herewith a table of a number of Artesian wells in various countries, being a copy with additions to that before forwarded, together with plans* of the well and reports of City Engineer.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WILSHIRE.

*Appendix I.

TABLE showing various borings of Artesian Wells, with the results in different Countries.

In what Country or locality.	Geological formation.	Depth of bore in feet.	At what cost.	Quantity produced per day in gallons.	Authorities.	General remarks.
England—Kent Waterworks	Through chalk deposits	.....	Generally the first 1,000 feet at less than £3,000.	6 millions yr. 1838 } 12 " yr. 1851 }	Sir Charles Lyell, Principles of Geology.	
Sheerness	Blue clay, sand, and pebbles	300 to 328	.....	.....	"
Fullham	Tertiary strata and 67 feet of chalk	317	.....	72,000	"	
Chiswick—garden of Horticultural Society.	.....	329	.....	.....	"
Above Chiswick—Duke of Northumberland's.	.....	620	.....	.....	"
Hammersmith—Mr. Brooks'	.....	360	.....	.....	"
London—Coombe & Co.	Through chalk	520	.....	.....	Ure's Dicty. of Arts, &c.	
Excise Office, City	"	499	.....	.....	"
Plummer, Old-street	"	475	.....	.....	"
Meux & Co.—Brewery	"	425	.....	.....	"
Wanslead Waterworks	"	450	.....	.....	"
North-western Railway Station	"	400	.....	.....	"
Truman & Co.	"	400	.....	.....	"
Ellis & Co.	"	398	.....	.....	"
Kensington Union	"	370	.....	.....	"
Model Prison, Holloway	"	370	.....	.....	"
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Surrey	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
France—Tours	Through chalk	From 70 to 450	.....	.....	"
Paris	Through chalk and strata all of the tertiary class.	Several, 100 feet	.....	300 cubic yards	Sir Charles Lyell Ure's Dicty. of Arts	
Various localities	.....	820 to 830	From £600 to £1,000 each.	.....	"
Rouen	Through lower cretaceous and eolitic series.	1,080	£1,600 "	.....	"	Contracted for.
Grenelle	Striking at 1,800 feet the chloritic series or upper greensand; the tertiary and cretaceous strata encountered.	1,800	£14,500	*500,000 galls.	Sir Charles Lyell	* Also stated at 881,884 gallons.
Calais	.....	1,138	£3,560	.....	Ure's Dicty. of Arts, &c.	feet Strata of Grenelle boring drift sand and gravel 98
Doncherry	.....	1,215	3,045	.....	"	Lower tertiary strata 115
St. Fargeaux	.....	666	1,216	.....	"	Chalk with flints 1,148
Lille	.....	592	320	.....	"	Chalk—lower 246
Crosne	.....	333	190	.....	"	Calcareous sandstone, clay, and sand, ending in a bed of greensand 256
Bron	.....	246	200	.....	"
Ardres	.....	155	64	.....	"
Charge	.....	108	78	.....	"
Chaville	.....	65	15	.....	"
Passy	Same strata as at Grenelle	1,925	.....	5,582,000	Brande & Cox Dictionary of Science, &c. Sir Charles Lyell	Total 1,798 feet The bore of this famous well is 2 ft. 4 in. at the bottom.
Westphalia, near Bochum	.....	156	.....	.....	"	Brought up small fish at 156 feet.
Cairo and Suez (between)	Through clay and silicious rock	From 56 to 300	.....	.....	"
Algeria—The Sabara, province of Constantine, &c.	Clay and fissured sandstone of the desert.	.....	.....	1,443,600 first boring.	Chambers's Encyclopedia and Brande & Cox Dicty.	Reported officially by the Algerian Government. Fifty wells had been bored at the Sabara, up to June, 1860 (which if equal to the first would give 72,180,000 gallons per day, or fourteen times the Sydney supply). See Brande & Cox as follows:—
Calcutta	Various strata penetrated	481	.....	.....	Sir Charles Lyell	Geology however can only assure us of what we shall not find under certain circumstances—it can never tell us what we shall find, and therefore until a certain district shall have been made the subject of actual experiment, it is impossible to say whether or not it be possible to secure in it a supply of water by means of Artesian wells.

Sir,

City Engineer's Office, Sydney, 18 September, 1871.

Before entering on this my first report to your Council, I would take the opportunity of thanking you for the very great honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me as your Engineer from the large number of competitors. I feel justly proud of the position in which I am placed, and trust that as far as in me lies, I will not cause that confidence to be misplaced.

A great part of my time since I came into office has been taken up in mastering the routine and details,—in thoroughly inspecting the different works, and in investigating and testing the capabilities of the gathering ground or watershed which supplies the city with water.

This subject has caused me much earnest thought and anxiety, as I was totally unacquainted with the locality, never having been on the ground before, and under these circumstances I can safely say that I undertook the duties unbiased with respect to any scheme that had been previously projected.

I have now the honor to report that the first and immediate work of consequence that presented itself to me was the repairs to the machinery at Botany, and, in accordance with the minute of instructions, "22nd April, 1871"—To refer to the report of Mr. John Russell on the state of the machinery, &c., at Botany Waterworks, which can be seen at the Town Clerk's Office; and to take steps for proceeding with the repair of foundations, and other matters referred to in the Report—To take steps for obtaining by tender the duplicate gear, &c., recommended by Mr. Russell—I have had prepared drawings and specifications for new crank pedestal and bed-plates for eastern engine in place of the broken ones, also shields and brackets for binding together and strengthening the foundations of both the tiers on which the eastern or double engine rests. These castings are now completed and delivered at Botany from Mott's Dock and Engineering Company's Works, and arrangements will be made to erect them at the earliest convenient time; and when done, I am in hopes this work will be of a most permanent character, and will be much more substantial than it originally was. The faulty foundation of the western engine has been repaired by inserting a massive foundation-stone under the crank pedestal, as is fully detailed in Mr. Westcott's report.

I was also instructed to carry out the works specified in the following minute of Council, dated 28th March, 1871:—
"Prepare necessary specifications, drawings, &c., for the construction of embankment at the Lachlan Swamp, north of the Randwick Road, with weir, sluice culverts, &c., as referred to in the City Engineer's Report (herewith) of date the 28th September, 1870, placed on page 476."

Previous to carrying out these instructions, I deemed it necessary before commencing so important a work as the construction of an embankment on the site indicated, and involving such a large amount of money as has been estimated, viz., £47,000, to test the ground thoroughly for myself by having surveys and borings made, and, with your kind permission, I am now proceeding with the examination as quickly as circumstances will permit.

The first boring I had put down was close to the Randwick Road, on the northern side, about 200 yards from the Toll-bar. We sunk to a depth of 76 feet entirely through pure drift sand, when we came on clay mixed with sand, and this continued to a depth of 109 feet from the surface, or 6 feet below sea-level, without reaching rock. At the depth of 76 feet the water in the tube stood 3 feet 2 inches above the surface water outside the tube, showing clearly the pressure and the higher source from whence the water came.

Evidentiary of overflow of water from surface of a well.

The next boring (No. 2) was put down on the western edge of the swamp, as indicated on plan (hereto attached). We sank to a depth of 24 feet 6 inches through pure sand, when we touched upon clay mixed with sand, and through this to the depth of 34 feet, and are still engaged upon it. This point appears to be the tail of the spur which divides the Lachlan Swamp from Moore Park. Boring No. 3 was commenced close to the engine-house on the Randwick Road (or nearly the centre of the swamp), and we have now gone down 80 feet, or 8 feet above sea-level, entirely through pure sand, with the exception of one small band of clay and sand, only 2 inches in thickness, which occurred at the depth of 69 feet, and we are still sinking this boring.

The next one (No. 4) I have commenced in the swamp on the western side of its eastern branch, and about 400 yards north of the Randwick Road. We went through pure sand to the depth of 59 feet from the surface, when we came on wood (black and much decomposed), then through it for 3 feet 6 inches, and got on a mixture of sand and clay, and this has continued to the depth of 77 feet from the surface at this date.

The result of these several borings shows the impracticability of constructing a retentive reservoir on the site proposed with such an enormous depth of sand as 80 feet, if not more; and indeed it is doubtful if any surface storage reservoir could be constructed anywhere within this catchment basin that would be of any use, for at the very time we most required the water, and when the drought on it at Botany becomes equal to the surface stream running down from the Lachlan, the water in the reservoir would rapidly diminish by the great leakage through the sand at the bottom of the reservoir, caused by the pressure of the water, which is three times greater as a body than when confined within sand, as proved by experiments made. The evaporation also would add considerably to its decrease, and when wanted most the water would be entirely gone. Sand, as we know, is incompressible, but still porous, and no matter what embankment is placed on it, the water would percolate underneath and find its own level.

The great and important discovery of this vast body of pure sand, so completely charged with water, shows that Providence has been most bountiful to us, that it is our own fault if we do not profit by it, and reap the advantage of having such an enormous supply of water as has been revealed to us by the borings, and which is contained within these hidden recesses.

I have most carefully examined the area of the watershed and this great tract of sand, and find that the supply of water hitherto and at present being used has been entirely derived from the rain which falls on the numerous sand-hills scattered about on each side of the Lachlan stream, rising above the inclined surface of the swamps, which extend with a descending gradient through the entire valley to Botany.

This is very observable on examining the base of any of these hills abutting on the swamps, where the water is seen oozing out of them in considerable quantities. The evidence of the several witnesses examined on the water question at the different Inquiries and Commissions goes to show that the stream was ever flowing on the surface, even in the driest season, and that water could always be obtained by sinking a few inches in the sand anywhere on this inclined plane.

From a series of experiments I have made on the absorbing properties of the sand, I find that when perfectly dry it takes more than one-third of its own bulk of water to thoroughly saturate it—1st experiment with a rectangular vessel, capacity in quarts 18 1/2, amount of absorption in quarts 7 00. 2nd experiment, with a 3-inch diameter pipe, 13 feet 8 inches long, and fitted with a lower chamber to receive the percolation which was separated from the pipe by a fine wire gauze to prevent the sand choking the tap, which was placed at the very bottom of the chamber; capacity of pipe in quarts 16 5/125, amount of absorption in quarts 6 60. I found, also, that the dry sand was very much more easily saturated than the damp sand, the dry only taking fifteen minutes, whereas the damp sand took thirty-seven minutes. The difference in the quantity of water that percolated from these two vessels was very marked—in the first or rectangular vessel the quantity of water percolated was, in quarts, 1 83; and in the second or pipe the quantity percolated was, in quarts, 4 806, or more than one-fourth of the capacity of the vessel. This large quantity was, of course, due to the difference in the head, 13 feet 8 inches.

These experiments were made on the sand, taken from a depth of 70 feet in No. 1 bore, and they establish the fact that the sand contains more than a third of water, and that more than one-fourth of the bulk of the sand is available in the shape of water that can be drawn off at a certain depth. The time taken in percolation was also very marked in the two vessels, the rectangular one taking over four hours, and the pipe for the first quart eleven minutes, second quart fourteen minutes, third twenty-four minutes, and fourth ninety-four minutes, or nearly two and a half hours for four quarts.

The inferences I draw from these experiments are, that the gathering ground being all sand-hills, and their surfaces quite dry, instantly absorb any rain that falls—the evaporation being a mere nothing—and in their turn give out gradually at a lengthened period the water from their base into the swamps as required, but when after continued rain, and they become fully charged with water, we hear of the floods in the stream. It would be impossible to estimate the quantity of water these hills contain, but we do know they give forth the supply for the city at the present time, with an enormous quantity running to waste into the sea. The only means of arresting a portion of this waste would be to raise the embankment, and enlarge the area of the lower or engine dam at Botany; and with this end in view, and in accordance with instructions of date 22nd February, 1869, viz.—"To prepare specification and estimate of the cost of excavating the engine-pond, Botany, to a sufficient depth throughout to allow a head of six feet of water over the rose leading to the well—the area to be excavated to be bounded on the south by the present embankment, on the west by the black watercourse, on the north by the embankment of the mill-pond, and on the east by the inner fence"—I have to state that I was unable to obtain a correct plan of the Corporation ground and premises at Botany. I found it, therefore, necessary to have a detailed survey made of the entire property, with longitudinal and cross sections throughout, to enable me to estimate the cost of the enlargement of the reservoirs. I will require, however, still to have some borings made before I can finally determine the site of the extension of the embankment on the eastern side. If this reservoir be enlarged by extending the area to 54 acres all within the Corporation property, by raising

Evidentiary of existence of a vast accumulation of water underground. See drainage map by W. P. Wilschro, showing 740 square miles of underground drainage

raising and extending the existing embankment, and excavating the interior to the level of the rose in the engine-pond so as to give a permanent head to the water, when the reservoir is full, of 7 feet above the present level, this would give a storage capacity in the two reservoirs of about two hundred million gallons, or eight weeks' supply at the present rate of consumption.

Heretofore I have addressed myself entirely to the surface supply, or that existing above the inclined plane of swamps. I would now preface my farther remarks by saying that from the borings I have myself taken, and those that can be relied upon that have been taken by others, there is not a shadow of doubt but that there exists an enormous reservoir hidden under the surface of the inclined plane I have before alluded to, and this reservoir is by nature formed of the very materials on a vast scale that most of the great Water Companies or Corporations in Europe spend such large sums in artificially obtaining, viz., *filter-beds*, and here we have a huge filter-bed of some 7 square miles in area, by depths varying from 100 feet and upwards.

It would appear that this area of the watershed was at one time a deep valley with most precipitous gorges, if not an inlet of the sea; as we have now gone with our borings considerably below the sea-level without reaching rock, and as this valley faces the south, it is reasonable to suppose it has been filled up by the sand drifting up from Botany Bay, blown there by the force of the south-east, south, and south-west winds, which are so prevalent during the summer months. We see similar sections of the sand daily on our coast, as at Wollongong and Newcastle.

I will now proceed to describe this area of sand, which is fully five miles long, and varies in width from 1 to 2 miles. On the eastern side it is bounded by a rocky range and series of perpendicular cliffs, which are easily traced, and its extent defined the entire way from Botany Bay round by Randwick and on to Waverley, and separates this great sand basin from the ocean, which effectually prevents any drainage to the sea on that side, and is the principal cause of the invaluable retaining qualities of this basin. The height of the sand all along this rock boundary varies from about 70 to 150 feet above the sea. The northern side is entirely bounded by rock, but the height of the sand here varies from 120 to 160 feet. The western side is bounded towards the north by rock, and then by a series of sand-hills, which divides it from the Waterloo Estate. The southern side is open to Botany Bay, and is the only outlet for the water.

To determine the inclination of this body of sand, underlying that from which the present supply of water is derived, and from which I hope to obtain any additional supply that may at any time hereafter be required, and to ascertain the grade which the sand and water seems naturally to take, I had surveys made and levels taken of the *water standing* in the several swamps and lagoons. Commencing at the highest point where water was observable, between Randwick and Waverley, it there stood at the level of 136 feet above the sea, and the inclination was regular at 1 in 140 down to the level of the water at the tunnel mouth, where it was 105 feet 9 inches above the sea-level. From that to Randwick Road the inclination was the same. At the head of Moore Park the water stood in the Billygoat Swamp at 117 feet above the sea-level; and the level of the waters in the several ponds and swamps, descending regularly to the lowest lagoon in the cemetery reserve, which stood at 93 feet 9 inches above sea-level, and this corresponding exactly with the level of the water in the Lachlan Swamp at No. 2 boring. The gradient was 1 in 173. From the Randwick Road to No. 6 dam it was 1 in 233, and from No. 6 dam to Botany it was 1 in 253. (After a lapse of a little time I intend having these levels checked over, to see if their relative heights still remain the same.) The sand below this grade being entirely charged with water, thus showing that the head where the stream was strongest the gradient was steepest, and descending to the sea the gradient became less steep, thus increasing the retaining properties of the basin.

Having now proved beyond a doubt the existence of this great body of sand, charged with one-third water, and from which not a drop has yet been drawn, I will proceed to describe how it can be made available. I would propose to sink in the sand cylindrical iron wells at such places as may be determined on, it may be that we might require three or four, and to have one large one to pump from,—this last would be at the lowest place, and the others would be connected therewith by the means of siphons, which would be furnished with locks and stop-cocks, &c., so as to accurately adjust the flow of water into the main well. For instance, if a well be sunk half-way down the swamp, between the tunnel and the Randwick Road, for a depth of 40 or 50 feet, the water standing at the level of (say) 96 feet above the sea, and another towards Moore Park, at a level of 100 feet above the sea, then let the pumping well be at the level of (say) 85 feet, as long as the water was lower in this one the siphons would work, thus securing an endless supply of water. To prove that these wells will give the supply, I may state that I have sunk iron cylinders in a somewhat similar position for the West Maitland Bridge. I there sank two cylinders 100 feet from the edge of the river, first through alluvial soil until we arrived at the level of the water in the river, when we came on a drift or quicksand charged with water that flowed from the river; through this sand I had to sink for a depth of 20 feet, and as I went down the pressure of the water became greater, and I had the greatest difficulty in completing the sinking, and was several times nearly giving up in despair; the quantity of water I had to pump out was somewhat about 500 gallons per minute. I have no doubt whatever but we would have the same results here; the sand never rose higher in the cylinder than from 5 to 6 feet from the bottom. The cylinders can be much more easily sunk through sand without pumping out the water, by means of a sand pump which I propose using, and with great quickness. Pumping-engines could be placed at this large central well, which might if thought advisable have a bottom to prevent any sand getting to the valves; the water could then be pumped up to the High-level Reservoir, Paddington, which should be enlarged, as originally intended, and a separate main ought then to be laid between it and the Crown-street Reservoir, which could then be supplied from this source, in the event of anything happening to the pumping engines at Botany, and *vice versa*. This would relieve the Botany machinery of considerable wear and tear, by doing away with the great strain on them caused now by having to pump the water to a height of 214 feet instead of 141 feet, as well as giving a large additional quantity to the low-level reservoir, which could then be kept constantly full,—the extension of mains from which is now hourly required for the several suburban Municipalities.

I will now describe the area and gathering ground of sand which supplies the tunnel, and from which a large portion of the city is now supplied with water by gravitation. This area consists of a number of sandy ridges running into the base of the rocky hills, by which it is completely surrounded, except on the southern side, or by the line of trench which has been cut in the sand to lead the water to the tunnel mouth. This area is of about 392 acres in extent, and the gradient of the land ascends at about 1 in 140, or to the height of about 30 feet above the level of tunnel. Heretofore the entire water that supplies the tunnel has been drawn from the sandy ridges lying on and about this gradient, and which rise to the height of from 30 to 40 feet above it; but at the end of a dry season the water from these ridges becomes exhausted, and it is found necessary (as at present) to cut drains, and to deepen those that do exist, to give a further supply to the tunnel, at a great outlay in weekly wages of between £60 and £70. It is found that these drains draw off a large quantity of water laterally into them from the land all round; this again becomes exhausted when the drains are again cleared out to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, and so on, repeating the operation at necessary intervals until replenishing rains supply the want. This proves beyond a doubt that *the water is given out from the sand on this inclined plane, and not from springs*, as has been supposed. This great reservoir of sand contains, as before shown, one-fourth of available water, or in each foot of depth of this area of 392 acres, about 3,233,600 gallons. I find that for the last number of years the sand that had been thrown out from these drains has not been restored again to them, as it should have been after rain had set in. I would therefore strongly recommend that on the approach of wet weather these drains be all filled in; by so doing it will have the effect of permanently raising the head of water in this swamp.

The depth of sand under the inclined plane I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it must be something considerable if we compare it with those taken further down, and the inefficient attempt made in the year 1852, when Mr. Langley put down several borings, varying in depth from 15 to 25 feet, "but none of which reached either earth or rock," as given in his report and evidence. None of the water under this inclined plane has yet been made available; I would therefore propose to do so by sinking (say) two cylinders or wells in appropriate places at a sufficient height on this incline, having a head of water of about 10 to 15 feet above the level of tunnel, and siphon from them to the tunnel mouth. This would be inexpensive, self-acting, and would keep a constant and uniform supply to any extent required, and save the heavy weekly expenditure in wages as at present incurred.

If this should happen to be an unusually dry season, and the water likely to get very low at Botany, as it did some few years ago, I would recommend a simple method of supplementing the supply. The country between No. 6 dam and the Long Swamp (being Church and School Lands) consists of numerous sand-hills and ridges, with swamps and lagoons lying between them, at an elevation of some 20 to 30 feet above the Lachlan stream. I would merely sink iron cylinders, as before described, at properly selected places, and siphon from them to the nearest point in the Lachlan stream, and if necessary it could be conducted in stoneware pipes, to save leakage in the sand. If this should not prove sufficient, other cylinders with siphons could be placed on the west side of the valley, the descending gradient of the sand offering every facility for this purpose. These cylinders and siphons could be placed in a very short period of time, and would cost very little commensurate with their utility.

Water standing 160 feet above the sea-level and on a descending gradient, evidencing a supply being derived from higher levels south and west of the Botany reserve. See Drainage Map.

To test the capabilities of these wells to be sunk in sand, I urge the necessity of putting down a test, one 5 feet diameter, and 50 or 60 feet deep (which would answer as a permanent one hereafter), close to the old engine-house at Handwick, in such a position that the engine there could work a chain-pump, placed in the cylinder, to test the quantity of water that could be pumped out in a given time. Murray's Patent Chain-pump is the most suitable description for such a purpose, being cheap, and able to lift the water from the depth of 50 feet at the rate of 500 gallons per minute. This experiment should be carried out at a cost of from £600 to £700, but the greater part of this amount would be for the permanent work.

It was my intention to have had analyzed the water drawn from the depths of the sand, and to this end I caused a pump to be placed in No. 3 tube, and pumped the water from a depth of 77 feet, but owing to the dirty state of the tube, from the great quantity of oil used in the screw couplings, rust, &c., I could not get a sample sufficiently free from impurities to give a proper test of it, although I had the pumping continued through the entire day; however, after letting the water settle for some little time it became to all appearances the same as the surface water, both in clearness and taste, with the exception of the oily flavour, the particles of which were clearly observed floating on the surface. In this tube the water immediately rose after pumping to the level of the surface water in swamp. As soon as I am enabled to get a fair sample of the water I will have the analysis made, but I fear it will not be in time for this report.

I would now address myself generally to the minute of instructions, dated 10th August, 1871. "To report generally on the progress made with the survey for an additional supply of water for the city from the Lachlan and Botany, and whether the watershed can be made to furnish the additional supply, and the probable works that will be necessary for that purpose. Such progress report to be submitted to the Council on September 8th, 1871." In addition, I had the Sydney Water Commissioners' Report placed before me to elicit an expression of my opinion, with reference to their recommendation that the "Botany scheme should be abandoned for another scheme, which we will describe in due sequel, and that no more money should be spent in its improvement."

I have already shown what a great quantity of water is contained in the sand-hills and recesses in the vicinity of Lachlan and Botany; and with all due deference to the opinion of the Royal Commission, I consider that to abandon the Botany scheme would be simply absurd--indeed it would be to abandon one of the most wonderful natural concealed reservoirs ever known.

The great error they have fallen into is in only taking the surface or superficial catchment into their calculations, without considering in any way the water contained in the sandy hills and recesses of this great conserving basin and reservoir.

I think I have given now sufficient proof, and demonstrated beyond a doubt, that there exists in the valley of the Lachlan this immense reservoir, the area of which I have computed to be, as nearly as I could determine, 4,130 acres, as delineated on the accompanying plan. The depth of sand I assume to be 50 feet, and I do not think this is excessive, for the average of the borings I have already made show a mean of 59 feet pure sand; other places along the Lachlan stream have been probed to a depth of 40 feet, and no bottom touched. I therefore take the area at 4,000 acres, and assume the depth to be 50 feet, this would give thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy million gallons; but assuming that one-half only is made available, we have then 6,780 million gallons that we could draw from when needed, independent of what is at present consumed, both from Botany and the tunnel, so that, if such were required, a supply could be obtained, viz., from

Natural storage filter-bed or basin	6,780 millions
Yearly supply from Botany	1,366 do.
From tunnel	312 do.
Newly constructed engine-pond	208 do.
Total.....	8,666 do.

or about 24 millions per day, or two years' supply at the maximum quantity adopted by the Water Commissioners. I take for granted that each year the supply would be replenished by seasonable rains, as it has always heretofore been.

I need hardly draw a comparison between the cost of my proposed scheme and that recommended by the Commission, as it would not cost one-twentieth the amount, and could be brought into operation in as many months as theirs would take years to complete.

The surveys and borings have not been sufficiently advanced to enable me to make a detailed estimate of the several works required, but I will lose no time in pushing them forward.

Apologising for the length of this report, which was rendered necessary by the great importance of the question involved, and my proposed scheme being so contrary to any previously recommended.

Before closing, however, I would wish to express my thanks to your Worship and the Aldermen for the great courtesy and kind consideration that has been extended towards me since I came into office.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor.

I have, &c.,
FRANCIS BEML,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Second Report of the Municipal Council of Sydney on Capabilities of the Botany Watershed, &c.

Gentlemen,

City Engineer's Office,
Sydney, 8th June, 1872.

I have the honor to further report upon the investigations made, and tests applied, to ascertain the capabilities of the watershed which supplies the city with water.

TUBE WELLS.

After my former report, the Council sanctioned the proposal that the sum of £700 should be expended in testing the capabilities of tube wells sunk in the sand. In accordance with this resolution, I at once proceeded to carry it into effect, and have had a cast-iron cylinder of 5 feet external and 4 feet 4½ inches internal diameter, between the flanges, sunk to a depth of 81 feet 6 inches below water-level, or 85 feet 2 inches below surface of ground, close to the old engine-house at Lachlan Swamp.

As we met with so many difficulties in sinking this trial well, and the delays were so frequent and disappointing, I think it advisable to enter more fully into the detail of the experiments made than would have otherwise been necessary.

The sand-pump which I had made in Sydney did its work most effectually, and the cylinder was sunk with great facility whilst in sand, having been sunk as much as 7 feet in one day. The original intention was only to sink the tube to a depth of 60 feet, and when this was done the chain-pump was put in and got to work, but it was found that the water was so muddy, and such a large accumulation of mud and clay had collected in the cylinder, that it was considered advisable to sink the cylinder deeper to get through the clay, and four more lengths were procured for this purpose. In sinking further, it was found that within a few inches of where the bottom of the cylinder had been, a bed of clay was met with 6 feet in thickness, and of so heavy and tough a nature that the sand pump had no effect on it, and we had to procure the services of a diver to cut through it, hence the reason of the muddy water and clay. This deep bed of clay occurring here was the more remarkable as a boring had previously been put down within a distance of 30 feet of it, to a depth of 96 feet 6 inches, or 7 feet 6 inches below sea-level, and only one small band of clay, 2 inches thick, was met with.

The cylinder was finally sunk to a depth of 85 feet below surface of ground, where one side of it rested on hard sand with a band of ironstone ½ of an inch thick running through it. At a depth of 2 feet below the bottom of cylinder clay was again found, and, by boring, we ascertained this bed to be 7 feet 6 inches in depth, with hard sand below. On starting the pumps the water was very muddy, and when it was lowered suddenly in the cylinder to a depth of 47 feet from the surface, there took place a great rush of mud, sand, and clay, into the cylinder, finally attaining a height of 20 feet from the bottom, thus showing the enormous pressure of the water at that depth, for the sand at the bottom being so charged with clay, the water was unable to percolate through it, hence the great rush when the bottom did move. This, as it turned out, was of great benefit, as it cleared away all the mud and clay, and the space has been refilled with pure sand. The cylinder was once more cleared out by means of the sand-pump, and as a precaution to prevent any great rush of sand, I inserted under the lower flange

flange of the cylinder, or 6 feet from the bottom, two cast-iron gratings with brass-wire gauze between them: the bottom one was 5 inches thick, with conical holes one inch in diameter at small end, and as close as they could be placed together, with polls which fell down as they passed each flange of the cylinder to prevent the grating from rising. The upper grating was 3 inches thick, with holes as close as could be placed, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, bolted firmly to the bottom grating, and closely fitting between the flanges of the cylinder. The chain-pump was once more inserted, and the result of the pumping I will now detail. On lowering the water in the cylinder, the influx of the sand at the bottom was very gradual, and rose at the rate of about 1 inch per minute, until it finally attained a height of about 7 feet above the grating. We continued the pumping from the 11th till the 23rd April, and the sand in the bottom of the well gradually lowered until it was only 6 feet over grating. To effect this, we, by various means, caused the sand in the bottom to be much disturbed, and by continuing the pumping, all the earthy and vegetable matter in the sand was drawn off with the water, which became clearer and clearer each day, and the yield greater and greater, without any rising of the sand at the bottom, but, as above stated, the lowering of it from 7 to 6 feet above the grating. The daily increase of water, by continuously pumping, was very remarkable, and was caused, no doubt, by the fine earthy and vegetable matter, as well as the fine particles of sand, being drawn off in the water pumped. Latterly the water was pure and clear. The yield of water per minute, when it was at a depth of 45 feet from the surface, was on,

23rd March,	20 gallons per minute.
11th April,	86 " "
13th "	72 " "
15th "	75 " "
16th "	84 " "
22nd "	85 " "
23rd "	88 " "

Yield of water from a tube well 4 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter. See also Report of 24th October, 1872.

And had the pumping been continued, supposing the cylinder had been sunk in pure sand, instead of having encountered the clay, compact sand, and band of ironstone, which has been the case in this experiment, I feel confident that the yield would have amounted to at least one hundred gallons per minute, from a well of 4 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

It must also be borne in mind, that the seam of ironstone on which one side of the tube well is resting is a material obstacle to the ingress of the water. However, taking the actual quantity of water obtained, without allowing for the above-mentioned disadvantages, viz.,—88 gallons per minute, or at the rate of 5,280 gallons per hour, it will be seen that the yield from a cylinder of double the diameter would be four times that quantity, or 21,120 gallons per hour.

I may mention as a fact worthy of notice, that, notwithstanding that the pumping was continued, sometimes for several days consecutively, it did not cause the slightest perceptible variation in the level of the surface water in the immediate vicinity of the cylinder, thus clearly showing that the water pumped must be drawn from a large area.

The quantity of water pumped to the high level reservoir from Botany, during the year 1871, was 414,735,563 gallons, equal to 1,136,282 daily; so that three cylindrical wells, 9 feet in diameter, would give more than the quantity at present required, or 1,520,640 gallons.

These experiments have fully confirmed my original expectations, as stated in my first report, in the following words:—"I would propose to sink in the sand cylindrical iron wells, at such places as may be determined on: it may be that we might require three or four, and to have one large one to pump from, &c."

In sinking any future cylinders, care should be taken to have borings put down in the exact spots where they are to be, so that we would not have the difficulties to contend with that occurred while sinking the first one. The yield of water when the cylinder is entirely in pure sand must necessarily be very much greater than if it was close to a clay bottom.

From these experiments the following reductions can be made: that the sand rises in the cylinder in proportion to the depth sunk under the surface water; in this one the bottom of the cylinder is 81 feet 6 inches below the surface water, and the sand in the well attained a permanent level of about 12 feet above the bottom, *leaving 69 feet 6 inches of water in the well.*

The temperature of the water drawn from this depth is always uniform, and I have ascertained this to be 65° Fahr., tried at various times from the 24th February up to the present, whereas the water delivered to the city during the summer was from 75° to 80°, and if the water was brought from a distance in open channels, I have no doubt it would reach a temperature of 85°, as I found it to be at the surface in the Lachlan stream on the 28th February last.

The wells could be placed so as to pump the water to the high level reservoir, at about 80 feet less elevation than by pumping from Botany.

The engines, if erected near Randwick, would be away from any attacking force from the sea-board, and the supply of water being so near the city, no other scheme could compete with it as to cheapness, provided the water is permanent.

TRIAL BORINGS.

Since my last report I have been steadily prosecuting my investigations with reference to the depth of sand below the permanent water level in the several swamps and lagoons, and the borings have revealed a depth of sand over the entire basin far beyond what I had anticipated. At appropriate places scattered all over this sand basin of about 4,150 acres, I have caused eleven (11) test-borings to be put down in different parts of this area, some to a considerable depth, and find that the average depth of pure sand is 81 feet. As the position of these borings had been determined on, so as to give the fairest possible approximation of the actual capacity of this sand basin, I consider this average to be as correct a one as can be made; and calculating on the same basis as my former report, I find the probable quantity of water stored in the sand will amount to 22,879 millions of gallons, which quantity is altogether independent of our present consumption of 1,884 millions from all sources, this latter being derived entirely from the sand-hills above these levels, which up to the present time have never failed us.

Most of the borings have been sunk through pure sand to considerable depths below sea level. At No. 10 bore, which was put down near the long swamp on the right-hand side of the Runnerrong Road, the 3-inch tubes were sunk to a depth of 127 feet, or 61 feet 6 inches below sea-level—117 feet being pure sand. At a depth of 47 feet below sea-level a quantity of water was procured, which in appearance was beautifully clear, and to the taste apparently the same as that from Botany.

The results of an analysis of 1 gallon of this water gives of salts in solution (consisting of chloride of sodium, carb-magnesia, iron, and sulphate of lime), in all nine (9) grains, being quite as pure as the water at present supplied from Botany.

The Botany watershed, from careful surveys and observations, contains about 5,560 acres, and if we take the average annual rainfall for the last thirty-two years, that being the only period of which any reliable record has been taken, viz., 49.495 inches, we have from the rainfall on this area alone 5,235,854,487 gallons, or over 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ years' supply at the present rate of consumption; this is, however, without allowing for evaporation, and my opinions on this latter point are not changed since my report in September last.

The following figures will speak for themselves:—

	Million gallons per annum.	Daily consumption of water.
Average yearly rainfall for the last thirty-two years on area of watershed 5,560 acres	5,235,854	
The Water Commissioners recommended that provision should be made to supply 250,000 inhabitants, at the rate of 12 million gallons per day	4,380	
The present consumption, from all sources, is estimated at 5 millions of gallons per day	1,884	

LACHLAN SWAMP TUNNEL.

On the 8th April last I found it necessary to report that the tunnel was not working to my satisfaction, owing to considerable obstructions that were found at the bottom of many of the shafts, and I recommended that immediate steps be taken to clear away all deposits and obstructions. I received instructions on that date to do so, and at once proceeded to act upon them. Having had all the shafts opened to ventilate the tunnel, the overseer, Mr. John Stacey, started at Hyde Park and travelled through it, encountering many obstacles and difficulties in the way, owing to heaps of ballast and sand, which had evidently never been removed from the time of the completion of the tunnel, they being the debris caused by the workmen in its construction, many of these barriers having evidently been placed there at that time for the purpose, I suppose, of keeping back the water whilst the men were at work.

Stacey, on proceeding up the tunnel, found the water varying in depth from a few inches to 4 and 5 feet, and the deposits and obstructions in many places so formidable that it was with great difficulty he could get through by creeping on all fours with his back rubbing against the top of the tunnel, and this for many chains in length, and at two or three places he could

could not proceed any further, as the top of the tunnel dipped into the water. Operations were commenced at Hyde Park, or the lower end, proceeding upwards, and the tunnel has now been cleared as far as the Park Road at the Rifle Range, with the exception of about one chain in length under the Barracks, and this portion will, I have no doubt, be entirely completed by Saturday afternoon. The water has been lowered in the portions cleared from 1 to 3 feet; the number of men employed is between 40 and 50, and the number of cart-loads of stuff, consisting of ballast, sand, and muck taken out and carted away, amounted on the evening of the 6th instant to 400 loads. On examining the tunnel under the South Head Road, many of the covering stones were found cracked and in a dangerous state; this has now been repaired by inserting cast-iron segments or arches under them, let into and springing from the masonry on each side: the number inserted has been 33. When the work of clearing has been completed, I have no doubt but that the increase of water will be very considerable. I have found also that the yield of water from the tunnel alone, without any coming in from the Lachlan Swamp (as it has been completely cut off by sluice gate) is about 30,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours; but this can be greatly augmented hereafter, as many places where there were heavy springs in the shafts and roof, from fissures in the rock, have been plugged up whilst the men were at work.

DAMS NO. 1 AND 2.

On the 26th March last, instructions were given me to repair No. 1 dam, which had been carried away during the heavy floods of the year 1868. I have much pleasure in being able to report that this dam has been reconstructed of sufficient stability. I am having the whole of the embankment well turfed, and the waste-weir or by-wash, which I have placed at a distance from the artificial embankment for safety, is of sufficient width and strength to carry off any water from floods, or withstand any shock it might be called upon to sustain in the event of any of the upper dams giving way.

Having carefully inspected the old site of No. 2 dam, I found that it was a very indigible position for an embankment, and have accordingly recommended a new dam to be constructed lower down the stream, where the swamp bed is not so spongy as in the case of the old site, and where the embankment will not require to be so long as was the former one. I have also been able to avail myself of the natural level of the ground to the north of the proposed dam, so that no artificial by-wash will be needed, which in itself is a great advantage. The new embankment will also back up 2½ millions of gallons more than it would have done if reconstructed on the old site.

ENGINE POND DAM.

With a view to the enlargement of this dam, both with regard to extending its area and also raising the embankment, I am now having a series of borings sunk through the present puddle bank at the sea embankment, in order to ascertain whether it has been originally built in a proper bed of either rock or clay. The result of the ten holes at present sunk shows that the puddle bank does not extend more than from 8 to 12 feet below the level of the surface, and, in every instance, is merely resting on sand, the bed of clay varying from 2 to 4 feet beneath the bottom of the puddle; and also, that there is no puddling whatever at the back of the masonry of the floodgates; thus showing that the dam is really not able to retain the water in it without very considerable leakage. I therefore fear it will be necessary, before raising the dam, to form a proper puddle dike, resting on the bed clay, through the entire length of the embankment, altogether independent of the present puddling. I purpose continuing the borings along the east side of the engine-house puddock, to enable me to form an estimate of the probable cost of the enlargement.

EXTENSION OF SURVEY, &c.

I have been greatly delayed in the prosecution of my calculations respecting the capabilities of the Botany country, &c., owing to the unexpected length of time which the survey has taken in its execution; and, I am sorry to say, that I am not as yet able to report that it is completed. I have repeatedly urged the great value it would be to me, with a view to its being finished before this (as ample time has elapsed since it was first undertaken), but without success.

Finally, I would remark that I feel great pleasure in being able to confirm the opinions enounced in my first report with reference to our Botany water supply, and to reiterate my unshaken confidence in the scheme which I have proposed as an extension of it.

The great advantages which will be derived from relieving the Botany engines of much of their present duty, and of supplying the highest parts of the suburbs by means of pumping machinery stationed at the Lachlan, is too well-known to the members of the Council for me to repeat the opinion I have already expressed at different times on that subject. With the tunnel working free of all obstructions, the Botany dams repaired and rebuilt, increased reservoir accommodation, and a system of tube-wells sunk at appropriate places to supply the higher levels of the city, I see no reason for indulging in the cry that Sydney ought to seek elsewhere for a source of water supply.

I have, &c.,
FRANCIS BELL,
City Engineer.

Addenda.

Lachlan and Botany water supply.

	Million gallons.
Present consumption, from all sources (being at the rate of about 5 million gallons daily), per annum	1,884
Water Commissioners recommend that provision should be made to supply a population of 250,000, at the rate of 12 million gallons per day; equals an annual supply of	4,380
Average rainfall for the last thirty-two years (43,435 inches) on area of Botany watershed, 5,560 acres, equals per annum	6,237
Quantity of water stored in sand basin (equal to about 5½ years' supply at the rate recommended by Water Commissioners, or 12 millions per day)	22,879
Amount of rainfall for 5½ years (taking the above annual average) equals	32,744
Total quantity of water contained in sand basin, and 5½ years' average annual rainfall, would give 12½ years' supply at the Water Commissioners' maximum rate	55,623

FRANCIS BELL,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's third Report to the Municipal Council of Sydney on capabilities of the Botany watershed, and extension of present Water Supply, &c.

[See pages 36, 37, 39, and 39.]

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 3 November, 1874.

I beg to forward herewith the replies of the City Council, through their correspondence officer, the Town Clerk, to my applications to be furnished with a copy, or to be allowed to peruse the report of the City Engineer on my plan for supplying Sydney with pure water. The only course now available to me is to submit the same for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, with the view that the usual course may be pursued towards causing the report to be laid before Parliament, in accordance with the practice prevailing in England, as shown in the case of Mr. Ramus, M. A., who submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty a new plan for building war-ships, which was referred to their Lordships' officer, Mr. Froude, whose report was laid upon the table of the House of Commons, for the purpose of being published.

I need scarcely add that it is only in the exercise of an undoubted right that I, in common with every person, possess, to be fully informed of the objections interposed to any scheme submitted for the public advantage, and so to guard against the exercise of mere prejudice arising from professional proclivities, without due regard to the intrinsic merit of the thing discussed. I cannot recognize the assumption that any class or society of men have a right to a monopoly of the gifts of nature, or that a talent for invention must be sought for only in professional circles, which are invariably of a conservative, if not sometimes of a retrogressive character, and therefore in no way favourable to that reform and progressiveness that the conditions of an advancing state of society persistently demands.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WILSHIRE.

[Enclosures.]

The Town Clerk to W. P. Wilshire, Esq.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to inform you that your letter of the 7th instant, submitting a proposition for carrying out your scheme for obtaining an additional supply of water for this city, has been laid before the City Council, and that it has been determined that, as the question of the future water supply and its management will shortly be submitted for the consideration of Parliament, it would be inexpedient for the Council to enter into arrangements which would involve an expenditure beyond what is necessary for the maintenance of the present water-works.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk to W. P. Wilshire, Esq.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting that you may be furnished with a copy of the City Engineer's report on your scheme for obtaining an additional supply of water for the city, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to state that the report in question, although received by me, has not yet been submitted to the City Council, and I am therefore unable to comply with your request.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk to W. P. Wilshire, Esq.

Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of your invention for the supply of water to the city, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to state that the City Council having considered a report submitted to them by their Engineer, are not prepared to take any steps for testing the practicability of the works which you propose should be undertaken.

In reply to your application for a copy of the Engineer's report, I am desired to state that it is not customary to furnish such documents from this office, and that the Council see no reason why they should depart from the usual practice in the present instance.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk to W. P. Wilshire, Esq.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 12th instant, that the City Council regret that they cannot accede to your request that you may be allowed to peruse the report of the City Engineer upon your scheme for obtaining a supply of water for Sydney.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 24 April, 1875.

In reference to the inquiry by a Board recently appointed upon the sewage of the city of Sydney, and the means of protecting the health of the inhabitants, and as the latter is doubtless affected as much by the impurity of the water as by the foul air generated by the absence of proper drainage, and would consequently form a necessary branch of the inquiry, I take leave to request that the whole of the plans and papers explanatory of a scheme that I submitted to the late Colonial Secretary for supplying Sydney with pure water may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board above referred to, for the information of the members thereof—conditionally, however, that the doing so shall not operate as a bar to the same being also submitted at a future time to the Legislative Assembly, or any Committee appointed by that body to examine into the water supply.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 3 June, 1875.

I have the honor to request that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will be pleased to cause instructions to be given to the gentlemen composing the Board appointed to inquire into the sewage and health of the city of Sydney, to report on the means whereby I have proposed to supply pure water for the consumption of the inhabitants, from underground sources in the Botany sands, where it has been shown to exist in sufficient abundance by the printed reports of the City Engineer, but as no effective means had ever been designed for releasing water from sand, this mode of supply was never inquired into or reported on by any Commission hitherto appointed by Government.

I have submitted my plan to the Board, but unless specially instructed, the members will probably not feel at liberty to report on it, and as it is the only practicable way of supplying Sydney for many years to come, it is of too great importance to be disregarded at a time when diseases are prevalent from the use of impure water.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Surry Hills, Sydney, 6 June, 1876.

The attention of the Government having been directed to the pressing necessity of obtaining an increased supply of water for the city and suburbs of Sydney, and as a preference will doubtless be given in favour of a scheme by gravitation, that which I now take leave to submit is not intended to be placed in competition therewith, but only as being calculated to meet the demands of the population during the years that must elapse before the former can be made available, and also to replace the objectionable surface water now being supplied by drawing it from considerable depths.

The locality from which a large supply of uncontaminated water can be obtained is from the underground sources of the Botany reserve, where it has been proved by borings, under the direction of the City Corporation, to abound in inexhaustible quantity, embraced within a sand-bed of several miles in extent to a depth averaging 80 feet or upwards, which sand-bed is not limited to the boundaries of the reserve.

The water now supplied to Sydney is from the surface in the same locality, from whence it is pumped a distance of 5 miles, and has become greatly contaminated. The distance might be greatly diminished, and purer water obtained by means of iron wells of a construction expressly adapted to sinking in sand at any required depth, avoiding all sources of contamination, as the water would enter at the lowest part of the well only, and in certain localities would rise and overflow at the surface.

If it be intended that the well should be sunk down to a firm substratum, the circumference to about 10 feet from the bottom should be provided with sliding panels to be drawn to the surface by chains after the well is complete and clear of sand and water, previously depositing sufficient shotty gravel to resist the ingress of sand. The panels might be dispensed with by the adoption of a skeleton frame about 10 feet in height from the bottom, securely bolted to the well and converging to a point, so constructed as to facilitate the sinking in the sand down to the rock. A well without these additions would have to be expanded in diameter at the top, so as to rest on a platform of timber round the well. The sinking in this case would be arrested at any depth required, but gravel would be necessary, as before mentioned.

The Corporation now supply five millions of gallons of water daily, yielding a revenue of about £50,000 per annum, whereby it will be seen that wells would abundantly repay the cost, if experiments thereby were attended with a successful result, which scarcely admits of doubt.

No evidence has ever been taken as to the means by which water from underground sources might be made available; I may be therefore permitted to suggest that any method that would give a prospect of a supply of abundant and pure water in the present crisis, must be a source of interest and well worthy of consideration and inquiry.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

P.S.—The foregoing embraces all the explanation needful, irrespective of plans, those formerly sent being defective and not in strict accordance with the methods above indicated.—W.P.W.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 27 September, 1876.

In reply to yours of 15th, on the desirability of my being prepared to fully explain, for the information of the Hydraulic Engineer, the mode I had designed, by means of iron wells, to obtain a supply of water for Sydney, I have only to refer to the information before given as being amply sufficient and intelligible, and to add that I have no expectation that any attention will be given to a plan for supplying water from underground sources of the Botany reserve unless the Hon. the Colonial Secretary will cause specific instructions to be given to that effect, which I accordingly take leave to request may be accorded.

I do not know that it would add to the recommendation of my plan by stating that one of a similar kind was advocated by the City Engineer; but the well he experimented with failed in consequence of no provision having been made to admit the water from the lowest circumference of the sides, by which alone it could enter after the bottom became closed as it did by settling on the clay; a properly constructed well with gravel at the bottom to resist the ingress of sand cannot fail.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 17 October, 1876.

In reference to my letters of 6th June and 27th September last, I have now the honor to submit for the consideration of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that it would be desirable, with the view of affording every facility to the Hydraulic Engineer on his arrival in Sydney, that further borings, of the kind made by the City Engineer some years ago, should be made on the Botany Reserve, and not only in that locality but also on the south side of Botany Bay, where the same formation of water-bearing sand abounds to an extent that may be reasonably presumed to be equally inexhaustible as on the reserve, both being identical as relates to the percolation below the surface, from the elevated land embraced within an area of 730 square miles, extending to Appin on the south and Cabramatta on the west, as shown on a map accompanying my letter of 26th August, 1874, which map I beg may be lithographed to accompany the printing of this and the two letters first herein referred to.

It would also be desirable that the Hydraulic Engineer should be provided with a plate-iron experimental well, of about 5 feet diameter, to be sunk about 50 feet, and to be made on the plan of a skeleton frame at the bottom, converging to a point, to prevent the well from touching the rock, and a few feet of gravel deposited therein to resist the sand. Without a well of this kind it will be impossible to arrive at any opinion on the extent of the supply of water, or the practicability of utilizing it.

If a gravitation scheme be carried through, the whole debt (together with that now due) will probably amount to three millions of money, and the water rates would have to be increased to three times the amount now demanded to satisfy the interest alone, and the principal could never be extinguished.

Under this aspect of this question, I now therefore take leave to recall the suggestion of my letter of 6th June last, to limit the scheme as for a temporary supply, and to request that it may be accepted as for a permanent supply, that may in all probability, on being investigated, be found equal to a demand of

thirty

thirty or forty millions of gallons of water daily—of the purest water—and which (to meet objections that have been clamorously propagated by interested persons) may be wholly drawn from the south shores of Botany Bay; although far more conveniently from a locality near the Lachlan Swamp, where wells could be sunk to a depth of 100 feet.

I beg to add that a well made with sliding panels would allow of being constructed of brick, with a space of about a foot clear of the inside of the iron to allow of raising the panels when complete, which would remain a permanent structure for centuries to come.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WILSHIRE.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 19 October, 1876.

Owing to the persistent opposition of professional and innumerable other persons, at public meetings and at other circles, together with contractors for public works (who would derive large profits from the construction of works necessary for a water scheme by gravitation), against a supply from Botany by means of wells, I now take leave to request that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will be pleased to nominate a Commission composed of two of the most eminent geologists, one of whom to be independent of the Civil Service, to examine and report on the geological conditions of the sands at the locality above mentioned, and their water-bearing capabilities, which I now estimate as above 30,000,000 gallons per day; such Commissioners to have the assistance of a mechanical engineer to conduct the necessary borings for ascertaining the depth of sand, &c., in order that the Hydraulic Engineer on his arrival may be supplied with full information on the subject, without loss of time in conducting such an inquiry personally.

I further take permission to suggest that the single opinion of the Rev. W. B. Clarke would be very desirable, if that gentleman and eminent geologist would accept the position above indicated, on a request from the Honorable Colonial Secretary to that effect.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WILSHIRE.

P.S.—I beg that this letter may be printed with those of recent date.—W. P. WILSHIRE.

[Six plans.]

[Appendix A to Enclosure No. 3.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 December, 1876.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward to you the accompanying map,* showing the area of underground drainage to Botany watershed, and to state that the same belongs to Mr. Wilshire's water supply scheme—the papers in which were transmitted to you in my letter of the 5th instant.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Appendix B to Enclosure No. 3.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 February, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith for your information an amended copy of the plan advocated by Mr. W. P. Wilshire for supplying the city of Sydney with water.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, 30 January, 1877.

As it is desirable that the printed matter of the water scheme submitted by me should be as correct and concise as possible, for the convenience of transmission by post to those places requiring water by means of Artesian wells, or by wells adapted for sand-beds, as at South Australia, Newcastle, Wollongong, &c., I request the favour of the Government Printer being instructed to make the following corrections and omissions:—

Page 3, last line but two, the word *impossible* to be omitted.

Page 9, line 33, the word *drainage* to be omitted.

Page 9, last line, instead of *crystallized egg*, to read thus—the egg before crystallization.

Page 10, line 23, for *appraise* insert *appraise*.

Page 10, last line but ten, for *previous* medium insert *pervious* medium.

Pages 16, 17, 18, and 19, omit letter dated 24 October, 1872, the same being previously printed at pages 5, 6, 7, and 8.

I have, &c.,
W. P. WILSHIRE.

[Appendix C to Enclosure No. 3.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 February, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter that has been received from Mr. W. P. Wilshire, forwarding a section sketch* of the iron well with the additional brickwork proposed for obtaining a supply of water from the Botany sands for Sydney or other places.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

W. P. Wilshire, Esq., to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

225, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 3 January, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to the Hydraulic Engineer, a section sketch of the iron well with additional brickwork proposed for obtaining a supply of water from the Botany sands for Sydney or other places.

The

The cost of lithographing this sketch would be inconsiderable, but it is wholly at the discretion of the Chief Secretary whether to issue an order for it to be done or otherwise, although I have no doubt that the expense will be very much more than covered by the sale at the Government Printing Office of copies of my letters on this subject, including as they do tabulated and other information from reliable scientific sources on Artesian wells throughout the world, and demonstrating the adaptability of both to ill-watered stations in this Colony, rendering the subject matter submitted by me of more extended interest than if it were limited merely to the consideration of a metropolitan supply only.

I have, &c.,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

P.S.—If convenient I request that this letter be printed in addition to those already struck off.

W. P. WILSHIRE.

[Appendix D to Enclosure No. 3.]

W. Clark, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 February, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Under Secretary's letter, No. 77-1,016, dated 8th instant, forwarding an amended copy of the plan of scheme advocated by Mr. W. P. Wilshire for supplying the city of Sydney with water.

Also of the Under Secretary's, No. 77-82, of 12th February, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. W. P. Wilshire, dated 3rd January, 1877, enclosing a "Section sketch of the iron well with additional brickwork," proposed for obtaining a supply of water from Botany sands.

This sketch referred to is also received.

I observe on page 19 of the "amended copy" six plans are referred to at the foot of the page. Previous to the receipt of the above letters, one plan only had reached me; if the others are available I should be glad to have them.

As I have had interviews with all the other gentlemen who have proposed schemes for supplying Sydney with water, it is desirable that I should also see Mr. Wilshire; previous to this however it would be well to let me have the plans above referred to. I observe by the correspondence that the plans were forwarded with Mr. Wilshire's letters of the 22nd June and 11th July, 1874.

I have, &c.,

W. CLARK.

[Appendix E to Enclosure No. 3.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 February, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary, in compliance with the application preferred in your letter of the 16th instant, to transmit herewith the several plans or tracings referred to in Mr. Wilshire's communications respecting his water scheme, under dates the 22nd June, 11th July, 26th August, 1874, and to point out that the map showing the underground drainage, of which mention is made in the last of those letters, is already in your possession, having been transmitted to you by my communication of 28th December last.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Appendix F to Enclosure No. 3.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 February, 1877.

Referring to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, in compliance with the desire therein expressed, Mr. W. P. Wilshire has been requested to place himself in personal communication with you with reference to the scheme advocated by him of supplying the city of Sydney with water.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Appendix G to Enclosure No. 3.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. P. Wilshire, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 February, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to place yourself in personal communication with Mr. William Clark, the Advising Engineer, with reference to the scheme advocated by you for supplying the city of Sydney with water.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

(Plan of Richard Sadleir, Esq., R.N.)

Richard Sadleir, Esq., R.N., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

7, Princess-street, 30 May, 1876.

In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, respecting the scheme I proposed for supplying Sydney with water, I have the honor to state that my proposal in 1852 to the Commissioners appointed by Sir George Gipps was to tunnel from the Nepean into George's River, a distance of about three miles, and so to supplement the supply of water thereby into the George to be brought to Sydney.

But

But as the city reached to the heights of Waverley, I subsequently proposed that George's River may be made, if necessary, to supply the lower levels of the city, and that the united waters of the Nepean branches, the Cordeaux, Bargo, and Cataract Rivers, should be impounded where suitable, and thus furnish an inexhaustible, pure, and, what is very important, secure source, for not only the city but the suburbs of Sydney also, with an extensive watershed.

The objections, beside their limitation of supply and encroachment of buildings, to the Lachlan Swamps has been to my mind their *insecurity* in the event of a war. Having had some experiences in night attacks by boats, I am satisfied the whole of these works may be destroyed in a few hours; and the same objections hold good as to the George's River scheme, besides the acknowledged necessity of a double dam in case of a rupture by flood of a single dam there.

I could not afford the expense of survey, and therefore cannot furnish any data. Mine therefore was rather a suggestive proposal at that early period, which, had it been followed out, would have saved considerable expense on the swamps, and placed Sydney in a healthy condition, and free from the pressing wants frequently experienced since by visitations of drought.

As one of the Committee on Water Reserve, about 1863 or 4, I brought the question forward, but it was overruled as not within the subject of inquiry; but I now find that the Commissioners lately employed to investigate the question of water supply have nearly recommended the same source of supply, affording gravitation, with data, and consequently the plan is not a rival one.

I would venture a closing remark as to the dangers of erecting high dams. Should they burst, the destruction, as in Europe, would be incalculable, while as to employing English engineers my experience has been that they cannot calculate the heavy and sudden floods here, and therefore do not provide sufficient escape for these waters.

A survey was made by Mr. Brady, but he went to the Menangle Ford—entirely too low. I think there are two printed reports of these surveys, probably in the Colonial Secretary's Office. They may afford some information as to the line of country, but not the source of supply.

I have, &c.,

RICHD. SADLER.

I forward a rough sketch,* in explanation, of the Nepean and its tributaries.

*Appendix N.

[One plan.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

(Plan of the Honorable Thomas Holt, M.L.C.)

On the best Sources for supplying the City and Suburbs of Sydney with pure Water.

The rainfall in Sydney is most abundant. The Water Commission tell us that on average of above twenty-nine years it was 49.591 inches. In London the average rainfall is only 22.19; Victoria, 30.72; and Tasmania, 41.28.

Although the rainfall is so great, the improvidence of the Sydney people is still greater; and the area which serves the city and suburbs as gathering ground and for storage (the late Water Commission tell us) is barely 7 square miles, or 4,480 acres, and with good reason they say—"Sydney is the worst city supplied with water in Australia."

For many years I have anxiously considered this matter (the Water Supply of Sydney), and it is now about twelve years ago when I stood on the banks of the Yan Yean (the water supply of Melbourne), the idea suddenly occurred to me that the George's River might be made an invaluable source for the water supply of Sydney. I said to myself, why, if a dam were made across the George's River at one of those rocky points which project far into the river, the length of dam would only be about one-fourth the length of this dam, and it would impound more than five times the quantity of water. For some time I naturally thought that I was the originator of this scheme, but I afterwards learned that the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General, had promulgated it about fourteen years previously, and he was therefore justly entitled to all the honor and glory of it. Sir Thomas said, in 1850, that he had looked all round the county of Cumberland to see where a sufficient water supply could be obtained near Sydney. He once thought of the Hawkesbury River, which could be brought by a canal or cut to a point about 4 or 5 miles from Paramatta, and he took the levels; but he abandoned the idea when he considered that the water of the Hawkesbury would bring down a large deposit of mud, and thus damage our splendid harbour. Of the George's River, Sir Thomas said:—"Its highest sources are 2,200 feet above the sea-level, always flowing, and generally over rocky beds not encumbered with mud, or where there could be much absorption, and it would form *the finest supply in the world for such a city as Sydney.*"

The Water Commission say the George's River drains an area of 375 square miles, or 240,000 acres—an amount of surface capable of affording more than *fifteen million gallons per day, if only one inch per annum were impounded.* And in another part of their report they say:—"We consider that our duty will be sufficiently discharged if we can show how a population of (say) a quarter of a million can be liberally supplied. The quantity of water requisite for this purpose we put down at *twelve million gallons per day*, being at the rate of 48 gallons for each person." With reference to the George's River watershed, Mr. E. O. Moriarty, C.E. (a member of the late Water Commission), says:—"It is a barren plateau of sandstone rock, with scarcely a fragment of soil, except in a few patches, and very sparsely covered with vegetation. It is very broken and precipitous from first to last * * * As far as I am aware, there is no tendency in the river to deposit anything. If you go over the banks of George's River after a flood you would not scrape as much mud as would cover your knife." From a watershed like this (which Mr. Moriarty has so truly and graphically described) what proportion of the average annual rainfall would drain into the river? I think we may safely estimate it at *two-thirds*—that is, a fraction more than 33 inches per annum. And the Commission tell us that if 1 inch only be impounded it would afford more than fifteen million gallons per day. According to these estimates—that is, two-thirds of the rainfall on this watershed of a "barren plateau of sandstone rock," draining into the George's River—that is, 33 inches—and that *one inch* only would give a supply of fifteen million gallons daily—the 33 multiplied by 15 shows that there are 495 million gallons of water *daily* running into the sea, which could be impounded

to a considerable extent within about half a dozen miles of the Botany Waterworks (which supply Sydney with water). Suppose that the whole of the 495 million gallons of water (which on an average of years *daily* drains into the George's River) could be impounded within the area of that river, it would alone form a body of water on the 3,000 acres area of the river, 200 feet in depth. With facts like these can there possibly be any doubt about the salt water being *thoroughly washed out* after an impervious dam had been constructed and the tide waters effectually kept back? The George's River is not a mere estuary of the sea (as some persons have erroneously supposed it to be), but it is a *river*, which drains a vast extent of mountainous, barren, sandstone country, almost entirely uninhabited by man or beast. And here I may mention a most remarkable fact, which the late Water Commission appear to have entirely overlooked,—that the water of the Nepean, which they proposed to bring to Sydney from a place called the Pheasant's Nest, a distance of 63 miles, at a ruinous expense, could be turned into the George's River, the distance not being more than about 3 or 4 miles between the two rivers, as may be seen on the maps. The greatest part of the George's River (between Kangaroo Point and Liverpool) is a natural excavation out of the sandstone rock. For a distance of about 18 miles inland, from Kangaroo Point, there is scarcely anything to be seen on both sides of the river but sandstone rocks, with hardly any sign of a living creature—human or animal. Is it possible to imagine anything more suitable for a watershed and a storage for the water supply of a large city like Sydney than these? And, as I have said, the river can be dammed within 6 miles of the water supply for Sydney at Botany, so that the present mains will be available for conveying the water into the city. There are three sites within a distance of about 2 miles admirably adapted by Nature for the construction of dams, with natural weirs of solid rock, viz., at Rocky Point (Sans Souci), where the width of the river is 1,850 feet; at Tom's Ugly Point, where the river is 1,600 feet wide; and at Kangaroo Point, where it is only 1,500 feet wide.

These jutting headlands and bays are most happily adapted by Nature for the construction of reservoirs, for these promontories serve the double purpose of narrowing the river, so as to diminish the work in the construction of a dam, while at the same time they offer the greatest facilities for the formation of a waste water weir.

The banks are highest at Kangaroo Point, and though by making the dam here the area of the reservoir would be smaller than if it were made lower down, still it is more feasible at this point to give the dam a greater elevation, and so, by increasing the depth of the reservoir, to compensate for the diminution of area.

Which site would, on the whole, be the best for a dam, is a matter requiring more minute investigation than has hitherto been given to the subject; but the general scheme of turning the lower part of the George's River into a fresh-water basin is not necessarily identified with any one particular mode of its execution.

After the hydraulic engineer has examined the George's River, I most strongly recommend that he also examine Port Hacking—about 4 or 5 miles south-east—which has not previously (that I am aware of) been suggested, as a source of water supply, and still it is superior in some respects even to the George's River.

The Water Commission say—"There are obvious reasons why it might be more expedient to supply a great city from several sources than entirely from a single source, even should that be practicable." And I think they are quite right. The only objection that could reasonably be raised to Hacking as a source of water supply is that of the expense in crossing the George's River. But that objection would vanish if the George's River were dammed. The catchment area (according to the maps) is large, and it is entirely a barren sandstone country, the very same as that of the chief part of the George's River watershed.

The sides and bottom of Port Hacking are sandstone. I have been at Port Hacking at low tide, and the floor appeared to me to be as clean as if it had been a flagged floor newly scoured. There are promontories or points of sandstone at Hacking equal if not superior to those in the George's River, and one of these points at Hacking is already nearly dammed by a huge sandbank. Hacking could be dammed at a very inconsiderable expense, and the banks are so very high that a dam could be raised to 150 feet, or indeed any height required. When dammed it would make a most beautiful fresh-water lake.

I do not know the area of Port Hacking or its watershed, but it must be of considerable extent, and the numerous creeks and tributaries of Port Hacking would considerably increase its storage capacities.

There is a ridge between the George's River and Port Hacking, which I think must be nearly, if not fully, 300 feet high, and would form an admirable site for a reservoir for the George's River and Port Hacking waters, since the water from this reservoir would flow by gravitation to Paddington, the highest reservoir in Sydney.

The distance between this ridge and the Botany Waterworks is only about 8 or 9 miles, so that this length of piping would alone be required to send the water to Paddington or the lower reservoirs.

At George's River and Port Hacking a vast quantity of water would necessarily run to waste over the weirs. The hydraulic engineer will doubtless be able to tell us whether this waste water cannot be utilized for water power by means of water-wheels or turbines, the same as it is used for raising the water and other purposes at Freiburg, in Switzerland, at Philadelphia, and other places. If this could be done, or even with the help of auxiliary steam-engines, Sydney would be supplied with water by *gravitation* at a comparatively very small expense.

At all the sites suggested for damming the George's River and Port Hacking, there is either on the spot, or in the immediate neighbourhood, an abundance of stone, sand, and clay. There is a mountain of sand near Port Hacking large enough to make a hundred dams. As the materials are so abundant, there is no economy in sparing them, since the wider the dam the more substantial it would become, and also the more useful it would be as a roadway, since that across the George's River would shorten the road to Illawarra, as compared with that *via* Appin, about 20 miles. A dam across Port Hacking would make a considerable quantity of Government land accessible and saleable which is now valueless. This part of the country is very little known, and I suggest that the whole of the country about Port Hacking be surveyed, and the altitude ascertained previously to the arrival of the hydraulic engineer.

The most valuable information which the hydraulic engineer can give us is with respect to the scientific principle on which such dams as we require should be constructed. If he can show us how, with abundance of materials at hand, such as stone, sand, and clay, we can construct impermeable and permanent dams at a moderate cost, he will confer an invaluable service on the entire community, both

in the town and in the country. Our civil engineers are unfortunately at loggerheads, as regards the principles on which dams should be constructed. Mr. Woore (a member of the late Water Commission) contends that all the dams hitherto constructed in the Colony have been on entirely wrong principles, and instead of the sides being vertical they should be *exactly the opposite*. The strength he says entirely depends upon the *inclination of its inner surface*, and any amount (of strength) may be obtained by extending the base up the stream. "Suppose," says Mr. Woore (an exaggerated case), "that the base was carried a mile up the river, with a uniform incline from top to bottom, how insignificant the weight of water would be on its highest part." Mr. Moriarty (also a member of the late Water Commission) does not think the inclination of the dam on its upper surface makes any reduction in the pressure, and he supposes the case of a dam built 265 feet high, which he says would have a pressure of about 900 tons on every foot run of the dam, and no possible arrangement of the materials could prevent this pressure, &c. I must confess I was considerably startled at this *dictum* of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and still more so when he objected to Mr. Woore's reasonable proposal that, as a difference of opinion exists among the members of the Commission, as it regards the proper form for the construction of dams, it should be referred to two or more gentlemen familiar with the laws on which hydraulics are founded, and that they should be solicited to consider the subject, and give their opinions as to the science of the matter. This was objected to by Mr. Moriarty, who said—"There could be no possible object in deputing to other scientific gentlemen what the Commission was quite competent to undertake itself."

Here the matter rests for the present, and we are now anxiously waiting to learn the opinion of the hydraulic engineer on this all-important subject. I will candidly confess that I always thought the pressure of the ocean on a sea beach, even from its greatest depth of many thousand feet, was reduced to a mere nothing by its long and very gradual incline. I was particularly struck with the following suggestion I met with in the *Herald* as to the best mode of constructing dams.

The writer says—"Simplicity is sometimes the best engineer. A dam across the George's River should have two qualifications: first, it should be strong enough to resist the pressure on either side, as the tide or the river may rise or fall; and secondly, it should be so impervious as to prevent the fresh water from wasting by leakage, and the salt from contaminating the fresh. With plenty of by-wash, so as to prevent surplus water from going over the top of the dam, there is no doubt that a stone breakwater would hold its position. Then what is to prevent such a work as the following:—Let two parallel embankments of loose stones, with the interstices filled in with sand, be carried across the river, and, as this work proceeds, let the intervening space between the two, from the river bottom upwards, be filled with common clay; there will result, practically, three parallel embankments, viz., two on the outer sides of sand and stone and one in the centre of clay, and yet the three would all combine in one. Well, supposing the embankment complete, as I have described it, let an open trench be cut in the middle of the central clay embankment; let this trench be cut well into the rock at either end, and go right down to the bed-clay, or bed-rock, as may be deemed desirable, and let this trench be filled by a puddled wall. This work could be done in sections. The leakage, if any, through the dam could be kept under by pumping, and the puddle wall would be built sufficiently in the dry. When completed we should have an embankment strong enough to resist pressure, and with a puddle wall in its centre which would resist percolation."

If the intervening space between the two parallel embankments were filled with sand, from the sand mountain at Krunalla Beach, the cost would be considerably less than the clay, and I think a trench cut in the sand for the puddle would be equally as good as if it were cut in clay. Water percolates very slowly through a large body of sand (which this would be), and whatever leakage there might be through the sand and the stone and sand embankments could easily be kept under by pumping whilst the puddling was going on.

When the hydraulic engineer arrives in this Colony, I presume he will do as the late Sir Thomas Mitchell tells us he had done—"look all round the county of Cumberland, to see where the best water supply can be obtained," before going into another county at a distance of between 60 and 70 miles from Sydney, which would make the water excessively dear before it reached the metropolis. If all the local circumstances be scrupulously studied, it will be found that we have for the George's River and Port Hacking the best of *watersheds*, because the worst of soil, which is chiefly sterile sandstone mountains, or high ridges, and almost uninhabited. Then we have the best of *reservoirs*, immense natural excavations out of sandstone rock. What more could we reasonably require? But some object because "the reservoirs are not dammed and the water is salt." Is man to expect everything to be done for him, and that he should sit down and do nothing? "Man," says Dr. Robison, "was set down on this globe, and if he does not find things to his mind, he must mould them to his own fancy. Yet even this seemingly anomaly is one of Nature's most beneficent laws." I feel confident that the hydraulic engineer will teach us how to mould these grand natural reservoirs "to our fancy." The Old Hollanders did not find the Lake of Haarlem "to their fancy," and they dammed it to keep out the sea-water, and then pumped it dry for cultivation. The labour of converting the George's River and Port Hacking into fresh water lakes is a mere nothing compared with the labour of the Dutch in converting the Haarlem Lake into towns, orchards, and farms. The George's River, it is said, has an area of 3,000 acres, and an average depth at low-tides of not exceeding 10 feet. The Haarlem Lake had an area of 45,000 acres, with an average depth of water of 13.1-14. If only one-tenth part of the skill and labour that are constantly employed in Old Holland in keeping out the superfluous water were employed in New Holland in storing it up for future use, an abundant and constant supply for all purposes might be ensured in every important locality in the Colony. * * * In such a climate as New South Wales the agriculturist would often be able to raise *four times* the amount of produce with irrigation that he could do without it. And the late Sir Thomas Mitchell said:—"There is no region of earth susceptible of so much improvement solely by the labour and ingenuity of man. * * * Sufficient water for all purposes of cultivation, health, and enjoyment is quite at the command of art and industry in this most luxurious of climates." Hitherto we have done next to nothing, but I hope that the arrival of a hydraulic engineer in this Colony will be the commencement of a new era, in not only instructing us, but also stimulating us to retain the surface water that falls so abundantly from the heavens, and storing it up in suitable reservoirs for the purposes of man.

THOMAS HOLT.

The Warren, 13th June, 1876.

[Appendix.]

[Appendix.]

GEORGE'S RIVER AS A SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

SOME months ago prizes were offered by "Aqua" for the best essays dealing with the following points:—

- "(1.) Given a river with a watershed of 240,000 acres, and an average rainfall of $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches per annum; state the quantity of water that would flow down the river annually, on the supposition that one-third of the rainfall found its way into the river.
- "(2.) Suppose the mouth of the George's River to be closed by a water-tight dam, and a reservoir thereby created of 3,000 acres in extent, how much water would such a reservoir contain, assuming that there was in it, at the level of low neap tides, an average depth of 6 feet?
- "(3.) Assuming the difference between low neap tide and high spring tide to be 6 feet, how much water would the aforesaid reservoir contain, at the level of high spring tides?
- "(4.) Assuming that the ingress of salt water into the aforesaid reservoir was permanently arrested when the water stood at the level of low neap tide, and that the reservoir were allowed to fill the level of high spring tides by the fresh water flowing down the river, and that by means of discharge outlets the water were allowed to fall again to the level of the low neap tides, what would be the effect on the saltness of the water impounded, and how often would this process have to be repeated before the water was rendered fresh enough for domestic purposes?
- "(5.) Suppose that, by means of a dam, the level of the water in the reservoir were raised 5 feet above the level of high spring tides, what quantity of water would the aforesaid reservoir then contain; and how often, under these conditions, would the surface water have to run off, as before explained, until the stored water was fit for domestic use?
- "(6.) Assuming that an adequate quantity of water for the supply of the city of Sydney could be conducted free of cost to a point within five miles of the Botany Waterworks, and of ten miles of the reservoir at Surry Hills, state the relative advantages and disadvantages of pumping the water to the level of the reservoir, or of delivering water at the same level from another source, by means of an artificial aqueduct, sixty-three miles in length—such, for instance, as that proposed by the Water Commission. And, further, state the relative advantages and disadvantages of pumping at once from the sea-level to the height of the Paddington reservoir, or that of the proposed reservoir at Waverley; and those attendant on a plan which would deliver water by gravitation, by the Commissioners' route, at the level of Surry Hills, and which would require it to be pumped to the levels of Paddington and Waverley.

"2nd. Any general remarks or suggestions illustrative of the points involved in the above questions."

The object appears to have been to revive public interest in regard to a matter which is undoubtedly of great importance, and this result appears to have been attained. A number of writers entered the lists, and their essays are most of them good. Some possess more than ordinary merit. The first prize was won by a gentleman who preserves his *incognito* under the non *de plume* "Chloride of Sodium," and our readers will be glad to read what he has written on the subject. He says:—

Sir, or Madam,—Having observed in the *Sydney Morning Herald* that a prize would be given for the best essay dealing with certain specified points, I have been induced to write this essay, not for the value of the prize, but principally on account of the importance of the subject.

Permit me, then, in competing for the prize, to give answers to the questions in the sequence in which they are put.

1st. "Given a river with a watershed of 240,000 acres, and an average rainfall of $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches per annum; state the quantity of water that would flow down the river annually, on the supposition that one-third of the rain found its way into the river."

In reply to this, I will endeavour to make the answer as easily and as fully understood as possible; and, instead of writing the answer curtly, as being ninety-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four million seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred gallons, I will proceed to show the mode of calculation used by which this result is obtained. Thus:

One acre of land = 4,840 square yards, multiplied by 9 feet = 1 square yard = 49,560, multiplied by 144 inches = 1 square foot = 6,272,640 = the number of cubic inches of water in a superficial acre one inch in depth.

Then, 6,272,640 divided by 277.274 (cubic inches in a gallon) = 22,622½ gallons per acre. Then 22,622½ multiplied by 240,000 acres = 5,429,400,000, being equal to one inch of rainfall upon 240,000 acres.

The average rainfall in New South Wales during a period of twenty-nine years is found to be $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or accepting your figures, $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and taking your supposition that one-third of the rainfall finds its way into the river, then $49\frac{1}{2}$ divided by 3 = 16½, and 5,429,400,000 multiplied by 16½ = 89,585,100,000 gallons that would flow down the river. This is therefore the answer to question No. 1.

But as the reservoir hereafter alluded to is supposed to be used for a certain purpose, and as its area is stated to be 3,000 acres, it will be manifest that the whole of the $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain falling upon this area will either be conserved in the said reservoir or would be available for diluting and freshening the salt water when the dam was finished. Therefore, in justice to the scheme, we must add two-thirds of the $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches (or 33 inches) of rainfall over 3,000 acres to the quantity already found. Thus, one acre = 22,622½ gallons multiplied by 3,000 acres and by 33 inches = 2,299,627,500 gallons; to this quantity add 89,585,100,000 gallons before obtained—total, 91,884,725,500 gallons of fresh water to deal with.

2nd. "Suppose the mouth of the George's River to be closed by a water-tight dam, and a reservoir thus created of 3,000 acres in extent, how much water would such a reservoir contain, assuming that there was in it, at the level of low neap tides, an average depth of six (6) feet?"

Taking the rain as before, 1 superficial acre 1 inch deep to be 22,622½ gallons, this multiplied by 3,000 acres = 67,875,000 gallons, multiplied by 72 inches (6 feet) = 4,886,460,000 gallons. The answer to the 2nd question is 4,886,460,000 gallons.

3rd. "Assuming the difference between low neap tide and high spring tide to be 6 feet, how much water would the aforesaid reservoir contain at the level of high spring tides?"

Apparently the answer to this question would be obtained by multiplying 4,886,460,000 gallons by 2 = 9,772,920,000; but your essayist, knowing the locality in question, is aware that though the river banks are precipitous and well-defined in some places, yet there are flats of considerable extent, which, in the essayist's opinion, would increase the superficial area of the reservoir by at least one-third, the average depth of which might be approximately estimated at 3 feet.

This additional area, 500 acres at 6 feet, or 1-6th of 4,886,460,000, or 814,410,000 gallons, added to 9,772,920,000 gallons, gives a total of 10,587,330,000 gallons, as above, of water contained in the lake at high spring tide.

4th. "Assuming that the ingress of salt water into the aforesaid reservoir was permanently arrested when the water stood at the level of low neap tide, and that the reservoir was allowed to fill (up to) the level of high spring tides by the fresh water flowing down the river (and falling upon the reservoir), and that by means of discharge outlets the water was allowed to fall again to the level of low neap tides, what would be the effect on the saltness of the water impounded, and how often would this process have to be repeated before the water was rendered fresh enough for domestic purposes?"

Your essayist recognizes the importance of this question, but at the same time respectfully points out the difficulty of giving a correct answer, inasmuch as the *salinity of the water in George's River* is not given.

However, knowing the object in view, I propose to deal crucially with the question of salinity, and to assume that the tidal water contains as much salt as the average of the ocean, viz., 34 lbs. per 100 gallons, or 0.34 lbs. = 2,380 grs. per gallon.

Your essayist desires to state, that he is aware that George's River is not so salt as the ocean, in short it has been given in evidence that at Sans Souci, at times, the river is so fresh as to be drinkable; therefore, as salt as the ocean, and only a little brackish during floods, may be taken as the two extremes of salinity and freshness.

The actual average saltness probably does not exceed that of the Black Sea, which from three series of experiments, has been found to vary from 18.146 to 11.880, or an average salinity of 15.026. Your essayist does not know the specific gravity

gravity of the water of George's River in its ordinary state, and therefore cannot compare it with that of the great ocean, which averages at 62° F. (when out of reach of the exceptional action of the melting of snow, rain, or river-water) 1.072.

This mean specific gravity is slightly varied by the amount of salinity, as in some parts it is 1.0255, and in others 1.0294, whilst in the Black Sea it is only 1.0141, and your essayist is of opinion that, both in salinity and specific gravity, a fair average sample of the water of George's River would approximate closely to that of the Black Sea. However, be that as it may, it is prudent to err on the safe side, and especially as it may be difficult to take various samples from the river under such similar conditions as to admit of comparison with closely approximating results, so as to prevent any dispute as to the degree of salinity in George's River, your essayist has purposely ignored its comparative freshness, and now proceeds to treat it as if it was sea-water, containing 2,380 grains of salt per gallon, and therefore, in answer to the first portion of the 4th question, begs to state:—

That as the reservoir at low neap tides (question 2) contains, 4,886,460,000 gallons, and at the level of high spring tides, 10,587,330,000 gallons, the difference between the two quantities will show the quantity of fresh water that can be added to the salt. Thus:—

$$10,587,330,000 - 4,886,460,000 = 5,700,870,000 \text{ gallons.}$$

Suppose, then, the reservoir was allowed to fill with fresh water to a further depth of 6 feet, or up to the level of high-water at spring tides, and the reservoir ran down again to low neap tide level; in the course of the operation the salt in the original 4,886,460,000 gallons would be mixed with 10,587,330,000, of which 5,700,870,000 would be fresh water; and as your essayist would suggest the construction of the discharge tunnel at a considerable depth below low-water-mark (at neap tides), he thinks it fair to assume that as a minimum the amount of salt discharged will be in the same proportion as the quantity of water discharged is to the quantity of water retained; or as 5,700,870,000 is to 4,886,460,000.

The first change, then, would reduce the 2,380 grains per gallon to	1,098.4	grs.
The 2nd change	502.3	"
" 3rd	291.8	"
" 4th	106.9	"
" 5th	49.3	"
" 6th	22.7	"
" 7th	10.4	"
" 8th	4.8	"
" 9th	2.2	"
" 10th	1.05	"
" 11th .....	.46	"

To give distinct answers, then, as to query No. 4. First, What would be the effect on the saltness of the water impounded after running off 6 feet?

The answer is:—The quantity of salt would be reduced in proportion as 2.166 : 1, or as, 2,380 grains : 1,098.4 grs. per imperial gallon.

The answer to the second portion of query No. 4 is nine (9) times.

The total quantity of water that would be thus used in the nine several discharges would be 5,700,870,000 × 9, or 51,307,830,000.

5th. "Suppose that, by means of a dam, the level of the water in the reservoir was raised 6 feet above the level of high spring tides, what quantity of water would the aforesaid reservoir then contain; and secondly, how often under these conditions would the surface-water have to run off, as before explained, until the store-water was fit for use?"

In replying to the first portion of this question, your essayist begs to refer you to the answer to question No. 3, wherein it was shown that the area of the reservoir, when full, might be approximately estimated at 4,000 acres.

Starting, then, with the quantity contained in the reservoir up to the level of high spring tides, viz.....	10,587,330,000
we add 6 feet over 4,000 acres	6,515,280,000
and, allowing for the increased area the above depth would cover, we have, as before estimated, 1,000 acres at 3 feet deep, or 500 acres averaging 6 feet	814,410,000

The answer being

17,917,020,000

In reply to the second portion of question No. 5, it will be found that 17,917,020,000 is to 4,886,460,000 as 3.666 is to 1, and that the first change would reduce the quantity of salt per gallon to 649.1 grains, thus:—

2nd change	366.6 divided by 2,380 = 649.1	grs.
3rd	177.03	"
4th	48.23	"
5th	13.1	"
6th	3.57	"
6th .....	.97	"

The quantity of fresh water used in each change would be 17,917,020,000—4,886,460,000, or 13,030,560,000. About 6½ times this quantity let in and discharged would reduce the quantity of salt to 2.67 grains per gallon; and the total quantity of water thus expended would be 13,030,560,000 × 6½, or 69,496,328,000 gallons.

The answer then is 6½ times.

By referring to the answer to question No. 4, it will be seen that although it took 9 changes, as against 5½ in the latter case, yet the total quantities used stand thus:—

No. 5	69,496,328,000
No. 4	51,307,830,000
Being in favour of No. 4	18,188,498,000

This great saving of water led your essayist to calculate what further saving might be effected in the total quantity of fresh water required, by reducing the volume of water at each change.

The following table shows the result of using—first, the whole contents of the reservoir up to a level 6 feet above high spring tides (A); second, the contents of the reservoir up to high spring tides (B); third, a quantity equal to the contents of the reservoir at low neap tide (C); fourth, a quantity equal to half the contents of salt water, at low neap tides (D); and fifth, a quantity equal to one-fourth of the salt water (E).

	Fresh water each change in gallons.	Gallons remaining in Reservoir.	No. of changes.	Leaving grains of salt per gallon.	Total quantity of fresh water used.
A	13,030,560,000	4,886,460,000	5½	2.67	69,496,328,000
B	5,700,870,000	"	9	2.2	51,307,830,000
C	4,886,460,000	"	10	2.3	48,864,600,000
D	2,443,230,000	"	17	2.5	41,534,910,000
E	1,221,665,000	"	30	2.6	36,643,950,000

REMARKS.

The mean of the experiments made by Professor Smith with the water at present supplying Sydney gave an average of 3,613 grains salt per gallon.

Yau Yean supply, Melbourne, Victoria, 4.25 grains.

See Blue Book, Sydney Water Supply, page 101.

By

By the above it will at once be seen that frequent changes, with less water, accomplish the end in view sooner, and with a less total expenditure of water than if larger quantities were used and fewer changes made; but in reality, if this scheme were carried out, it would be found impracticable to work it in the manner above stated; inasmuch as the varying supply from the whole watershed of the 240,000 acres, as well as the total quantity of rain falling on the surface of the reservoir itself, would be supplying the reservoir during the time of discharge; and your essayist is of opinion that in this way letting the discharge remain open, both the time and quantity of water required would be less than if the discharge was made at stated intervals, and (as far as possibly could be ascertained) given quantities of water.

The main object of the previous calculations is to ascertain how long it would take to make the water first impounded sufficiently fresh for domestic purposes. This, as a matter of course, would depend upon the quantity of fresh water admitted into and run out of the reservoir, and this quantity would depend on the amount of the rainfall.

Referring to the returns of the Government Astronomer of New South Wales, it will be found that the average rainfall during a period of twenty-nine years, viz., from 1841 to 1869 inclusive, was as follows:—

January	4.041	July	4.425
February	4.939	August	3.221
March	4.446	September	2.802
April	6.779	October	3.497
May	4.573	November	2.823
June	5.134	December	2.715

Supposing the reservoir to be closed against the admission of salt water on the 31st December, it is obvious that it would require to be filled up to the level of high spring-tides, and kept at or above that level, so as to prevent the influx of salt water at high spring-tides through the aperture of discharge, as well as to give sufficient head to insure free discharge during all states of the tide.

For this purpose it requires 5,700,870,000 gallons to fill it up to the level of high spring-tides; and supposing this quantity be increased to 8,000 million of gallons, it will require 4.47 inches of rain upon the watershed to give that quantity; after which, as previously shown, it will require 36,650 millions of gallons to pass through the reservoir in order to eliminate the salt. To supply this quantity requires a rainfall of 19.76 inches (exclusive of two-thirds of what falls on the reservoir itself). Adding these two quantities together, 4.47 and 19.76, we have a total of 24.23 inches, which would be supplied by the average rainfall of January, February, March, April, and May.

Thus in five months the salt water would be reduced to 2.6 grains per gallon, and 8,000 million gallons of fresh water left in store for the supply of Sydney.

Your essayist, in making these calculations, has assumed that the rainwater would be fresh; but he is aware that all water from natural sources contains more or less salt, and, having noted that a portion of the 240,000 acres of watershed includes some of the Wianamatta deposit, he thinks it only fair to mention this to "Aqua."

What the uses of the Wianamatta beds may be he is not aware, but desires to point out that Professor Smith, of Sydney, analysed water taken from the South Creek, which drains a district covered entirely by these beds, and found it contained 25.72 grains of salt, and states:—"The water was clear and colourless, no smell, taste faintly saline, but not unpleasant."

The abnormal salinity, as well as the degree of hardness of the water from the Wianamatta deposits will be considerably reduced by admixture with the large bodies of water forming the tributaries of George's River, such as the Woronora and the Tiggerai; the waters of which Professor Smith describes respectively as being "clear and bright—no taste or smell—no sediment," and "clear and bright, taste and smell unexceptionable," the degrees of hardness being 1.3 and 1.1.

Your essayist now comes to the consideration of the sixth question, and respectfully begs to submit his views to "Aqua" as to the best and cheapest mode of supplying two great desiderata, namely, Sydney with an abundant supply of water for domestic purposes, varying from eight to sixteen millions of gallons per day, and supplying an equal quantity for manufacturing purposes, or an average supply to the city and suburbs of 12,000,000 gallons daily, and for manufacturing purposes 12,000,000.

In doing this I would briefly refer to the scheme alluded to in the advertisement, namely, the damming of George's River. The merit of suggesting this plan, as well as keeping its importance before the public, is due to the Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.C., of the Warren.

To construct a dam across George's River has been considered by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation a work of extreme difficulty, and he estimates that a masonry dam would cost £650,000, and that a clay peddled dam of similar construction to the Polder dykes of North Holland would cost £900,000. The latter, he believes, would not be watertight, but it is the only kind of work that appears to him "to offer even a chance of being successful."

That Mr. E. O. Moriarty is in earnest, and states what he conscientiously believes, no one can for a moment doubt; but your essayist, who has also had experience in engineering works, takes exception to either of the modes mentioned by the Engineer-in-Chief; and if entrusted with a contract to deliver water from the George's River to the engine-ponds at Botany, would adopt a very different mode of making and using the dam—a mode that would reduce its size and cost, increasing its stability, and at the same time (however paradoxical it may appear) adding enormously to its capabilities for effective storage.

The Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and River Navigation states fairly that "the feasibility of the project depends wholly on the construction of the dam," and afterwards proceeds to say:—

"But even letting it be granted that the dam could be constructed and made watertight, what then have we got? How far are we advanced towards the attainment of our object—the providing of an unfailing supply of the purest water for Sydney? We should, it is true, have dammed up an estuary of salt water—an estuary fringed with a vast number of bays, coves, and with deep creeks branching off it on either side, all highly impregnated with salt. Who would venture to say under the circumstances when this estuary would become fresh, or how many years it might take to wash all the salt water out of the bays, coves, and creeks, and out of the sand and mud which forms the bottom of the channel, and the salt marshes which abound on their margins, I do not think it possible even to conjecture."

The first statement, as to its feasibility depending wholly upon the successful construction of the dam, is not in harmony with the latter statement, which is intended to prove that if the dam was constructed and made watertight, it is impossible "even to conjecture" when the water might become fresh enough to use. This doubt in the mind of Mr. Moriarty is further illustrated by the question put to the Hon. T. Holt, when giving evidence on the 7th September, 1869.

Question 1461. "From your acquaintance with the climate, should you say that floods of great magnitude are of sufficiently frequent occurrence to warrant the prediction that George's River would be fresh in any given time, if a dam were constructed—say five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years?"

Mr. Holt: "I believe that if the dam had been erected twelve months ago, the river would have been fresh now."

Your essayist concurs with Mr. Holt in this opinion, as the preceding calculations and replies to the various questions will show; and although five months has been mentioned as the period requisite to sweeten the large body of water contained in the reservoir, it must be borne in mind that the calculation showing that result was based upon the assumption (stated) that only one-third of the average rainfall found its way into the river. However, if the following description of the physical features of the country forming the watershed of George's River, as described by Mr. Moriarty, be taken into consideration, it may be fairly assumed that nearly double the quantity, or two-thirds of the rainfall, will find its way into the river.

Mr. Moriarty, in describing the watershed of George's River, states:—"It is a barren plateau of sandstone rock with scarcely a fragment of soil, except in a few patches, and very sparsely covered with vegetation. It is very broken and precipitous from first to last, so that the floods come down with extraordinary rapidity."

In a report to the Honorable the Minister for Mines, Victoria, upon the Coliban Water scheme, the same authority states that the average annual rainfall at Ballarat was, for the years 1866-7-8-9, 22.63 inches, and assumes that .617 of that quantity, or 13.96 inches, would find its way into the reservoir at Malmesbury; and in the report of Mr. Bennett to the Sydney Water Commission, that gentleman quotes from the report of the engineer to the Bombay water supply, to show that in many well authenticated instances the proportion of water stored and used was as much as .753, .892, .755, &c., &c., of the rainfall. In one instance, that of Swineshaw Valley, the amount of rainfall was 49½ inches (the average rainfall at Botany being 49½ inches), yet out of this quantity 37 inches was collected.

Manchester

Manchester was also quoted, where the rainfall amounted to 37 inches, out of which was saved 617, or 24.82 inches. From these precedents, and allowing for difference of climate, in conjunction with the description of the watershed of the George's River, it may be reasonably assumed that at least 617 of the 49½ inches of rainfall, or 34.54 inches, flows into George's River, and that during the five months previously alluded to, instead of one-third of 24.23 inches (8.07 inches) there would be 8.87 inches *additional*, representing no less than 37,299,978,000 gallons, a quantity equal to the supply of 12 millions per day of 313 working days for ten years. Your essayist respectfully submits that this vast additional body of water would wash away, or render of no consideration, any salt that might remain in the sand, mud, &c., of the reservoir, after its original contents of salt water had been diluted with 44,650,000,000 gallons, 38,650 millions of which had been discharged from the reservoir.

Having proved (it is hoped to your satisfaction) that the salt would be removed in a short time from the reservoir, and that the supply of water would be so enormous with an average annual rainfall of 49½ inches, your essayist will now proceed to show the quantity of water that could be stored to meet the emergencies of long continued droughts. For this purpose the reservoir should be capable of holding 300 days' supply of 24 millions of gallons per day, or 7,200 millions of gallons, exclusive of loss by evaporation.

Your essayist has previously shown, in answer to the fifth question, that a reservoir capable of containing water to a height of only 6 feet above the level of high spring tides would conserve 17,917 million gallons; and that 4,886 millions of that quantity would be at or below the level of neap tides, which it is not proposed to pump out. There would, therefore, remain for effective supply and evaporation 13,031 millions.

Your essayist considers that George's River is most favourably situated, and that the evaporation would be below the average.

Mr. E. O. Moriarty estimates that it would amount to an average of over 5,000,000 gallons per day, upon an area of 3,000 acres; but the reservoir here described would provide for 25 per cent. more than even that excessive quantity, and still afford a daily supply of 24,000,000 for 367 days, supposing that not one drop of rain fell during the entire period.

Any one conversant with the subject of this essay will understand at once that the writer suggests and advocates the policy of keeping the maximum surface level of the reservoir as little above that of high spring tide as possible, consistently with its containing twelve months' supply, and a liberal allowance for evaporation, and that therefore it would be requisite to pump the water from the reservoir to a height sufficient to allow of its gravitating to the *engine ponds at Botany*. To accomplish this, the average height to which the water would have to be raised would only be 6 feet, and would require an engine 60 n. h. p. to lift 24,000,000 daily the maximum height of 12 feet; but it is a portion of the scheme of your essayist to utilize the water that runs to waste, in driving a turbine for raising the water into the aqueduct; but, in order to be prepared for any contingency that might arise, including droughts, a steam-engine of the above power would require to be fixed in a suitable position on the banks of George's River, where, in connection with a turbine, one or both powers could be used.

As before stated, you will please note that your essayist is of opinion that an average of 12,000,000 gallons of water could thus, at a comparatively small expense, be supplied for manufacturing purposes, and that such manufactories could be placed along the western shore of Botany Bay, between the proposed aqueduct and the bay, so that the foul water could not contaminate that in the aqueduct, but would drain at once into the bay.

Your essayist need not point out the vast importance of such a large supply of fresh water for manufacturing purposes, or enumerate the industries that might be formed and fostered adjacent to the chief centre of population. Such a quantity could be supplied at 1d. per thousand gallons; that, if utilized, would pay the interest of the entire cost of damming George's River and delivering the water to the several factories. Other great advantages would also result from the carrying out of this scheme, setting aside for the moment the primary object of supplying Sydney and its suburbs with water, viz., the construction of a dam across the George's River would allow the present route of the Ulawarra Road to be altered and shortened by, it is stated, nearly 20 miles. The reduction in the length of a road leading to an important district would result in a great saving to the public, and be the means of increasing the value of the lands, whether in the possession of the Government or of private individuals, by bringing them and their produce 20 miles nearer to a market, as well as opening a new channel for the more profitable development of the mineral resources of the district.

Taken, then, altogether apart from the facilities such a scheme would give for supplying water to Sydney, it is one worth the favourable consideration of the Government, and would, from its many contingent advantages, well repay the cost of construction.

Your essayist will now endeavour to reply to the several queries contained in section 6.

First, as to the relative advantages or disadvantages of pumping the water to the level of the reservoir at Surry Hills from George's River, or of supplying water to the same reservoir by the Upper Nepean scheme.

If your essayist understands the relative positions and levels correctly, the reservoir at Surry Hills is that marked as the Crown-street Reservoir, the bottom level of which is 125½ feet above high-water-mark. The depth is shown at 14 feet, its distance from George's River approximately estimated at 10 miles, and its capacity 3½ millions of gallons, capable of being extended to 8 millions.

The Paddington reservoir is 213.75 above high-water-mark, contains 1½ million, capable of being extended to 8 millions. Your essayist has no means of knowing the level it is proposed to make the high-level reservoir at Waverley, but it is in evidence by Mr. E. Bell that the reservoir is to be on the high ground at Waverley, and that the highest point at Waverley is 320 feet above high-water-mark. The reservoir may, in the absence of more definite information, be taken approximately as at a height of 300 feet, its contents at 5 millions of gallons, and its estimated cost at £9,000. [See Mr. E. Bell's evidence, page 81, Government Blue Book, on the Water Supply of Sydney and its Suburbs.]

Taking these heights and distances as correct, it is required to know the relative advantages and disadvantages of each scheme.

To begin with the Nepean scheme, which may be briefly summarized as commencing at a distance of 63 miles from Sydney, with dams on the Nepean and Cataract Rivers, where there are two tunnels 6 miles 19 chains in length, underground, varying from 198 to 424 feet above the line of tunnel, except where passing under watercourses, and necessitating shafts of great depth and consequent expense. With many aqueducts of cast and wrought iron, spanning creeks and roads at varying heights up to 80 feet, one of them being no less than 1 mile and 30 chains in length, by an average height of about 40 feet above the surface level, and supported by about 120 wrought-iron piers or supports. The immense quantity of pipes, varying from 18,000 tons in one scheme, to over 27,000 in the other, independent of all the cast and wrought iron for aqueducts, the cost of reservoirs, open canals, &c., &c., the cost of carriage upon the cement, cast and wrought iron-work of aqueducts, as well as upon pipes and other materials, will amount to such a very large sum that your essayist, in looking over the estimated cost, has come to the conclusion that the schemes could not be carried out for anything like the amount set opposite each, viz., £1,048,846 and £790,029.

In the high-level scheme, with two lines of 36-inch pipes to Sydney, there would be about 46,000 tons of pipe, estimated at from £11 to £12 per ton *laid*; and as this item represents over one-half of the cost of the high-level scheme, any difference in the actual cost per ton laid would seriously affect the total cost. Your essayist, who has had extensive experience in similar works, has always been of opinion that the estimated cost of the pipes laid at even £12 per ton was far too little, considering that this price includes first cost, coating, charges, insurance, commission, exchange, freight, landing, cartage over indifferent roads, and, where there are no roads, laying in trenches, rope-yarn and lead, with all the contingent expenses of loading and unloading, labour in laying and jointing, &c. Your essayist is also of opinion that the sum of £20,000, or little more than 2 per cent. for supervision and contingencies, is not a sufficient allowance, and that the framers of the estimates had not sufficiently taken into consideration the fluctuations of prices in the iron trade, or the many contingencies that would affect the cost of such gigantic works.

Here your essayist desires to point out that, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the cost of iron-work at the time the estimates were made (1868-9), there can be none now as to their being totally inadequate to cover cost—the price of cast-iron pipe having increased £4 per ton, and wrought-iron from £5 to £8 per ton. This in effect would increase the cost of the pipes in the high-level scheme to the extent of no less than £184,000, and the other scheme in the same proportion to the quantity of pipes used, and to a much greater extent per ton upon the wrought-iron work.

As there are no detailed specifications given of the amount of cast and wrought iron work, for aqueducts, &c., your essayist cannot point out the difference it would make in the cost of the work, but considers on the whole that the cost of either scheme is much underrated, even allowing that the first cost of pipes, iron, &c., was to recede to the price ruling when the estimates of their cost were made.

In offering these remarks, your essayist has no wish to be hypercritical, but simply deals with the subject as it is presented to him; but setting aside altogether the first cost, he agrees with Mr. Grundy when he states that in the scheme described by Mr. Moriarty, "the compound system of pipes, aqueducts, siphons, and small reservoirs, would be a constant source of anxiety, trouble, danger, and expense, necessarily larger expense on account of manual labour alone for regulating sluices, turbine, or engine," &c.

The Commission, having departed from their original decision of supplying Sydney entirely by gravitation, it seems that a certain quantity of water must be pumped up from the Crown-street reservoir to supply the high-lying districts of Paddington and Waverley, and for this purpose it is proposed, in the scheme described by Mr. R. O. Moriarty, to shift the Botany engine and pipes and to make a high service reservoir at Waverley, at a total estimated cost of £10,600. This scheme is then essentially a compound one, although calculated to supply all parts of the city and suburbs by gravitation, still the water has to be raised by mechanical means for the supply of the higher levels.

The advantages of either of these schemes may be briefly stated, as giving a constant supply of comparatively good water, the high level scheme, setting expense aside, being undoubtedly the best.

The disadvantages are—their great cost; the number of years it would take to complete either, especially that known as the Upper Nepean low level scheme; the loss that would be incurred in paying interest upon the large amounts expended many years before the works would be completed and productive; the difficulty, danger, and expense in keeping the works in good working order; and, more than all, the high rate at which the citizens would have to be charged to pay interest upon the sum expended.

Before your essayist refers to the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme more immediately connected with this essay, it will be advisable, for the sake of comparison as well as perspicuity, to submit what in his opinion may be termed the leading features:—

- 1st. The damming of George's River.
- 2nd. Discharging the saline matter from the reservoir so formed.
- 3rd. Impounding, at a height not exceeding 12 feet above low-water-mark at spring tides, 13,000 million gallons of water.
- 4th. Raising all the water required for manufacturing purposes and for the supply of Sydney and suburbs into an aqueduct; which would, after supplying 12 millions of gallons to manufactories, subsidize the Botany supply so that 12 millions of gallons daily could be raised therefrom for the supply of the city and suburbs.
- 5th. Increasing the engine power at Botany to an extent capable of pumping that quantity to the varied heights required for the supply of the city and suburbs.
- 6th. Constructing such reservoirs as may be required, at varied heights to ensure constant supply.

The relative advantages of this scheme may be briefly stated:—

- 1st. As costing only about one-third of what the Nepean scheme would cost.
- 2nd. In conserving a large quantity in the reservoirs, and affording a daily supply of 24 million gallons.
- 3rd. In being in the immediate neighbourhood—the greatest distance from the engine-house not being more than about 5 miles from the main reservoir in one direction, and the same distance from the distributing reservoir in the other direction.
- 4th. The supply of fresh water to various manufacturing industries would be of great value in more effectually developing the resources of the country, and in giving remunerative employment to thousands of the population in the manufacture of woollens, cotton, sail-cloth, tanning, paper, &c., and in the use of wool-washing, dyeing establishments, sugar manufactories, sawmills, &c., &c.
- 5th. In opening up, by means of a new and more direct road over the dam, a large tract of country rich in minerals, and bringing the produce of the fields and mines some twenty miles nearer to a market, thereby increasing the value of both sold and unsold lands, and creating a greater demand for labour.
- 6th. It has been suggested that the only disadvantage connected with the George's River scheme is the doubt as to the water becoming fresh, but a careful consideration of the subject should dispel such doubt. That there is ground for belief that the quality of water would be better from the Upper Nepean and Cataract Rivers no one will deny who has read the analysis of the different waters by Professor Smith; but in considering this subject it must not be forgotten that the gathering grounds of the George's River are very similar to those of the Nepean and Cataract Rivers, equal or even greater in extent, and that the waters at its source in the tributaries of the Stokes, O'Hare's, Dalasia, Bow Bowling, and other creeks, are of unexceptionable quality. Also that the creeks to the south of George's River, such as Williams, Harris, Deadman's, Mill Creeks, &c., as well as the Woronora and its tributaries of Bottle Creek, Port Hacking Creek, &c., are all of excellent quality, and there are good grounds for believing that when the enormous quantity of water from the gathering grounds of these various creeks is mixed up with the smaller quantities of the less pure water, the general character of the water will be good, and superior to that of many cities in other parts of the world.

It will also be seen from what your essayist has stated that he suggests the delivery of the water from George's River upon the sands near to the Engine Ponds, at Botany, where it will receive or undergo a certain amount of filtration, and where it will mix with a large quantity of very excellent water of the same quality as that at present supplied to Sydney.

Your essayist is of opinion that there is one objection common to each scheme, and that is, that as the flood waters are conserved, certain impurities will be held in suspension. This is alluded to in the Commissioners' Report upon the Upper Nepean scheme, where, at page 41 of their Report, it is stated:—

"We expect that for some years after the formation of the reservoir, the water will be somewhat unpleasant to the eye, by reason of fine clay derived from the reservoir on first being filled. This can scarcely be remedied by filtration, the particles being so fine; but the evil tends to a natural cure, as has been experienced at the Yan Yean and other places."

No doubt this objection applies to the George's River scheme as well as that of the Upper Nepean; but the same objection applies to most, if not all the water supplied to towns and cities in Europe and America.

Your essayist would also point out what might be used as an argument against the George's River scheme, namely, that the supplementary supply to the Botany water, as well as the Botany water itself, must be raised to the level of the Crown-street reservoir, before a fair comparison can be made of the relative cost of the rival schemes, and that above that level pumping to a higher level is common to both.

By referring to the Commissioners' report, at page 39, it will be found that the Upper Nepean scheme brings the water to a point 10 miles from the Crown-street reservoir, and that the water is carried the remaining distance (10 miles) in pipes. Now, if it was found, upon further consideration, advisable to pump direct from George's River to Crown-street reservoir, the distance will be found about the same.

But as a canal from George's River to the engine ponds at Botany would be cheaper than pipes, and at the same time convey large quantities of water for manufacturing purposes, all the distance from George's to Cook's River, the cost of pumping may be said to commence at the present engine-house, where the engine and pumps are capable of raising eight millions of gallons per working day. Supposing the engine power to be doubled, and 5 miles of new main laid, a supply could be raised of over 12 millions of gallons per day.

In 1868 there was pumped from this source 1,222 millions, at a cost of £4,700, the engines being only partially employed. During the first eight weeks of 1869 a supply equal to 6 millions per working day was raised; but as the accounts are not given in detail, the data are wanting upon which to calculate the cost of raising 12 millions, or any less quantity required for the present population of Sydney and its suburbs. Mr. Moriarty estimates the cost of pumping 8 millions of gallons per day of 16 hours, to a height of 200 feet at Penrith, and 4 millions per day of 16 hours, 289 feet high, at £28,328 per annum.

But in this estimate the coals are taken at £1 per ton, and the quantity estimated at 8 lbs. per horse per hour. Mr. Bell, in his evidence, states that coal cost from 36s. to 38s. on the Rundwick Road, and that the price was never more than 15s. per ton at Botany for a much better steam coal. The estimate of 8 lbs. per horse per hour your essayist thinks excessive, and either results from a mistake as to the quantity of coal required per horse per hour, or indicates the coal was of very inferior quality. However this may be, it seems, from Mr. Bell's evidence, that coal of good quality can be obtained at Botany at 25 per cent. less than at Penrith, and with coal of good quality, and where the nature of the work is regular and constant as in raising water, the quantity of coal per horse per hour should be at least *one-third* less, so that the coal used at Penrith would cost £14,828, whilst the same amount of work could be performed at Botany for £8,422, but in reality the water having a shorter distance to travel from Botany, the friction is less, and the total height also less, so that

that another reduction would have to be made upon the above amount; therefore the cost of raising water at Botany may be approximately estimated at half the sum named by Mr. Moriarty in his estimate of cost of pumping from Penrith.

Your essayist begs to call your attention to the evidence of Mr. E. Bell, late City Engineer, as to the cost of cast-iron pipes. In his evidence he quotes cost of pipes in Sydney at £10 7s. 6d. and £10 12s., and states their average cost to be about £10 10s., the cost of laying being extra. These facts leave no doubt whatever in the mind of your essayist as to the mistake made by the Commission in estimating their pipes to cost only £12 per ton laid.

In all probability, 12 millions of gallons per day would not be required for some years, so that the expenses of pumping would depend much upon the quantity of water raised; but as the cost of superintendence, the amount expended, &c., would remain nearly the same, it may be accepted that the larger the quantity raised the cheaper it would be per thousand gallons.

Your essayist hopes that the further consideration of the George's River scheme will engage the attention of the Government before they commit themselves to so costly a scheme as that of the Upper Nepean; and should it be desired, your essayist would prepare a design complete in all its details, and of which the present essay gives the mere outline.

Your essayist, in bringing his labours to a close, desires to express his regret that a pressure of private and public business has prevented him from dealing with this important subject so exhaustively as he would otherwise have done. Written hurriedly amidst frequent interruptions, it is therefore not so connected as he could have wished, but such as it is he hopes it will be accepted by "Aqua"; and if it should in the absence of better essays be deemed worthy of the prize, it is the writer's wish that the amount be handed over to any of the Sydney Charities that "Aqua" may choose to be the recipient.

Finally, your essayist, as per request, begs to name the following gentlemen as adjudicators:—The Hon. Thomas Holt, Thomas Mort, Esq., Professor Smith, Dr. Garran, George Russell, Esq.

And to subscribe himself, Sir, or Madam, yours obediently,

CHLORIDE OF SODIUM.

GEORGE'S RIVER AS A SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The following essay, sent to compete for the prize offered by "Aqua" will be read with interest. Although it took only a second place, His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, in his award paper, referred to it in terms highly complimentary to the writer. It is accompanied by projections and coloured diagrams, upon which the author has evidently bestowed considerable care:—

Presuming that the cause calling forth the necessity you find in asking as data information from the public, in the shape of an answer to your questions put in the shape of a "prize essay," is on account of the difference that exists in the practice, figures, and opinions of practical engineers, I have undertaken, as a matter of pleasure to myself (unfortunately having too much leisure) to answer the questions of calculation in such form and such a practical shape that you, if altogether unfamiliar with such, may see for yourself what truth may be contained in them, and to what degree of correctness they are worked out, for you may work them over and understand at the same time. If my purpose be answered and your desire be accomplished in this attempt, I shall be sufficiently remunerated. I have no doubt gone further than you inquire for; but in so doing, I think it may be highly useful to your purpose, and may be some support in certain questions of expense, such as the calculations for the cubical measurement of the dam, the suggestions as per plan.

I must here mention that when first undertaking this subject, I did it solely for my own amusement, and hence it happened, the unusual form (in drafts) in which you will receive this, which you will excuse. I would have made fair copy, but circumstances now prevent me from doing so. As it is, I think the subject is treated in a plain understandable, but very simple manner. Any one going into the question as should be done would require opportunities that do not present themselves to me, and which, if they did, would not answer for lack of sufficient remuneration. The calculations certainly require no great effort of the mind in themselves; still they require very much thought and clearness before they are put into order and shape.

I now inform you that I do not profess this paper to partake of the form of an essay, nor to be considered as such by you, but simply as a guide to you by which you may measure others, and see for yourself the mould of such matters, which few go into, and fewer understand.

First question.—In answer to the question—"The quantity of water that would flow down the river annually?"—you will find to be 89,592,982,506 gallons imperial, or in round numbers, to amount to 89,592 millions. (See page 1 of calculations, marked "Supply.") This quantity is only one-third of the catch, as per rule or basis which you propose. But this calculation is really much less than the quantity would be found to be in practice.

Second question.—In answer to the question "How much water would a reservoir contain 3,000 acres in area (the base), and six (6) feet in depth?" You will find in page 2 of calculations marked "Content Reservoir," it is shown to be 4,886,889,954 imperial gallons; or, in round numbers, 4,886 millions of gallons.

I must observe that 6 feet depth averaged must be very considerably under the true average depth; for what I have seen of the river, and I have been up it to the town of Liverpool, I should think that 9 or 10 feet is nearer the truth. The average depth—mean head—at Rocky Point, being low-water-mark, is 21 feet, not that that is any criterion to go by; still, the river does not vary so very much for a considerable distance up.

Third question.—In answer to the question—"How much water contained at high spring tides?" or, in other words, in the reservoir when 12 feet deep, you will find it shown in page 3 of calculations marked "Contents of Reservoir," 9,773,779,908 imperial gallons; or, in round numbers, 9,773 million gallons.

I must observe that these further quantities must prove very erroneous, from the fact that in all natural reservoirs the water spreads in rising, and can only be even approximated by a most expensive process of "contour lines" survey (or lines of parallel levels).

Fourth question.—In answer to the question of "effects" of repeated discharges of the water as already affected by the salt and fresh mixed, I refer you to my diagram, and denominated "Fractional projection," &c.,—one for the 12-foot proposition and the other for the 18-foot; or the first, 1 for 1; the second, 2 for 1 parts. I think the argument very conclusive!—provided the salt mixes freely with the fresh, but which it would not do if quietly operated on; as salt water is specifically heavier than fresh; but, operated on by a flood, it most certainly would freely mix, and the result, as projected, would take place. The "condensed scale," marked the same, shows for the full of high spring tide, or (as you assume) 12 feet deep. You will observe that the 3rd effect would practically make the dam water fresh; the 7th quite beyond doubt.

Again: You will see by the 6 feet (of question 5), above the high-water-mark projection, that the "effect" would prove much quicker and more effectual. I refer you to my diagram. I may point out that the 4th effect would, in practice, be complete.

I must observe that the above would prove very fallacious, as beyond all doubt one good flood would quite complete the freshening effect. I have seen quite sufficient of the scouring effects of a flood rush of water in the Illawarra district, in the Illawarra Lake and Tom Thumb Lagoon, to utterly convince me of the effect that a flood in the George's River would have, where it has no lake to make fresh, only itself.

Question five is answered by the last above. See plan of "Fractional Projection," which fully explains to the eye the effect required. The "cases" of calculation taken as $\frac{1}{3}$ rd fresh and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd salt, because you assume the three depths—6 feet to L. W. M., 6 + 6 feet H. W. M., 6 + 6 + 6 feet=18 above H. W.

In answer to "What quantity of water would the reservoir contain?" you will find on page 3 of calculations that the quantity contained in the 18-foot (assumed) depth will be 14,660,669,862 gallons, or in round figures 14,660 millions of imperial gallons, containing when full 12,207 millions of gallons more than will be required for the annual consumption of Sydney; population estimated at 140,000, and at 48 gallons per head.

In answer to "How often would the water have to run off, &c.?" I refer you to "Fractional Projection," where you will find it shown that the 3rd or 4th effect would be quite sufficient for the desired purpose.

Observation. All these arguments would prove very erroneous in practice, still they would all be far behind! the required effect in practice and with proper data. For instance, the $\frac{1}{3}$ of catch=89,592 million gallons. Content of reservoir at 6 feet above high-water-mark (your argument) equals 14,669 million gallons, leaving 74,923 million gallons to run to waste, or making the surplus waste equal to 9 and 1-6, emptying per annum, at the 6 feet depth, and 12 1-6, emptying at the 12 feet depth, which is very much more frequent than would prove necessary in actual practice, as shown by my mathematical and correct method. (See Fractional Projection.)

Question

Question six.—In attempting any answer to the question contained in this clause it would necessitate such a knowledge of particulars not falling within the sphere of ordinary persons, that I think (from such) you may not expect much that will edify you. I can therefore only answer it in a very cursory manner. So much detail, being necessarily out of view, that without which it is impossible to draw a comparison between the schemes as proposed.

The "Commission Scheme," however, at first view, seems on the whole a most preposterous piece of folly and want of thought, if not more. To any one initiated, the George's River scheme seems so infinitely superior, from its extreme simplicity of requirements, and its safety and endurance after construction be complete, that few could doubt the success of such a scheme over that of the "Commission." (See sheet account for contrast.)

Ambition may be a very good quality in its proper place, but I think that it has no place when opposed to common sense and honesty of purpose. Of course I have no object in view than what I first stated, no interests to truckle to in favouring the George's River scheme more than any other. I am simply attempting to further a scheme I most firmly believe to be the best on the whole, and one that in so many respects, if carried out, would prove such comfort, such prosperity, and particularly in that direction, now so lamentably required—the establishing of factories of every description; even for that purpose alone the dam would hardly prove too expensive.

I am of opinion that if a dam were constructed on the principle of that projected on my "sheet plan" (see same) that it could not possibly fail. Few could doubt its success, if faithfully carried out; and as far as the construction of the dam was concerned, no difficulty beyond the ordinary would be met with, the labour required being unskilled. The simplicity of the dam being such a marked contrast to that most complicated, intricate, elaborate, difficult, and after all so doubtful a scheme as the one of the Commission; doubtful, I say, because if the dams in the rocky bed of two such fearful torrents as the Pheasant Nest and Jordan's Pass were to give way, or the tunnels to choke up, both of which would certainly take place, the first flood—then the supply would be cut off. How could those river bed dams sustain the shock of the flood, let alone the battery of such boulders as those always carried down such fearful torrents? The dams are the weakest point, the wrong arrangement, and unnecessary, next the tunnels.

In common honesty no such fears can be implied for the dam at George's River, for no rush can take place at Rocky Point, which site for a dam I pitch on, because it is farthest from the source, contains the largest area, possesses an averaged bottom, has the least mean depth, and is near to the sea sand; and, finally, its position being at right angles to the river, subject to the better adaptation of the banks of other site, for weir, flood-gates, &c.

All the material being so abundant on the spot, the work would progress in a rapid ratio compared to that of the Commission scheme, which is a most important consideration for the inhabitants of Sydney, now but far too drowsy in so momentous a question.

You will find the calculation for materials fully carried out; they will prove a guide, and one you can check yourself and easily find out the correctness of the same.

It has been urged that a dam, constructed on such principles as I propose, would not be proof against leakage; but to any extent I deny that it would take place; and even should it prove to be leaky, what leakage could possibly take place to the extent of 10-289 million gallons, or six times the full of the reservoir? It has been urged that the salt water would percolate through the dam into the fresh water. Now that could not possibly take place, because the dam would always be full, and the counter pressure of the head of fresh water being so enormously superior to that of the salt that opposite effect would most likely take place. The standard pressure between L. and H. mark, averaged, of fresh above the salt would be about 5,676 tons (p. 4), a sufficient guarantee of what would prove the truth of my assertion (see calculations on the pressures on the dam). The calculations are made from the "mean depths" taken from the plan and figures in "Commission Report," and consequently should be correct.

With regard to that very doubtful question, evaporation, you need not enter it as worth being an item to be considered, as you already more than allow for that in the onset (one-third catch); and further, the waste water being so enormous in quantity that the fear would not be too little but too much water, and how safely to get rid of it (see calculations, p. 13.)

I, of course, admit that the effect, as therein, would not quite take place, because of the backing up of the water (spreading).

It has been urged that because the Cook's River dam is constructed on principles similar to that proposed for George's River, and that that dam has failed to keep out the salt and to keep in the fresh, that the George's River dam would fail also; but I assure you that is no argument in the matter, for I was constantly at the work during its performance, and do assert that no attempt at keeping the water in or out seemed to be the object of the builders. It is composed of the largest blocks of stone, little or no small stone, no more earth or clay being inserted than afforded a smooth traffic for the hand-carts and trucks, then drawn by convict-men, the work being superintended, not by an engineer, but by an old soldier—a clever old man whose conceit was his principal recommendation. It never did keep tight, the water rushing through, as through stones on a shingle beach. What was expected of that dam I know not, but I know how it was built, and many know it too, though not so those who should know who are now making such a comparison.

The idea that a masonry dam will be necessary seems to me ridiculous, and I should think it simply proposed to enhance the expense of a very likely scheme contrasting unfavourably to a grand monumental! scheme. For my part I do not think that even "sheet piling" would be necessary as part of the construction—though it may be so for constructing it.

It must not be forgotten (?) that the pressure is so much equalized! on both sides of the (proposed) dam that such precautions—for strength—are not necessary, as in cases of dams sustaining the whole pressure on one side; this, when pointed out, is self-evident. In fact the above equalization is the great argument in favour of such a dam; one caution being necessary—sufficient outlet for the "storm-water" and "waste," which must not be allowed to pass over the top of such a construction. The greatest difficulty that would occur would be the sudden rush of freshet during construction; but a wise engineer would provide his outlets so as not to interfere with the embankment, or by the manner of progressing with the work. Ordinarily the tidal rush or scour would be alternate, and not prejudicially affect the work of construction. The use of the suggested "cradles" are sufficiently plain. Again, a flood does not suddenly rise the water at the "Rocky Point." This is a great advantage in all respects.

Upon the subject of advantages or disadvantages of pumping and that of gravitation, I must certainly cast my vote in favour of gravitation; but certainly not when a gravitation scheme is so extremely doubtful and expensive and unnecessary as that recommended by the Commission, all pros and cons being properly weighed. On the other hand, I see no objection to a pumping system simply on account of the fact of pumping, for in fact it presents many advantages—in this instance, cheap working (possibly by the waste water, or in part, or as auxiliary), coal being shipped to the engine-house (at dam), and if a contrivance be arranged to send the water at once from the dam to the store and distribution reservoirs in Sydney, why, in these great engineering days, cannot the water be sent at once from the dam? What if such a reservoir to supply gravitation from that point be proposed; and why should it not be carried out? Why not, in these grand scheme days, carry out such an idea? It can be done, and what objection to it? Probably only the expense, certainly not its feasibility, for if the head of such "start reservoir" be sufficient, the rest is accomplished, and the pipes need not be exposed. Sydney is worthy of some expense, but not in a doubtful outlay.

There can be no comparison in the expense of maintenance of the "Commission scheme" and the George's River scheme. The former would prove incessant and extremely expensive. The dam's cost would, after a few years' existence, prove to be but little, and the structure become firmer and firmer instead of weaker and weaker, as in the case of "Commission scheme."

With respect to the comparative quality of the waters, I would be far more in favour of that of the future George's River, as that water would be far more wholesome, being more saline, not so much deadened, and having the advantage of shale water (it precipitates all solids) to purify and clarify it, besides it being well known that water more of the nature of what the George's River reservoir water would be is far less likely to act on the great mass of lead and iron, now so impossible to obviate. Besides, the water having so short a distance to flow through pipes, it would be far better aerated than at present. This is a subject of consideration of far more importance than is generally thought of. Being a water-drinker myself, I have long since observed how unsatisfying is the Sydney Corporation water, yet not so the same from its source. This is principally owing to the want of air in the water, and the presence of so much lead. Now, I contend that the George's River water would be in the latter respect far superior to that of the "Commission." Vitality in water is as necessary as vitality in the blood, and what is termed pure water (*i.e.*, being less its vitality) is simply bad water. Water too much purified, too much deprived of the chemical atmospherical properties and saline correctives is bad. If the properties (matters) that are found to be the constituents of the blood are simply found in any beverage, that beverage must be wholesome. Such would prove to be the case with the George's River water. However, the proportion of the superior to the

the inferior water would be so overwhelming that it would not be sensibly felt. Shale waters, though unpleasant to the taste, are certainly not unwholesome to any great extent, if at all; for, to my knowledge, the district in which I reside (Illawarra)—the "land of streams"—is principally of that nature (shale, aluminous clays, and limestone), and that to a very sensible degree, and yet we are a most healthy people.

Yours, &c.,

J. B.,

Warrborough, Illawarra.

Abstract from a Paper read before the Royal Society, Sydney, by Dr. Garraan, on the George's River as a source of Water Supply for the City of Sydney and its Suburbs.

I.—THE NATURE OF THE SCHEME.

The George's River, rising to the south of Sydney, drains an area of 375 square miles, or 240,000 acres, of which by far the greater proportion is unpeopled, and likely for a considerable time to remain so. The whole of its tributaries converge into an estuary through which its waters discharge into Botany Bay. A dam thrown across the river near its mouth, and such as would effectually keep the salt water from the fresh, would turn the lower part of the river into a large fresh-water reservoir of from 3,000 to 4,000 acres in extent, according to the site selected for the dam. The tidal influence at present reaches as far as Liverpool, a distance of not less than 26 miles by the stream from Sans Souci. At Liverpool a dam was, in the early days of the Colony, constructed to keep the salt water from the fresh, in order to furnish the township of Liverpool with fresh water, and which it has been quite successful in doing. The project now suggested is, in reality, nothing more than doing the same thing on a larger scale, namely, making another dam lower down, to store a larger quantity of water for the supply of a larger population.

There are several sites on the river at which dams could be constructed. At three of them, namely, at Sans Souci, at Tom Ugly's Point, and at Kangaroo Point, there is the very great advantage of a natural rocky weir, over which the surplus waters could be discharged. The peculiar shape of the river, with its jutting headlands and bays, is most happily adapted by Nature for the construction of reservoirs, for these promontories serve the double purpose of narrowing the river so as to diminish the work in the construction of a dam, while at the same time they offer the greatest facilities for the formation of a waste weir. The banks are highest at Kangaroo Point, and though, by making the dam here, the area of the reservoir would be smaller than if it was made lower down, still it is more feasible at this point to give the dam great elevation, and so, by increasing the depth of the reservoir, to compensate for the diminution of area. Which site would on the whole be the best for a dam, is a matter requiring more minute investigation than has hitherto been given to the subject; but the general scheme of turning the lower part of George's River into a fresh-water basin is not necessarily identified with any one particular mode of its execution. There are several ways of doing it, and the detailed inquiry has yet to be wrought out as to which would prove the cheapest, the safest, and the most efficient.

II.—THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME.

1st. The necessity of an extensive conduit to bring the water near to Sydney is avoided.

The existing channel of the river furnishes that conduit ready made. The cost of making and maintaining artificial works is therefore to that extent superseded, and the water is brought, free of cost, to a point within not more than ten miles of the suggested reservoir on the high land at Petersham, or of the mains which at present supply Sydney. That distance is all that will require an artificial conduit, and even that length will be largely utilized, because the pipe will pass through suburbs of rapidly-growing population in which the demand for water will furnish a revenue. The more westerly suburbs of Petersham, Ashfield, and Burwood, along the line of railway, which are fast thickening with population, could also be easily supplied from the George's River basin, as the course of the railway towards Parramatta runs roughly parallel with the channel of the river. If made simply tributary to the Botany scheme, all that would be required beyond the dam and its appurtenances would be a pipe to the engine-pond, leaving the pumping to be done as at present.

2nd. The reservoir will be sufficiently capacious to hold an ample supply even for a long drought.

A dam at Sans Souci would create a reservoir of about 4,000 acres in extent, and if the fresh water were raised only a foot above high-water-mark, it would store not less than 8,000 million gallons, and for every foot that the dam was raised there would be an increase of the storage to the extent of 1,000 million gallons.

3rd. This reservoir, so capacious, would be constantly supplied.

The proportion of the rainfall that runs down the Nepean and Cataract Rivers was measured by the Commissioners, who estimated that one-third of the rainfall was available, and applying their observations to the somewhat larger watershed of the George's River, the quantity that would have passed out of its mouth would, in 1869, the year of their observations, have been 92,500 millions of gallons. That year, however, was rather a dry one, and the quantity would be larger in an average year. The quantity passing down the river during the first six months of the year 1871 would, on the same basis of calculation, have been about 265,540 millions of gallons. But that season was most unusual, if not unprecedented. Even in a year of absolute drought, such as has never yet been known on the coast, the reservoir would not be unsupplied. Several of the tributary streams have never yet been known to cease running, and out of the large watershed of 375 square miles some water will always be discharged. And whatever the watershed yields, and that is not absorbed or evaporated, must pass into the reservoir, so that even a day's rain would make a perceptible contribution. A very slight rainfall over so large an area would be sure to send something into the basin. The probabilities of a reservoir so supplied ever becoming exhausted are almost infinitesimally small; but if such an event ever could happen, the basin would be replenished by the first day's rain. The area of the watershed, and the fact that all the water that drains off the surface must pass into the reservoir, and can only run to waste when the reservoir is full, is a consideration of great advantage where long droughts have to be provided against. It ought also to be borne in mind that in dry weather the showers are mostly along the coast. It often rains smartly on the coast when it is dry at Parramatta or Penrith. A large part of the George's River watershed is close to the coast. The Commissioners estimated that the George's River watershed embraces an amount of surface capable of affording more than 15 million gallons per day if only one inch of rain per annum were impounded from the whole area.

The present actual supply to Sydney is 1,500 millions of gallons. It is estimated that, if there were no stint, the city would use 2,000 million gallons. The possible consumption for a year, however, is estimated by the Commissioners at 12,000 million gallons. The capacity of George's River to meet any imaginary demand may be seen by a comparison with the above figures, the discharge down the river in the dry year 1869, and in the first half of the year 1870, thus:—

	Gallons.
Present consumption	1,500,000,000.
Present maximum demand	2,000,000,000.
Future anticipated demand	12,000,000,000.
Discharge down George's River, 1869	92,000,000,000.
Ditto ditto for the first six months of 1870	265,540,000,000.

These figures may serve to show how well the reservoir would be kept full, and how little chance there would be of the water in it ever getting stagnant.

4th. The necessary works are simple and comparatively cheap.

They consist of a dam, a pumping engine, and perhaps a distributing reservoir, about 10 miles of piping, and nearly the whole of the latter may be laid along roads. The cost of a suitable dam has been variously estimated at from £80,000 to £140,000. The cost of the pumping machinery, of the 10 miles of piping, and of the incidental works, might bring up the whole outlay to £250,000, but of course at present all estimates are rough.

5th. The outlay necessary to make the experiment is small compared with the saving on the Nepean scheme, and a dam would give the advantage of a roadway to Illawarra and the southern coal-fields.

III.—OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

In the course of an interesting and prolonged discussion of this subject, at meetings of the Royal Society, several objections were urged, and more or less replied to. The principal of these are as follows:—

Objection 1.—The salt water would not be effectually washed out, or, at any rate, not for a long time.

Answer.—The objection takes no sufficient account of the enormous quantity of fresh water annually rolling down the river. A dam could not possibly enclose more salt water than the reservoir could contain up to the level of high and spring tides, and assuming this to be 7,000 million gallons, this would be mixed in the course of even a moderately dry year with thirteen times its bulk of fresh water. During the first six months of 1870 it would have been mixed with thirty-five times its bulk of fresh water. The process of sweetening would therefore go on with great rapidity.

Objection

Objection 2.—The soil, especially that of the fore-shores at the head of the bays, is saturated with salt.

Answer.—These salt marshes will either give out the salt that is stored in them, or they will not. If they do not, no harm will be done to the water—if they do, the salt so given out will be carried away.

Objection 3.—One-third of the area of the watershed consists of Wianamatta shale. Wells sunk in that shale yield very brackish water, and the water drawn from the water-holes in creeks traversing that shale is also, in dry weather, very brackish.

Answer.—This estimate of one-third of the area is guess-work, and may, on inquiry, prove to be excessive. The water that drains off it into the river will be mostly flood waters passing rapidly over the grass-covered surface, and will not have come sufficiently in contact with the shale to be appreciably injured. Only that portion of the water will be contaminated which percolated through the shale, and this will not be very much, as the shale is not very porous, and does not readily absorb or discharge water. Samples, taken from the water-holes during a dry season, that have been subjected to prolonged evaporation, are not fair specimens of the average quality of the water that will run into the river during the year, as they furnish a concentrated solution of shale water. The water above the dam at Liverpool receives the drainage of the Bunbury Curran Creek, which has been specially objected to as strongly impregnated with shale. Yet the water at Liverpool has never been found unfit, either for the purposes of the paper-mill or that of the wool-washing establishment, neither of which could carry on satisfactorily if the water were bad. The town of Liverpool has always been supplied from the George's River above the dam, as have also the railway locomotives, and this water, therefore, has stood the double test of its fitness for manufacturing and for domestic purposes.

In discussing the purity of water, it is necessary to distinguish between the quality best fitted for lavatory and that best fitted for alimentary purposes. For mere washing water cannot be too soft, as every increase of hardness involves a waste of soap; but for use as a beverage, water may be too pure. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in an article contributed jointly by Drs. Letheby and Lankester, describes a good water as follows:—"A water which contains about 20 grains of saline matter in the gallon, of which about 12 or 13 are carbonate of lime, from 2 to 3 sulphate of lime, from 2 to 3 common salt, and with not more than 2 grains of organic matter, is generally well suited for domestic purposes."

That portion of the George's River water which comes off the sandstone area would be very pure—that which comes off the gaseous lands overlying the shale might be slightly affected by the qualities of the soil—and that for smaller proportion which had percolated through the shale would be impregnated with the earthy matters the shale contains. The South Creek runs almost entirely through shale country, and its water furnishes a fair sample of what may be called shale water. An analysis by Professor Smith shows that it contains the following ingredients:—"The creek was in its average condition. The water was clear and colourless, no smell, taste faintly saline, but not unpleasant. The components of the dry residue may be represented as follows:—

	Grains per gallon.
Chloride of sodium (common salt).....	25.72
Chloride of magnesium	3.45
Carbonate of magnesia.....	2.48
Carbonate of lime	2.00
Sulphate of lime	1.10
Silica and peroxide of iron	1.10
Total inorganic matter	35.85

"The total solid matter found on evaporation was 38.7 grains: subtracting the above 35.8 from this, leaves 2.95 for organic matter. There may, however, be a little potash in this matter, but it was not looked for, and if present, it would go in the above analysis to the credit of the common salt. The hardness was 9°."

The South Creek not only drains a shale district, but a district occupied for agricultural and grazing purposes. The proportion of salt contained is under 26 grains to the gallon. Nor does lime or oil exist therein in undesirable quantities. The exceptional element is the magnesia, but this would not be injurious for alimentary purposes, and does not exceed 6 grains to the gallon.

It must be remembered that in the George's River the shale water will be very largely diluted by sandstone water, and that the general average quality of the water at the point from which it would be drawn for city supply would be quite satisfactory. It would be a waste of money to finess too much about the quality of the water, and to go to an enormous expense simply to attain a theoretical degree of purity. The water from the Trafalgar Fountains in London, and which, by the advice of Her Majesty's physician, was laid on to the palace, containing 68.9½ per cent. of saline matter. The water at the Royal Mint contains 44 grains per gallon of solid matter; that of the New River Company, 19½; the East London Waterworks, 23½; the Kent Waterworks Co., 29½; the Hampstead Water Co., 35½ to 40 grains per gallon of solid matter.

Objection 4.—The river receives the sewage from the paper works, the wool-washing establishment, the Beauvoient Asylum, and the town of Liverpool, in addition to the drainage from the homesteads on the watershed.

Answer.—The paper-mill is not a serious objection. The pollution from this particular kind of manufactory has been especially inquired into in England, because there are several paper-mills on the Thames, from which the greater portion of the London supply is drawn. Dr. Macadam Stephenson, in a paper read before the Social Science Association, says:—"Sewage differs from the discharges from mines and many chemical works and other manufactories. Thus a stream having many paper-works on its banks, and having discharged therein much liquid containing organic matter, does not purify or exhale noxious gases, provided the water is in motion."

At the Asylum the earth-closet system is in operation satisfactorily. Only the surface drainage from the town of Liverpool passes into the river, as there is no subsoil system of drainage. The wool-washing establishment certainly discharges into it undesirable matter, but this is a valuable liquid mixture, and ought to be employed for irrigation. The population at present settled on the watershed is scattered, and is mostly remote from the river banks. The sewage that has been found so injurious to rivers in England is the concentrated sewage from towns; but there is nothing of this kind on the George's River. The contamination at present is exceedingly small, and can be kept so; and if it existed in far greater quantity than it does, its effect would be inappreciable when diluted with the large quantity of water that comes down. Mr. Johnston, the analytical chemist of the Victorian Government, when called upon lately to report as to the corruption of the water of the Yau Yean by animal matter, stated that it would require 3,000 bullocks to be decaying to affect in any appreciable degree the large body of water in that reservoir.

In England the evil has been that great towns pour their arterial drainage into little rivers, and rivers with only a languid current. Here the case is altogether reversed. We have only a little rillage discharging merely its surface drainage into a large river, subject to the cleansing influence of heavy floods.

Objection 5.—This scheme loses the advantage of gravitation, and involves the perpetual cost of pumping.

Answer.—The great merit of gravitation is that it maintains a constant pressure. This advantage is equally conferred if the water is pumped into a reservoir sufficiently elevated to give the desired pressure. The continuity of a supply on a gravitation system is dependent on the permanent maintenance in good order of the conduit in its entire length. This involves a risk quite as great as that of the maintenance of pumping engines in good order, especially as duplicate engines can be constructed, thus maintaining always a reserve of power in case of accident. It is easier to have a reserve engine than a reserve conduit. Mr. Bell estimates the cost of pumping at present at under £2 per million gallons, and that by engines by no means adapted to the work.

Objection 6.—A dam could not be constructed that would withstand the force of the floods, and be impervious, except it were made of solid masonry, the cost of which would be enormous.

Answer.—Dams of rubble stone and earth have been constructed both in India and Italy to withstand more violent shocks than those to which one on the George's River would be subjected, and such dams are safe, provided their weirs are so constructed as to give ample discharge for the waste water, which can easily be done in the George's River. The town of Philadelphia is supplied by fresh water by a scheme very similar to that proposed for the George's River. A navigable river, the Schuylkill, which has a strong current, and in which the tide rises 6 feet, had a dam thrown across it, and the fresh water backed up 6 feet. The bed of the river is partly mud and partly rock. On the muddy portion loose rubble stones were thrown to make the dam. On the rocky part the dam was formed by crib-work, and the whole backed up by rubble stone and earth. The construction was comparatively cheap. It has lasted now several years. It has been found to answer its purpose excellently. Some differences in detail would be necessary in constructing a similar one in George's River, but the precedent is sufficient to prove the practicability of such an undertaking.

Objection

Objection 7.—A dam would close the navigation of the river, and give rise to serious claims for compensation.

Answer.—The navigation is at present useless, being confined to a few wood boats, or an occasional fishing or pleasure party. The advantage of making the water fresh would, to most landholders, be more than a compensation for closing an unsuited navigation; but if such claims should arise, a lock could be constructed, as at Philadelphia, if the cost of the lock would not be greater than the cost of compensation.

The following testimonies in favour of the George's River as a source of water supply are worthy of consideration:—

Sir Thomas Mitchell, in the evidence he gave before the special Committee of the City Council, March 12, 1850, says:—"The weakest point in the character of this great city—for a great city it is likely to be—is the present insufficient supply of water. The basin of George's River contains 150 square miles; its highest sources are *always flowing*, and are elevated 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, at Madden's Plains, on the range at the back of the Illawarra. The basin of a river extending 150 miles superficially, and having sources 2,200 feet above the sea, flowing over rocky beds, not encumbered with mud, or where there could be much absorption, would form the finest supply of water in the world."

Mr. John Young, the contractor for the Exhibition Building, New Post Office, &c., who has had considerable experience as an engineer, in embanking navigable rivers, constructing canals, weirs, &c., in England, said, in a letter addressed to the *Herald*, "he considered it quite practicable to construct a dam across George's River, at Tom Ugly's Point or Kangaroo, at a moderate cost and both safe and service. A sluice could be formed (not in the dam) that would scour all the salt water out of the reservoir above the dams before they are completed, and as the salt is in solution, it would go out with the water. He has examined the plans and sections of the Nepean scheme, and it presents to him all the features of a very costly, and, after all, a doubtful one; while the George's River is not a complicated or doubtful one, and he believes would not cost more than one-third of the expense of the Nepean scheme." He adds—"The absence of mud-flats and swamps, cultivation, or dwellings of any kind, or in fact anything to contaminate the water, while the steepness of the sandstone banks, and their uselessness for any purposes of trade, point it out as a great national reservoir, already made to hand, which should be taken advantage of, to give an abundant supply to this and the future population."

Mr. Lennox, a veteran engineer, 82 years of age, who has executed works of considerable importance in England, this Colony, and Victoria, substantiates Mr. Young's views. He says he "can see no difficulty in making a dam on the lower part of George's River for the purpose of securing a plentiful supply of good water for the city of Sydney. Neither the floods nor the tide rise there to a great height. There is no difficulty comparable to works that he (Mr. Lennox) has been engaged upon. At the entrance to the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, on the Severn, where the tide rises 40 feet in three hours, they had walls to keep out the water while the basin was being excavated, the locks built, and afterwards to hold the water until the ships could enter the canal. The wall facing the river was a *mile long*; the end wall was about 300 yards in length, with an entrance gate for ships at the angle. If at any time the water in George's River is found insufficient, they might (he says) turn the Nepean water into George's River." With respect to the salt water, Mr. Lennox says:—"A sluice (not in the dam) would scour all the salt water out of the reservoir above the dam before it is completed, and as the salt is in solution, it would go out with the water. When the Liverpool dam was being constructed, he (Mr. Lennox) allowed the salt water to run off at low tides, so that, before the dam was completed, the water was fresh and good, but the people were afraid to use it, until Dr. Hill (the Colonial Surgeon) tested it, and said it was quite good. This accounts (Mr. Lennox says) for the water being longer salt after the dam was repaired than it was when it was first made." And "the site for the Liverpool dam was," he says, "selected more for a *crossing-place* than a dam." (A dam at either of the three points, Cummins, Tom Ugly, or Kangaroo, would shorten the distance to Illawarra and the Southern Coast Districts about 20 miles.)

Professor Smith, President of the Water Commission, said—"The scheme looked much more tempting after having seen the George's River. There was no doubt that it would be a most magnificent reservoir." And, in a letter to a friend, Dr. Smith said—"I think the Government made a great mistake in not getting Colonel Sankey up to Sydney, to look specially into the George's River scheme. I cannot help regretting that the George's River scheme has not been more thoroughly sifted. I think (as I said at the Royal Society) we might chance the quality of the water, and let the question be decided on engineering grounds."

Mr. T. S. Mori said—"Since they became acquainted with the George's River, they were amazed at its capacity for storage, sufficient to furnish an abundance of water to the largest city ever congregated together."

Mr. A. K. Smith, C.E. of Melbourne, said that "twelve months since he had had occasion to visit George's River, and to speak in its favour before the Sydney Water Commission, and from what he had seen he was more than ever convinced of the feasibility of the scheme."

The Rev. Dr. Lang said, "it was his conviction that the George's River scheme ought by all means to be tried before we went to the Blue Mountains for water, or to the Nepean. There would be an abundant supply in these splendid lakes. He had great apprehension of the danger likely to accrue to the community by the immense dams, such as the Commission contemplated, at Prospect, or higher up."

The Hon. S. Samuel said—"I believe the water in George's River, above the dam, at Liverpool, is excellent, in proof of which I need only refer to the fact that the Benevolent Asylum—containing between 500 and 600 persons—is supplied from that river, and although most of the inmates are aged men and invalids, I have not heard of any sickness in consequence of the quality of the water, or complaints on that account; and were the water not of good quality, this would speedily be discovered, as I imagine it could not fail injuriously to affect the health of those using it. If the water was not of good quality we could not scour wool with it, and produce the necessary colour and 'soft handle.' Wool scoured at my establishment will bear favourable comparison, in these respects, to that of any other, and has realized amongst the highest prices in the London market. If the water contained salt, as has been stated, and was not almost chemically pure, the manufacture of white paper would not be possible."

Professor Watt said—"In England they considered water pure if it was free from sewage matter. With regard to various analyses of water, he found that the water used by one brewery—whose ale was drunk in this Colony—contained saline matter largely. The water at the fountains, Trafalgar-square, contained 68·94 per cent. per gallon of saline matter, and had been laid on to Her Majesty's palace by the advice of her physicians. The total quantity of saline matter in the water of South Creek was 38·7 grains per gallon, of which 25 grains were chloride of sodium, so that those who drank it took no more than was taken by Her Majesty. The shales gave very little water, as it rapidly ran off them. He did not see why we should be driven a long way up the mountains to have water free from saline matter. Some objections were raised to the George's River scheme on account of the population and traffic. Now, he had travelled some twelve miles up, and only saw four horses, two cows, a goat, and three men, and there was not the slightest indication of traffic."

Major Christie, who had the superintendence of the prisoners who built the dam at Liverpool, says, "his impression is that within one week of the salt-water tide being altogether arrested, the water above the dam was used by the inhabitants—very much to their surprise—as many people had previously given it as their opinion that it would remain brackish and undrinkable for many months."

Sir Daniel Cooper said, "if they could carry out the George's River scheme, instead of wanting the use of water merely to supply Sydney for drinking, they should have sufficient for all purposes."

Dr. Garrao, at the conclusion of his speech before the Royal Society, on the 21st September, said—"The best natural protection we could give manufacturing industries in Sydney was an abundant supply of water. We must have a supply from which we could afford to waste, and until we had that we should not have a supply on which manufacturers could rely. He thought there were three things that manufacturers wanted,—*cheap coal, cheap water, and a rapid method of discharging refuse*, which would not be likely to bring them into Law Courts under indictments for nuisances. He did not know any place where these three things could be so well obtained as at Botany Bay."

On the best Sources for supplying the City and Suburbs of Sydney with pure Water.

I REG to add a few words to the article I wrote on the above subject, on the 13th June, in order to call Mr. Clark's attention to the striking resemblance there is between the damming of the Schuylkill and the damming of the George's River.

I have often heard and read about the Philadelphia Waterworks, but I had no idea that the damming of the rivers Schuylkill and George were two such parallel cases, until I read Mr. Mackay's description of the Philadelphia Waterworks a few days ago.

Mr. Mackay says—"The Schuylkill rises in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania—a rugged wild region." The George's River rises in the mountain districts of Illawarra, also a rugged, wild region.

Mr. E. O. Moriarty, C.E., says of the George's River watershed—"It is a barren plateau of sandstone rock, with scarcely a fragment of soil, except in a few patches, and very sparsely covered with vegetation." * * * "As far as I am aware, there is no tendency in the river to deposit anything. If you go over the banks of the George's River after a flood, you would not scrape as much mud as would cover your knife."

With respect to what Mr. Moriarty says about a *flood* in the George's River, I think it right to explain that there is never any flood in that river near its mouth, where it is proposed to be dammed, at Kangaroo Point, Tom Ugly's Point, or Rocky Point (Sans Souci), although higher up the river, at and beyond Liverpool, the floods rise to a great height and spread over a considerable extent of country. I have known the river to rise about 35 feet in about twenty-four hours at Sophienburg, near Liverpool.

Mr. Mackay says—"The dam across the Schuylkill is some 1,200 feet in length." The dam across the George's River would be 1,500 feet at Kangaroo Point, 1,600 at Tom Ugly's Point, and 1,850 feet in length at Rocky Point. At all these places there is abundance of stone, but especially at Kangaroo Point, where there are high rocks on both sides. There are also clay and sand to almost any amount, within a short distance.

Mr. Mackay says—"The tidal waters ebb and flow to the lower level of the dam. Behind the dam is fresh water from which the city of Philadelphia is supplied." This would be precisely the same on the George's River. The tidal waters would flow to the lower level of the dam, and behind the dam would be the fresh water, which would supply the city and suburbs of Sydney. But this could not be better illustrated than by what has already been done on a small scale, in damming the George's River higher up the river, at Liverpool, about 25 miles above Kangaroo Point, where the salt waters ebb and flow on one side of the dam, and behind the dam is the fresh water which supplies that town, a wool-washing establishment, a paper-mill, &c., with water of excellent quality.

Mr. Mackay says—"Striking in its simplicity as is the dam, the machinery employed in raising the water to a height sufficient to ensure pressure (or a supply by gravitation) is equally effective." He says:—"During the winter months, and while there is water flowing over the dam, the lifting power is supplied by the current itself. This is accomplished by leading the water by a side channel into a series of races that pass under the pumping gear. As it passes through, the water drives a series of huge turbine wheels and they in turn work a series of huge lifting and force pumps that raise the water to a supply reservoir above. The estimate is, that for every 100,000 gallons of water that pass through the turbines 10,000 are lifted into the reservoir. The lift is, I should say, about 80 feet. One thing is very certain—the machinery employed, and *with waste water alone*, has pumped sufficient to supply this city of 800,000 people with water; and these Philadelphians and the strangers within their walls do not spare the water. The supply is very abundant, and the quality fair. When the water ceases to flow over the dam—and it has nearly ceased this week—the supply for moving the turbines ceases also, and steam is then employed for driving the pumping-engines, and all the water is shut off from the races and saved for supplying the city."

I am strongly inclined to think that the use of a steam-engine would never be required on the George's River, as the watershed is so extensive (about 240,000 acres), and the average annual rainfall is so great (about 48½ inches), that if an extensive reservoir was constructed on sufficiently high ground, Sydney would always be supplied with water by gravitation, and more especially at the level of the Crown-street reservoir, which is all the Water Commission proposed to do. I suggest that the Government should have the altitudes of the land ascertained within a radius of five or six miles of the George's River, at Kangaroo Point, Tom Ugly's Point, and Rocky Point. There is no doubt this would be valuable information for Mr. Clark, and save much time after his arrival.

Mr. Mackay describes the dam as being stonework faced with timber. "The water," he says, "passes over this timber face, and strikes a platform immediately behind it some 8 feet wide, with a sloping platform downwards of about 2 feet. In its second descent, which is a fall of 8 to 10 feet, the water strikes a second staging of timber, which is just under the real bed of the river. The water is thus thrown clear of the work." Mr. Mackay adds, "he firmly believes that these Americans have in their dam of rough stones faced with timber (sawn planks), a better and more reliable work than others he has seen which were built of granite and laid in cement." "The works on the Schuylkill," he says, "have a peculiar interest to Australians, and there does not appear to be any more fall in the Schuylkill than in the Australian rivers." "The damming of the Schuylkill River has," Mr. Mackay says, "established the following facts:—

- "1st. That a large reservoir can be made right in the bed of a tidal river, the tide flowing up to the base of the dam, and fresh water being retained behind the dam at the highest level.
- "2nd. That the surplus water, with the aid of turbine wheels, can be used for pumping to any required height."

THOMAS HOLT.

The Warren, 4th October, 1876.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

The Warragamba Water Scheme.

THE tracing of this magnificent scheme, as proposed to carry it through the country, is shown in the accompanying map. It consists of a system of works to supply Sydney and its suburbs with water; to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland, and supply all the towns there with water; and to relieve the Hawkesbury from devastating floods. If carried out, the anxiety that exists in reference to the first would be entirely removed for ever; the second would convert the greater part of Cumberland County into a productive garden, instead of being, as now, a comparative waste, and promote health, comfort, and industry in the towns to the highest degree; and the last relieve the unfortunate inhabitants of that fine district

district from an intolerable evil that, unless removed, will always endanger life and be a clog on energy and success. This country, with immense advantages in climate, soil, productions, and situation, has the great drawback of a want of regular moisture in the interior and an ample supply of water in the towns. The Almighty has been most provident in giving us quantity, but at irregular periods, leaving it to the reasoning powers of man to regulate such supply to his own benefit, which it is the aim of this scheme to do. It requires very little discrimination to see the immense advantages that would accrue to the Colony if it can be carried out, and the object of this paper is to show its practicability, notwithstanding what obstructionists may say. There are four heads under which the subject may be considered:—

1. What means are there for securing the very large quantity of water that would be required for these purposes?
2. Is it practicable to dispose of that quantity when obtained, as proposed in the plan?
3. What would be the cost of doing so?
4. What return may reasonably be expected from the capital expended?

In the absence of a complete survey, it is impossible to reply to these queries with the precision necessary before determining on such a work; but there are sufficient authentic data in hand to prove that the scheme is quite practicable, and that it may be carried out at a comparatively moderate cost, for there are no very expensive works to be undertaken, and those that are necessary may be accurately estimated, as they are all in view, which is not the case in tunnelling through mountains of unknown structure, as in the Upper Nepean scheme.

In viewing the first question—"What means are there for securing sufficient water?"

The catching area of the fluid that flows down the Warragamba, as ascertained by the Water Commission, is 3,247 square miles, embracing not only a considerable portion of the southern coast storms, but those that fall on the whole of the eastern slopes of the Main Dividing Range, from Lake George to Wolgan, at the head of Cox's River, a distance of over 150 miles—a space that, if the estimated fall of rain in inches was multiplied into, as is usual, would produce an almost unintelligible number of gallons, the quantity would be so great. This area is so very extensive there cannot be a doubt that sufficient rain-water falls upon it to meet the largest demand that can be made, and if there was, there is the whole of the area proposed by the majority of the Water Commission, 364 square miles at the Upper Nepean, with the addition of Bargo and the Middle Nepean, 448 square miles, to fall back upon. These combined, making 802 square miles, may be added to the above 3,247 square miles, making a total of 4,049 square miles that are available for this purpose—a space that, coupled with the average fall of rain per annum, 49½ inches, sets every doubt on that point at rest.

During dry seasons in this country it may be observed that the rainfall is very local. We have frequently heavy storms on the mountain range that divides the eastern from the western rivers, coming from the west, where there is no rain on the coast, and *vice versa*. The coast ranges intercept storms coming from the sea; all of which drain into the Warragamba, as may be seen by inspecting the map of areas. Consequently this extensive space is of material advantage in securing regular supply in this variable climate, and not detrimental when there is such simple means of getting rid of the overplus.

It is not likely this 802 miles would ever be required to supplement the Warragamba, but it is well it should be in reserve, as there is no foreseeing what may be required at some remote period.

Then, as to the storage of this large quantity, rendered absolutely necessary by the extreme variability of the climate, the resources are equally ample. The Warragamba, when dammed up to the required height, will form a reservoir 14 to 15 miles in length, with an average depth of 80 feet, lying in a deep gorge between mountains, where the least amount of evaporation would take place, and this may be supplemented to any extent by similar reservoirs being made in the gorges of the Wellondilly, Nattai, and Cox Rivers, all of which are admirably adapted to the purpose, and all without interfering with private property. In fact, the amount of storage that may be obtained is but a question of cost, as there is scarcely a limit to the means of retaining the fluid for any number of years.

As to the second query—"Is it practicable to dispose of this water as proposed in the map?"

The main difficulty in doing so is in intercepting the flow of the immense body of water that rolls down the Warragamba River during floods,—a difficulty that all the members of the late Water Commission except myself at once decided was not to be overcome, and was one of the reasons given for refusing further than a trial survey of the scheme: that difficulty spurred me on to grapple with it, and I have so far succeeded that it now appears a matter that may be simply and safely accomplished.

I propose to take advantage of two deep gorges that are on the left bank of the river, one above and the other below its junction with the Nepean (as is shown in a drawing), the heads of which approach each other so nearly as to leave but a narrow ridge between them. I propose to cut away this ridge to form a new channel for the river, and direct the main body of the stream into it, by blocking up the present bed to the height required, by a dam sufficiently high to cause whatever water is required, to flow through a tunnel into Mulgoa, from which place there is a natural and gradual fall in the surface of the country to Sydney.

These two new channels, that through the gorges and that through the tunnel, should be of sufficient capacity to carry off the greatest flood, and their levels be so arranged as not only to prevent the water flowing over the dam at any time, but that the tunnel should first draw off the quantity required for irrigation and town use, and when the river discharged above that measure, both channels would be open for the escape of floods, and that in whatever proportion it was determined should pass through each; that is, to whatever extent it would be advisable to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats by creating a discharge into Port Jackson and Botany Bay. A simple arrangement of the levels of the floors of these channels would effect this, and be self-acting. In ordinary or dry seasons all the water in the river would be retained, but immediately it rose above the prescribed height, there would be ample space for discharge into Broken Bay, Port Jackson, and Botany Bay, and this without any manual attention, thus dividing the stream (formidable in floods) into three parts.

By thus dividing the stream its force would be considerably diminished at this point, and still more so by the surface of the water in the reservoir being rendered level 14 or 15 miles above the dam, doing away with the present fall in the river in that locality, which at present causes the stream to be violent; and as these two new channels would be situated farther up the stream than the dam, the space between them

them and it would assume the character of a placid lake during the heaviest floods, thus removing all pressure from the dam but that arising from the weight of the fluid in a quiescent state.

There can be no doubt whatever of the practicability of opening and ultimate safety of these new channels, as they would be cut through solid sandstone, and incapable of being destroyed by any flood; nor of their capabilities to discharge the water in whatever proportion is required; but the substantial building of a dam 170 feet high is open to much criticism, and, being of novel construction and the key to the whole scheme, should have the utmost consideration.

There is much difference of opinion amongst engineers all over the world as to the form that should be given to such works to obtain the greatest strength. Locality, the material that is obtainable, and other circumstances, will necessarily have considerable weight in determining such structures—what would do for one place might not suit in another. All the engineer can do—and it is in this his skill should display itself—is to make the best use of the material he has at his disposal; for instance, if there is abundance of earth at hand, and but little stone, he must make an earthen structure; if the contrary, or of masonry work. It does not follow that because men of renown erect great works to suit particular places, their example should be followed in all cases. The true form of such works should depend upon Nature's laws; they should never be deviated from if possible, but the material accommodated to them. Now we will consider—"What are the laws that govern hydrostatics?" and apply them to our circumstances as nearly as possible. It is in this way that I have come to my results.

It is an established axiom that all fluids exert a pressure *perpendicular (or at right angles)* to the sides of the cavity that contains them, and that the force is equal to the weight of the fluid in a vertical column on the point of contact. This was discovered, proved and illustrated by Paschalle, 200 years ago, and cannot be refuted; but it appears to have been lost sight of, at all events not attended to by modern engineers in building dams, and has been strongly contested as not true in this Colony by many that should know better. It may be simply shown in practice by suspending a cask filled with water and boring a few gimlet holes in it, at intervals, from the lower bilge up one of the sides, through which the water may gush. It will be found that the fluid will spout out *at right angles*, or perpendicular to that part of the cask in which the hole is situated. To resist which most effectually, if a plug is used it must be held in the opposite direction; if the hole is in the bottom, the plug would be held perpendicular to the horizon; if at the side, horizontal to the horizon; and if at any intermediate point, at an inclination determined by the position of the hole, under any circumstances *perpendicular, or at right angles*, to that part of the vessel in which the hole is situated. No person desirous of stopping a dangerous leak would hold a stick or plug *askant* to the hole.

This may appear frivolous and irrelevant to the subject by some, as has been argued, but I contend it is upon this simple law of Nature that the satisfactory formation of all dams depends, and it should be thoroughly understood before applying any material as a resisting power to water.

Now, in applying this law to the various forms of dams that have been erected—of which a vertical masonry wall across a stream (the usual form adopted in masonry) and a dam with considerable inclination on each side (that used in earthen dams) are the two extremes—it is evident that the wall is the worst form that can be adopted, because the fluid acting *at right angles upon its inner surface, i.e., in a horizontal line*, tends to drive the structure out in that direction where there is no natural resistance opposite but the air, and with enormously increased force from the whole column of water being *close* to the wall, consequently the greatest weight, being close to its base, acting horizontally.

Those engineers who have adopted this form, either from force of circumstances, or being content to follow the path of others, without reflection, strengthen their walls either by giving them an arched form against the stream with strong abutments on the banks, thereby gaining increased resistance, or, by giving the wall considerable batter on the opposite side, or both, in most cases succeed in gaining their object; *but I contend the principle is altogether wrong*, and that success is only obtained by increased expenditure, which would be beyond all reasonable proportion in works of great magnitude. In extreme cases it cannot be effected. To introduce such a work to intercept the Warragamba stream would be great folly, and it should never be adopted in less extensive works but as a matter of absolute necessity. To propose such a work as has been designed by Mr. Bennett, and is represented in the Commissioners' Report for that place, at a cost of £150,000, contrary to my strongly expressed opinion, could only be intended to bring derision upon the scheme, which it has done, to a very great extent, among cautious non-professional men, as the idea is looked upon as chimerical.

The true form to obtain the greatest strength is that exactly opposite to a vertical wall dam, having its sides greatly inclined towards the horizon, as is represented in the accompanying drawing (in which the action of the water is shown on both in red and blue lines.) In this case the fluid, acting at right angles in its inner inclined surface, tends to drive the structure *down to the earth* where the force is met by the rocky bed of the river, *instead of air as in the case of a vertical wall*, consequently the weight of water consolidates the structure instead of tending to disrupture it.

Another great advantage this form possesses is that the greatest weight of water is thrown where the greatest resistance occurs—that is *at the extremity of the inner base*, and the column decreases towards the apex or highest part where the force is reduced to nought—contrary to the effect on a vertical wall, where the whole weight of the fluid is exerted *immediately and horizontally upon its base*, tending to overturn the whole.

It will be seen that such an inclined dam obtains its strength from the inner portion being in the form of a wedge, irrespective of the form of the outer. The latter side may be vertical or built with slight batter without decreasing the strength of the whole. In the section of a plan I laid before the Water Commission, which was published in the Appendix to their Report, I proposed that it should be built so, but on further consideration I see that as a matter of economy and of safety to the work during erection, it would be better to incline that surface also, although not to the same degree as the inner.

The strength of such a dam entirely depends upon the inclination of its inner surface; any amount may be obtained by extending the base up the stream. Suppose an exaggerated case: that the base was carried a mile up the river with a uniform incline from top to bottom, how insignificant the weight of the water would be on its highest part, and how little resistance such a gradual incline would offer to a stream passing over it.

If any doubt these assertions, I trust they will make public their views, that the subject may be fairly discussed. There are many gentlemen in these Colonies who have taken high degrees in European Universities, and who should be well capable of investigating such a mathematical point. Will they not
give

give their opinion to the public on this important question? It is strange that, after my positive assertions questioning the practice of the first engineers in the world, all should remain silent. If that still prevails, I think we may fairly consider them unanswerable, unless indeed I am looked upon as unworthy of notice.

I have hitherto only spoken of the form of the structure. The material to be used in the erection must in all cases depend upon what can be easily obtained in the neighbourhood, as the mass is usually so great as to preclude much carriage. As I have said, it is in applying this material that the skill of the engineer should principally develop itself. In the locality of the Warragamba there is little but sandstone, and the debris therefrom (excepting timber), but fortunately they lie in a position where they may easily be turned to good account. It will be seen by the section of the river that the gorge is 767 feet 6 inches across from cliff to cliff, and 323 deep from that level, but the dam would occupy only the lower part of this space, where the gorge is about 600 feet across, and the dam requiring but 170 feet in height. The great mass of material proposed to construct it lies immediately over on each bank, while the debris taken from the tunnel and by-wash would add materially to fill the chasm. I propose, by the aid of gunpowder, or other explosive substance, to blast all the upper portions of these banks into the bed of the river to form a dam, filling up the interstices between the larger blocks of stone with the smaller, and such clay and debris as is at hand, making as compact a mass of the whole as possible, and finishing the inclines by pitching the rough stone that has been thrown down, sufficiently smooth and compact as to form two inclined planes, as is shown in the section of the dam. This would not of course prevent the water from flowing through between the stones, although a few floods would consolidate the whole. To prevent which I propose to build a wall of rubble stones (part of those already thrown from the high banks), grouted with a mixture of cement and lime, across the gorge in the midst of the mass, to act as a core to prevent the water from flowing through, as a puddled clay wall is used in the middle of an earthen dam to prevent leakage. This wall would be supported on each side by the mass of rocks and debris packed closely to it as it was built up, the whole being kept tolerably smooth that little obstruction might be offered to any flood coming down the river during its erection. If this was attended to, there would be *no risk whatever* of any part of it being removed by floods during erection or after; the wall would be always safe from being embedded in the mass of rocks, and if the upper surface of the stones was kept level there would be nothing for the stream to act against—it must pass smoothly over. And again, as the structure rose, the water would not only have greater breadth to escape over, but would approach the work with less force, from having come along a level surface, which would be daily increasing, so that as the volume increased, any risk of bursting would decrease, consequently there would be no risk of the work giving way and causing destruction on the lower levels by letting loose a quantity of impounded water, as has been apprehended.

Dams constructed of earth, with inclined sides (similar in form to what I recommend), have been known to burst after resisting the pressure of large bodies of water for many years, as was the case of that at Sheffield, but the evil has invariably arisen from an almost imperceptible leak working its way through the soil, that after a time became a channel, which led to destruction, probably first caused by the burrowing of some small animal. All know how quickly the smallest stream will increase in running through earth. Such a stream was observed at Sheffield, but not attended to in time. This cannot take place in a dam constructed of stones and debris with a watertight wall in the midst, and if a leak did occur, it must remain in the minor degree—it could not increase as in an earthen structure. I believe this evil, and the pride of contending with difficulties, has been the cause of engineers adopting masonry walls whenever the locality would permit of their being carried out; for an earthen dam can never be wholly depended upon; and therefore, in copying such walls, it is not enough for us to say that engineers of renown in Europe adopt them in particular localities, as in the case of the Ban and Turens, affluents to the Loire, in France. We are not aware of all the circumstances that induced their decision: there may have been no other means of securing the object they wanted. We should have proof of that being the most efficient form before adopting it. Why should we be mere copyists? What was our reasoning powers given us for, if not to exert them to meet unusual circumstances? We have already suffered much from blindly following the engineering examples of Europe in railways, whether they suited our circumstances or not; but I hope there is an end to that. This subject is not to be trifled with. Blunders in other works may be endured, but the management of running water is a more serious matter.

Here are certain data to work upon:—

1. That the best form to give such a structure, to obtain the greatest strength and offer the least resistance to a stream passing over it, is two inclined planes meeting at an apex.
2. That the best material for such a work, to withstand the action of flowing water and prevent dangerous leaks, is stone.

But there are few situations where these advantages can be combined. I believe there never has been a dam built the required height (170 feet) with greatly inclined sides, entirely of stone; in most cases the cost would be so enormous as to preclude the attempt; but the Warragamba is an exception, and offers such peculiar advantages for doing so, from having lofty banks of stone in the immediate vicinity that may be thrown into the river by blasting, and the debris easily removed by short inclined rails, that the work can be accomplished at a moderate cost; in fact it is nothing more than forming an ordinary railway embankment of stones where the material lies most conveniently plentiful, with the cheapest of walls in the middle of it.

If such a work as I describe was rendered watertight by introducing this concrete wall of masonry across the gorge, in the centre of the work, and the inclined surfaces of the dam were roughly pitched with the same material, *I contend that no flood could dislodge it*, because it would offer no resistance to water or timber passing over, either before or after completion. Have we not examples of this in every stream in the Colony? *Sandbanks* will be found in the bed of each of this form, that have resisted the floods and timber that has come down their courses for years, although composed of the smallest particles of rock. And why? Simply because their form does not offer obstruction to the stream—only slightly changes its course. Nature shows us how to dispose of this material, and we had better trust to her examples than to our own vain conceits.

A *concrete wall*, if properly constructed, is impervious to water; its nature appears to be well understood by the engineers who built those great masonry dams on the Ban and Turens, as they have adopted rubble. I have amply proved that it is so in the waterworks attached to my mill at Pomeroy, and

and the substitution of ashlar (squared blocks) for rubble in the Parramatta dam has been the sole cause of its failure: if there is a doubt on the point it can be easily proved.

However, it is not intended that the water should be allowed to pass over the proposed dam when completed; the new channel that would form the future bed of the river may be made of sufficient capacity to ensure that, by simply quarrying, and it should be on such a level and so constructed that none but useless water could pass through it.

The rubble wall I propose would be thoroughly protected at all times by the immense mass of rocks and debris piled up against each of its faces, which would, after a few floods, become a solid mass from the deposit of sand and mud in the interstices. Then the action of the water upon the dam would be to force it down to the bed of the river, where it would meet the resistance of solid rock. It has been contended that the films of water that would occupy the minute spaces between the stones before being filled by debris, would exert a lateral pressure upon the embedded wall, equal to the weight of the column of fluid, were there no rocks or stones there. This, in my mind, is an absurdity that I am surprised any intelligent man would advance, because stone does not possess the same property of lateral expansion as water. There is no doubt each film *that touched the wall* would exert that power, but even were the rocks and stones thrown loosely about the wall, how little water would touch it compared to the mass of rock lying against it, and the latter may be packed so closely in its immediate vicinity that *no fluid* would do so, consequently there would be no *lateral pressure* on the wall from that source.

I think I have reasonably shown that the dam I propose to build would be thoroughly effective in interrupting whatever portion of the stream that would be required, allowing the remainder to pass off, and that it would raise the water to the required level; and also, that there is not the slightest cause for alarm from the work giving way, either during erection or after, as has been advanced as one of the objections to this scheme; at all events it is perfectly clear to my mind that such is the case, and I have no doubt any intelligent reasoner, who is free from prejudice, will see the matter in the same light.

Now, having got command of any amount of water, at sufficient height for the purposes proposed, it remains to be shown how that can be disposed of. It will be remembered this is a scheme to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats from floods—to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland—and to supply the city of Sydney and other towns with water. This is the ultimate result sought to be obtained, and it should be kept in view in carrying out the work, although it is not necessary or advisable that the whole should be undertaken at first, or that more should be effected at present than the resources of the Colony would warrant, or that would promise a fair return on the capital expended; for I consider the matter as a speculation that should not only yield a return, *but be a source of considerable revenue without touching on its utility*. The grandeur of the scheme leads to the impression on first view that the result could not be obtained but at enormous cost, but this is quite erroneous. Nature offers such great facilities that there is comparatively little to be done by man, and there is no enterprise in Europe more lucrative than those supplying large towns with water.

When fairly understood, it will be seen that the scheme is not only quite within the reach of the resources of the Colony, but if judiciously carried out should be the source of considerable revenue, after paying interest on capital and annual working expenses. And the work may justly be considered national, in the same light as public railways, benefiting the whole community, directly or indirectly, which would do away with the objection that has been raised to any scheme for supplying Sydney with water alone from the interior, out of the general revenue of the Colony. I conceive the work should be national, that is with respect to the main conduit; from which the Government would supply Municipalities, Companies, and even individuals, with the quantities they required, *pro rata*.

The dimensions of the works that would be necessary to distribute this water depends upon how much of the scheme would be undertaken at first. The nature of the country through which it is proposed to convey the fluid is such that very moderate works between Mulgoa and Sydney would suffice to meet present exigencies, which could be supplemented at some future date by more extensive and substantial structures, to meet the requirements of a growing population with increased finances. But if it is thought desirable to undertake the relief of the Hawkesbury Flats, with partial irrigation, the works must be of greater magnitude. What portion of this great work it would be advisable to undertake at first is a matter that should have much consideration. The extremes are great between the cost of temporary accommodation and the grand result.

For instance, if it is thought desirable to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats from the risk of floods, by preventing a large portion of the Warragamba water from entering the Nepean, and throwing it into Port Jackson and Botany Bay, the works upon that portion of the conduit will require to be much more extensive than what would be necessary to supply Sydney and its suburbs alone, but they would embrace the whole scheme of relief, irrigation, and towns supply; but if only the two latter are considered, the required works would be of less magnitude than for the whole, but still greater than for Sydney alone, and the amount of irrigation that may be determined to provide for would be another element in considering their magnitude, but I suppose all this would depend upon the cost of construction, and that cannot be got at until a detailed survey is made.

The proportion of water that would be allowed to pass through each of the new channels would be regulated by the height of their floors. If the whole scheme was embraced, none should pass through the gorge channel or by-wash, excepting in floods. All the ordinary stream would be turned to good account, instead of running waste into the sea as at present, but immediately the water rose to an inconvenient height in the reservoir, the works would be relieved by that means, and the effect would be self-acting. There would be no depending upon servants to open or shut flood-gates when they thought it necessary.

The tunnel and a bridge across the Nepean River (shown on the local map) would convey the water into Mulgoa, from which there is a *natural descent* in the surface of the land, almost in a straight line to Sydney, first following the slope of the country to Prospect, then on the top of a ridge between Parramatta River and George's River, at a height commanding the country for the purposes of irrigation by gravitation. It is proposed to do this by an open canal similar to a railway cutting, and open trenches cut in the land, from which minute supplies would be delivered through earthen pipes, the subsoil being very suitable, as it is generally composed of clay. A dam 170 feet high will raise the water from the present bed of the river to Mulgoa; the descent from thence to Prospect, about 19 miles, averages three feet and a half per mile on the first part, and three feet per mile on the last five miles, just sufficient to cause a considerable flow to get rid of flood-water. From the latter place to the source of Parramatta

River

River to the north, and to George's River down Prospect Creek to the south, the descent is very much greater. It is through this portion of the conduit that it is proposed to allow part of the flood-water that at present inundates the Hawkesbury Flats to escape to the ocean, consequently it would require to be of much greater capacity than other parts of the work.

The object is to pass this flood-water on into the sea more rapidly than the present course of the Nepean and Hawkesbury admits of, for there is so little fall in those rivers, and the course of the latter is so tortuous that the stream becomes quite sluggish where it would be most rapid, consequently all the flats on the low grounds become periodically inundated, causing vast destruction of property and much misery, and there does not appear to be any remedy for the evil there. The course of the Hawkesbury might be straightened to facilitate the flow, at considerable cost, but still there exists the want of fall in the land that cannot be got over.

The present bed of the Warragamba at its junction with the Nepean, is 88½ feet above sea-level, from which the water has to flow 9½ miles before entering open water in Broken Bay, averaging less than one foot per mile, but the principal descent is in the Nepean; that in the Hawkesbury does not amount to 6 inches per mile—a fall quite inadequate to get rid of the vast volume of water that accumulates there during floods.

If the Warragamba stream, at its junction with the Nepean, is raised to the height I propose, it would be 252 feet above sea-level, and the water have only 23 miles to flow before reaching open water in Parramatta and George's Rivers, with an average fall of 9 feet per mile, but in this case the fall is regulated thus:—From the Warragamba to Prospect about 3 feet per mile, through the canal, from thence to Lansdowne Bridge, down Prospect Creek, 6 miles, and to Parramatta River about the same distance; though the flood escapes the fall is considerably more, as Prospect is 190 feet above either of those places, to which the tide ebbs and flows.

This is an advantageous disposition of the descent, as the greatest velocity in the current would take place after the water leaves the conduit, where it cannot do mischief. Too rapid a flow of flood-water in the conduit would be inconvenient, as interfering with other arrangements, but the quicker it gets into the sea from thence the better. Prospect Creek is admirably adapted for a flood escape to any extent, without interfering with private property, but to what amount the fall to Parramatta is available without interfering with private property, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of that locality to give a decided opinion upon; no doubt such means of cleansing the town would be appreciated.

However, it is quite evident that relief to the Hawkesbury Flats from devastating floods may be obtained by this arrangement, and that there is no other means of doing so—to what extent is only a question of cost, for all the water in the river might be diverted if necessary.

From Mulgoa to Prospect would in fact be what the French call a Laide, being an extension of the Warragamba reservoir through Cumberland, lying from 250 to 190 feet above sea-level, always full, from being on a level or rather below the reservoir, from which supplies would be dispensed.

The supply for Sydney, and to irrigate the country between the Parramatta and George's Rivers would be drawn from this Laide, that for Sydney, at Prospect, and conveyed along the top of the ridge so as to command a fall on both sides, to a large reservoir on the high land at Petersham for immediate use, a plan of which I published in the Appendix to the Report of the Water Commission. The height of Petersham commands Crown-street reservoir, and all parts of the city or suburbs above that level could be supplied by utilizing the force of the water falling to the lower levels. There are many ways in which this may be effected, but it is not necessary to go into such detail at present.

All water required to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland, and to supply the towns there, would be drawn from the Laide west of Prospect, and it will be seen by reference to the map to what a great extent that may be done. As the Laide lies from 190 feet to 252 feet above sea-level, the water may be conducted along the tops of falling ridges, in a perfect network all over the northern parts of the county even to St. Leonards, along the north shore of Port Jackson to the Heads, and over the low lands around Botany Bay; but this latter part of the scheme may well remain to some future period—at present the urgency is to supply Sydney and its suburbs, which may be done, as before stated, by comparatively light works, to be supplemented hereafter as circumstances render necessary.

The extent to which this great work should be gone into in the first instance, and the proper mode of carrying it out, furnishes matters for grave consideration; blunders may be made in carrying it out that it will be impossible to rectify hereafter. We may force a train up an unnecessary incline by an extra expenditure of fuel and wear and tear of machinery, but we cannot alter the laws that govern running water, and whether it would not be most economical to construct the canal in a complete state at first, which would effect the two principal objects—that of supplying Sydney and relieving the Hawkesbury Flat—is a question that should have serious attention; but as these points mainly depend upon the cost of the works, which cannot reasonably be guessed at until a minute survey is made, no conclusion can be arrived at at present. Had the Water Commission permitted this inquiry, at the cost of a couple of hundred pounds, the matter would have long since been before the public for their consideration.

The canal I propose would be simply railway cutting, keeping a level along the slope of the land, for which the line of country is very favourable. Besides the tunnel that has been described as a channel leading from the Warragamba reservoir, which would be 680 yards in length, there are but three others, of 286 yards, 221 yards, and 1,000 yards long—in all 2,187 yards—the first three through sandstone, the latter a schistose formation. The only elevated aqueduct required between Mulgoa and Prospect is a bridge across the Nepean River, where the gorge to be spanned is 300 feet wide, at a height of 141 feet above its bed. A plan of a masonry structure is given, with three semicircular arches of 80 feet span, resting upon two light piers, that a tolerably correct estimate may be made from; there would be no sinking for foundation, as the bed of the river is composed of solid rock, which only requires levelling; nor for abutments, as the banks are the same, and excellent material for ashlar work is lying conveniently at hand—avoiding baulage. The width of this bridge would depend upon the quantity of water that was determined should pass over it, and this would regulate the cost. It is here the water of the Nepean may be intercepted by a dam, and sent down the canal to Prospect and Sydney—a very large supply of the purest article, collected from over 800 square miles, but it would cause some valuable estates to be flooded; for instance Winburn House would be under water. The valley of South Creek may be crossed by an aqueduct 1,000 or 1,500 yards in length, 60 feet above the bed of the creek, lessening in height towards each extreme, but it may be better to form a dam higher up the creek, conserving much water, with an escape

escape for floods; and if this water was found not to be sufficiently pure from having passed over Wianamatta shale, it could be used to irrigate the lower country towards Penrith and Windsor. There is only one short cutting required of 60 feet at its greatest depth, the others are minor, and no other work of any magnitude.

It will be seen there is nothing in these works to create any distrust as to their being effectually and economically constructed; nor should there be any great delay in drawing a supply from that source for Sydney alone. If the matter became very urgent, sufficient water could be procured for the city and suburbs to supplement Botany, by intercepting the heads of South Creek, Rope's Creek, and Eastern Creek, or by pumping from the Nepean, without waiting for the erection of the dam in the Warragamba or the bridge at Nepean—the two heaviest works; and not at any great waste of money, as those works would always come in as a part of the great scheme; the main extra outlay would be the pumping gear, which would be of little service after gravitation was established from the Warragamba.

That portion of the line of aqueduct I proposed to Government in 1866—from Prospect to Sydney—was plagiarized by the Commission, consequently ratified by them, although laid out in a very different manner to what I would adopt; therefore I need not go over it, as its practicability is unquestioned, but I may mention that I think those gentlemen should have acknowledged their plagiarism. However, I would not follow their surveyed line, but keep on the top of the ridge however circuitous, particularly at Irishtown, from which high land an aqueduct would descend on a leading ridge to Botany.

Now I have before me undeniable testimony for every statement I have here made, which can be produced at any time. The extent and contour of the river gorge has been accurately determined by trigonometrical measurement, and the elevations of the country from Warragamba to Rope's Creek (14 miles) were measured by Mr. Wyndham, an intelligent Government Surveyor, under the direction of the Surveyor General, at the request of the Water Commission, the correctness of which I myself superintended. That from Rope's Creek to Prospect (5 miles) is part of the line I measured in 1847 for railway purposes, the truth of which has been proved by the Water Commission having applied the test of the levels of the Western Railway to it—all of which were under examination by the Water Commission. Nevertheless, the other members drew the very opposite conclusions from myself as to the practicability and utility of the scheme, and refused inquiry in consequence. This will appear very strange to professional men, who know that such surveys, founded on such data, cannot be controverted. It is for me, who stand in single minority, to show the proof of the conclusions I have arrived at, which are so directly opposed to those of the other members of the Commission, and afford them an opportunity for refutation.

The first error in the Report is, that the bed of the Warragamba, at its junction with the Nepean, is only 41 feet above sea-level, when the trial survey shows it to be 88½ feet.

2nd. That there is not sufficient fall in the country from Mulgoa to Sydney to serve the latter with water by gravitation, when the surveys show that Mulgoa is 116½ feet above Crown-street reservoir, averaging 3½ feet per mile.

3rd. That a dam 170 feet high would not be sufficient to raise the water into Mulgoa. Mr. Grundy estimates it would require 235 feet; Mr. Moriarty calculates 265 feet; when Mr. Wyndham's survey shows that the bed of the Warragamba is only 164 feet below Mulgoa, to which add 6 feet head water = 170 feet.

4th. Mr. Moriarty states that, under any circumstances, it would require an aqueduct of 18 miles in length and 130 feet in height to convey the water from Mulgoa to Prospect, in consequence of the conduit having to cross South Creek, Rope's Creek, and Eastern Creek, when the whole distance from the Warragamba to Prospect is under 19 miles, with a gradual descent all the way, and Mr. Wyndham's survey shows that an aqueduct of at most 1,500 yards in length and only 60 feet in height above the bed of South Creek, lessening towards each extreme, will answer every purpose, even should that be necessary.

5th. That the line of country I proposed would not command Sydney by gravitation, although it was afterwards adopted by the Commission, and is represented and recommended in their Report as capable of supplying Crown-street reservoir.

The following is a synopsis of the elevations taken from the above-mentioned surveys:—

Crown-street Reservoir	...	...	...	136 feet above the level of the sea.
Rise in the land to Petersham	...	...	14	" " "
Height of Petersham	...	...	150	" " "
Rise to Prospect	...	...	40	" " "
Height of Prospect	...	...	190	" " "
Rise to Rope's Creek	...	...	15	" " "
Height of Rope's Creek	...	...	205	" " "
Rise to floor of tunnel at Mulgoa	...	...	47½	" " "
Height of floor of tunnel at Mulgoa	...	...	252½	" " "
Depth of gorge, or bed of the Warragamba, below floor of tunnel at Mulgoa	...	...	164	" " "
Height of the bed of Warragamba at its junction with Nepean River	...	...	88½	" " "

This synopsis, taken from surveys that are beyond doubt, proves that the foregoing statements which are made in the Water Commissioners' Report are incorrect.

It shows that the bed of the Warragamba is 88½ feet above sea-level, instead of 41, as represented.

That Mulgoa is 116 feet above Crown-street reservoir; consequently, that there is ample fall to bring the water down from thence to Sydney by gravitation.

That there is a gradual descent in the surface of the land from Mulgoa to Sydney; therefore it will not be necessary to convey the water through the air 130 feet above that surface for 18 miles.

That

That a dam in the Warragamba of 170 feet in height will secure a depth of 6 feet head of water over a reservoir 14 to 15 miles in length; consequently, it is not necessary to raise it 95 feet higher.

These mistaken assertions, coupled with an evident disinclination to entertain the subject, made me retire from the Commission, with the intention of waiting for a better opportunity to bring the matter forward, which now appears to have arrived.

I have estimated for 6 feet head of water in the Warragamba reservoir, but there is no reason against 20 feet being impounded, if desired, with perfect safety. 6 feet in depth over such a space would contain a vast amount of water, and this I propose to extend 19 miles to Prospect, and, as I have stated, supplementary dams can always be erected in the adjoining rivers.

As to the third query, what would the cost of such works be? I will not attempt to guess. The proper way to arrive at that is to have a complete survey made, to obtain correct data from which to start computations. No true reasoner will work on an imaginary basis, for if he does he can never be sure of his results, and what man of sense would enter into large speculation on an imaginary estimate? The question has frequently been put to me, when my reply has invariably been, What would an architect say if you asked him for an estimate of the cost of a house you proposed to build, without giving him the dimensions, nor the number of floors, doors, or windows? Such is a parallel case to this. I want to know the dimensions of the work that would be required, the quantity of earth to be removed, the number of bridges, culverts, &c., &c., and their size, which would be necessary, before I could satisfactorily go into any calculation of cost. We have only got a trial survey as yet. This proves its practicability. To ascertain the cost of the work, that must be amended and again amended, until the best line of country is discovered, on which the works would be planned, measured, and estimated with certainty. There are men who do not hesitate to flash off an estimate at sight, but I am not one of them; and I think it will be observed that the country generally pays double the amount of the first estimate before a work is completed.

The fourth query, What return may reasonably be expected from the capital expended? This hinges on the preceding. We have not got the principal element in the calculation—the amount of capital that would be necessary, but can foresee that every gallon of water that can be supplied for irrigation, town use, or manufactures, would be of money value, and that when the work was completed, even in part, the yearly expenditure in working it would be very small—little more than superintendence. A good estimate may be made from the present and increasing consumption in Sydney, but that is only one side of the question. My impression is, if the scheme was carried out with skill and good judgment, it would be a source of considerable revenue, as all such schemes are in Europe, without touching upon its utility in affording health, profit, pleasure, and comfort to the inhabitants.

Then there are the indirect benefits, which are incalculable—the relief to the Hawkesbury Flats, and general improvement of Cumberland and the whole country, by introducing a complete system of irrigation; for I believe this would be only the first step towards that great result, as there are many other parts of the Colony equally capable of such improvement that, were this accomplished, would no doubt be undertaken.

I hope I have now done with *this subject*. I know of no part throughout the globe where similar advantages have been granted to furnish a community with every necessary and luxury of life than is afforded to this Colony. If the present generation cannot appreciate this gracious gift of the Almighty, they are to be pitied. It would be more reasonable to help themselves out of an abundance, than to be pining and praying for rain during partial droughts, which no doubt were ordained for some wise purpose, though we cannot see it. I have but performed a duty in making use of what ability has been given me, by laying the matter before them. I seek no reward here.

Pomerooy, 17th August, 1872.

THOMAS WOORE.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

T. Woore, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I forward by to-day's post another pamphlet (being the fourth). The series contain my views on the engineering projects now under discussion, as far as the very limited surveys that exist will admit of.

I have prepared them to facilitate the inquiry about to be made by the Hydraulic Engineer, expected, who, being a novice in the country, can only judge from what is laid before him; at the same time I have refrained from any criticism of other schemes, that I may avoid biasing his mind in any way.

I have several plans illustrating what I propose, but think the Government representing the people should not expect me to *beg the acceptance* of the result of my exertions during the last thirty years, after the scant courtesy I have received, and without even being paid the small compliment of being asked for them. I have had an intimation that Mr. Clark was *expected*, and that the Government *wished*, to be prepared with information to be laid before him; and previously an offer to print my suggestions, but that was not until after I had waited two months for a reply to my soliciting that favour—not until I had done it at my own cost, and forwarded a copy to each of the Ministers; but I have not yet been asked for them, which has the appearance of a desire to obtain possession without Government being committed; in fact conferring a favour on me by receiving the information. I have never been sought or acknowledged by any Government of this Colony, and until that is done, in respect to myself, I must decline going further.

I was once told by a Colonial Secretary that having published the result of my labour I was not required further. The result has not proved favourable to the Colony; notwithstanding, I have unhesitatingly placed myself in the same position again by publishing these pamphlets, as the welfare of the country at present demands it; and as I am averse to think the present Government would be guilty of such meanness.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS WOORE.

More security for
a guarantee.—
JAMES R.

The Warragamba Water Scheme.

THE tracing of this magnificent scheme, as proposed to carry it through the country, is shown in the accompanying map. It consists of a system of works to supply Sydney and its suburbs with water; to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland, and supply all the towns there with water; and to relieve the Hawkesbury from devastating floods. If carried out, the anxiety that exists in reference to the first would be entirely removed for ever; the second would convert the greater part of Cumberland County into a productive garden, instead of being, as now, a comparative waste, and promote health, comfort and industry in the towns to the highest degree; and the last relieve the unfortunate inhabitants of that fine district from an intolerable evil that, unless removed, will always endanger life, and be a clog on energy and success. This country, with immense advantages in climate, soil, productions, and situation, has the great drawback of a want of regular moisture in the interior and an ample supply of water in the towns. The Almighty has been most provident in giving us quantity, but at irregular periods, leaving it to the reasoning powers of man to regulate such supply to his own benefit, which it is the aim of this scheme to do. It requires very little discrimination to see the immense advantages that would accrue to the Colony if it can be carried out, and the object of this paper is to show its practicability, notwithstanding what obstructionists may say. There are four heads under which the subject may be considered:—

1. What means are there for securing the very large quantity of water that would be required for these purposes?
2. Is it practicable to dispose of that quantity when obtained, as proposed in the plan?
3. What would be the cost of doing so?
4. What return may reasonably be expected from the capital expended?

In the absence of a complete survey, it is impossible to reply to these queries with the precision necessary before determining on such a work; but there are sufficient authentic data in hand to prove that the scheme is quite practicable, and that it may be carried out at a comparatively moderate cost, for there are no very expensive works to be undertaken, and those that are necessary may be accurately estimated, as they are all in view, which is not the case in tunnelling through mountains of unknown structure, as in the Upper Nepean scheme.

In viewing the first question—"What means are there for securing sufficient water?"

The catching area of the fluid that flows down the Warragamba, as ascertained by the Water Commission, is 3,247 square miles, embracing not only a considerable portion of the southern coast storms, but those that fall on the whole of the eastern slopes of the Main Dividing Range, from Lake George to Wolgan, at the head of Cox's River, a distance of over 150 miles—a space that, if the estimated fall of rain in inches was multiplied into, as is usual, would produce an almost unintelligible number of gallons, the quantity would be so great. This area is so very extensive there cannot be a doubt that sufficient rain-water falls upon it to meet the largest demand that can be made; and if there was, there is the whole of the area proposed by the majority of the Water Commission, 354 square miles at the Upper Nepean, with the addition of Bargo and the Middle Nepean, 448 square miles, to fall back upon. These combined, making 802 square miles, may be added to the above 3,247 square miles, making a total of 4,049 square miles that are available for this purpose—a space that, coupled with the average fall of rain per annum, 49½ inches, sets every doubt on that point at rest.

During dry seasons in this country it may be observed that the rainfall is very local. We have frequently heavy storms on the mountain range that divides the eastern from the western rivers, coming from the west, when there is no rain on the coast, and *vice versa*. The coast ranges intercept storms coming from the sea; all of which drain into the Warragamba, as may be seen by inspecting the map of areas. Consequently this extensive space is of material advantage in securing a *regular* supply in this variable climate, and not detrimental when there is such simple means of getting rid of the surplus.

It is not likely this 802 miles would ever be required to supplement the Warragamba, but it is well it should be in reserve, as there is no foreseeing what may be required at some remote period.

Then, as to the storage of this large quantity, rendered absolutely necessary by the extreme variability of the climate, the resources are equally ample. The Warragamba, when dammed up to the required height, will form a reservoir 14 to 15 miles in length, with an average depth of 80 feet, lying in a deep gorge between mountains, where the least amount of evaporation would take place, and this may be supplemented to any extent by similar reservoirs being made in the gorges of the Wollondilly, Nattai, and Cox Rivers, all of which are admirably adapted to the purpose, and all without interfering with private property. In fact, the amount of storage that may be obtained is but a question of cost, as there is scarcely a limit to the means of retaining the fluid for any number of years.

As to the second query—"Is it practicable to dispose of this water as proposed in the map?"

The main difficulty in doing so is in intercepting the flow of the immense body of water that rolls down the Warragamba River during floods—a difficulty that all the members of the late Water Commission, except myself, at once decided was not to be overcome, and was one of the reasons given for refusing further than a trial survey of the scheme: that difficulty spurred me on to grapple with it, and I have so far succeeded that it now appears a matter that may be simply and safely accomplished.

I propose to take advantage of two deep gorges that are on the left bank of the river, one above and the other below its junction with the Nepean (as is shown in a drawing) the heads of which approach each other so nearly as to leave but a narrow ridge between them. I propose to cut away this ridge to form a new channel for the river, and direct the main body of the stream into it by blocking up the present bed to the height required, by a dam sufficiently high to cause whatever water is required, to flow through a *tunnel* into Mulgoa, from which place there is a natural and gradual fall in the surface of the country to Sydney.

These two new channels—that through the gorges and that through the tunnel—should be of sufficient capacity to carry off the greatest flood, and their levels be so arranged as not only to prevent the water flowing over the dam at any time, but that the tunnel should first draw off the quantity required for irrigation and town use, and when the river discharged above that measure, both channels would be open for the escape of floods, and that in whatever proportion it was determined should pass through each; that is, to whatever extent it would be advisable to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats by creating a discharge into Port Jackson and Botany Bay. A simple arrangement of the levels of the floors of these channels would effect this, and be self-acting. In ordinary or dry seasons all the water in the river would be retained,

but

Object of the scheme.

Catching area.

Storage.

Refers to drawing. Not sent.

New river channel.

Water not to flow over the dam.

but immediately it rose above the prescribed height there would be ample space for discharge into Broken Bay, Port Jackson, and Botany Bay, and this without any manual attention, thus dividing the stream (formidable in floods) into three parts.

By thus dividing the stream its force would be considerably diminished at this point, and still more so by the surface of the water in the reservoir being rendered level 14 or 15 miles above the dam, doing away with the present fall in the river in that locality, which at present causes the stream to be violent; and as these two new channels would be situated further up the stream than the dam, the space between them and it would assume the character of a placid lake during the heaviest floods, thus removing all pressure from the dam but that arising from the weight of the fluid in a quiescent state.

There can be no doubt whatever of the practicability of opening and ultimate safety of these new channels, as they would be cut through solid sandstone, and incapable of being destroyed by any flood; nor of their capabilities to discharge the water in whatever proportion is required; but the substantial building of a dam 170 feet high is open to much criticism, and, being of novel construction and the key to the whole scheme, should have the utmost consideration.

There is much difference of opinion amongst engineers all over the world as to the form that should be given to such works to obtain the greatest strength. Locality, the material that is obtainable, and other circumstances, will necessarily have considerable weight in determining such structures—what would do for one place might not suit in another. All the engineer can do—and it is in this his skill should display itself—is to make the best use of the material he has at his disposal; for instance, if there is abundance of earth at hand, and but little stone, he must make an earthen structure, if the contrary, of masonry work. It does not follow that because men of renown erect great works to suit particular places, their example should be followed in all cases. The true form of such works should depend upon Nature's laws; they should never be deviated from if possible, but the material accommodated to them. Now, we will consider—"What are the laws that govern hydrostatics?" and apply them to our circumstances as nearly as possible. It is in this way that I have come to my results.

It is an established axiom that all fluids exert a pressure *perpendicular* (or at right angles) to the sides of the cavity that contains them, and that the force is equal to the weight of the fluid in a vertical column on the point of contact. This was discovered, proved, and illustrated by Paschalle, 200 years ago, and cannot be refuted, but it appears to have been lost sight of, at all events not attended to by modern engineers in building dams, and has been strongly contested as not true in this Colony by many that should know better. It may be simply shown in practice by suspending a cask filled with water and boring a few gimlet holes in it, at intervals, from the lower bilge up one of the sides, through which the water may gush. It will be found that the fluid will spout out at right angles, or perpendicular to that part of the cask in which the hole is situated. To resist which most effectually, if a plug is used, it must be held in the opposite direction; if the hole is in the bottom the plug would be held perpendicular to the horizon; if at the side, horizontal to the horizon; and if at any intermediate point, at an inclination determined by the position of the hole, under any circumstances *perpendicular, or at right angles*, to that part of the vessel in which the hole is situated. No person desirous of stopping a dangerous leak would hold a stick or plug *askant* to the hole.

This may appear frivolous and irrelevant to the subject by some, as has been argued, but I contend it is upon this simple law of Nature that the satisfactory formation of all dams depends, and it should be thoroughly understood before applying any material as a resisting power to water.

Now, in applying this law to the various forms of dams that have been erected, of which a vertical masonry wall across a stream—the usual form adopted in masonry—and a dam, with considerable inclination on each side—that used in earthen dams—are the two extremes,—it is evident that the wall is the worst form that can be adopted, because the fluid acting at right angles upon its inner surface, i.e. in a horizontal line, tends to drive the structure out in that direction, where there is no natural resistance opposite but the air, and with enormously increased force from the whole column of water being close to the wall, consequently the greatest weight, being close to its base, acting horizontally.

Those engineers who have adopted this form, either from force of circumstances, or being content to follow the path of others, without reflection, strengthen their walls either by giving them an arched form against the stream, with strong abutments on the banks, thereby gaining increased resistance, or, by giving the wall considerable batter on the opposite side, or both, in most cases succeed in gaining their object; but I contend the principle is altogether wrong, and that success is only obtained by increased expenditure, which would be beyond all reasonable proportion in works of great magnitude. In extreme cases it cannot be effected. To introduce such a work to intercept the Warragamba stream would be great folly, and it should never be adopted in less extensive works but as a matter of absolute necessity. To propose such a work as has been designed by Mr. Bennett and is represented in the Commissioners' Report, for that place, at a cost of £150,000, contrary to my strongly expressed opinion, could only be intended to bring derision upon the scheme, which it has done to a very great extent among cautious non-professional men, as the idea is looked upon as chimerical.

The true form to obtain the greatest strength is that exactly opposite to a vertical wall dam, having its sides greatly inclined towards the horizon, as is represented in the accompanying drawing (in which the action of the water is shown on both in red and blue lines). In this case the fluid, acting at right angles in its inner inclined surface, tends to drive the structure down to the earth, where the force is met by the rocky bed of the river, instead of air as in the case of a vertical wall, consequently the weight of water consolidates the structure instead of tending to disrupture it.

No drawing sent.

Another great advantage this form possesses is that the greatest weight of water is thrown where the greatest resistance occurs, that is, at the extremity of the inner base, and the column decreases towards the apex or highest part where the force is reduced to nought—contrary to the effect on a vertical wall, where the whole weight of the fluid is exerted immediately and horizontally upon its base, tending to overturn the whole.

It will be seen that such an inclined dam obtains its strength from the inner portion being in the form of a wedge, irrespective of the form of the outer. The latter side may be vertical or built with slight batter without decreasing the strength of the whole. In the section of a plan I laid before the Water Commission, which was published in the Appendix to their Report, I proposed that it should be built so, but on further consideration I see that as a matter of economy and of safety to the work during erection, it would be better to incline that surface also, although not to the same degree as the inner.

The strength of such a dam entirely depends upon the inclination of its inner surface; any amount may be obtained by extending the base up the stream. Suppose an exaggerated case: that the base was carried

It is a question of strength with the least expense

A dam 1,000 feet thick at bottom would be strong, but the quantity of material would be expensive.

carried a mile up the river with a uniform incline from top to bottom, how insignificant the weight of the water would be on its highest part, and how little resistance such a gradual incline would offer to a stream passing over it.

If any doubt these assertions, I trust they will make public their views, that the subject may be fairly discussed. There are many gentlemen in these Colonies who have taken high degrees in European Universities and who should be well capable of investigating such a mathematical point. Will they not give their opinion to the public on this important question? It is strange that, after my positive assertions questioning the practice of the first engineers in the world, all should remain silent. If that still prevails, I think we may fairly consider them unanswerable, unless indeed I am looked upon as unworthy of notice.

I have hitherto only spoken of the form of the structure. The material to be used in the erection must in all cases depend upon what can be easily obtained in the neighbourhood, as the mass is usually so great as to preclude much carriage. As I have said, it is in applying this material that the skill of the engineer should principally develop itself. In the locality of the Warragamba there is little but sandstone, and the debris therefrom (excepting timber), but fortunately they lie in a position where they may easily be turned to good account. It will be seen by the section of the river that the gorge is 767 feet 6 inches across from cliff to cliff, and 323 deep from that level, but the dam would occupy only the lower part of this space, where the gorge is about 600 feet across, and the dam requiring but 170 feet in height. The great mass of material proposed to construct it lies immediately over on each bank, while the debris taken from the tunnel and by-wash would add materially to fill the chasm. I propose, by the aid of gunpowder or other explosive substance, to blast all the upper portions of these banks into the bed of the river to form a dam, filling up the interstices between the larger blocks of stone with the smaller, and such clay and debris as is at hand, making as compact a mass of the whole as possible, and finishing the inclines by pitching the rough stone that has been thrown down, sufficiently smooth and compact as to form two inclined planes, as is shown in the section of the dam. This would not of course prevent the water from flowing through between the stones, although a few floods would consolidate the whole. To prevent which I propose to build a wall of rubble stones (part of those already thrown from the high banks), grouted with a mixture of cement and lime, across the gorge in the midst of the mass, to act as a core to prevent the water from flowing through, as a puddled clay wall is used in the middle of an earthen dam to prevent leakage. This wall would be supported on each side by the mass of rocks and debris packed closely to it as it was built up, the whole being kept tolerably smooth, that little obstruction might be offered to any flood coming down the river during its erection. If this was attended to, there would be *no risk whatever* of any part of it being removed by floods during erection or after; the wall would be always safe from being embedded in the mass of rocks, and if the upper surface of the stones was kept level, there would be nothing for the stream to act against—it must pass smoothly over. And again, as the structure rose, the water would not only have greater breadth to escape over, but would approach the work with less force, from having come along a level surface, which would be daily increasing, so that as the volume increased any risk of bursting would decrease, consequently there would be no risk of the work giving way and causing destruction on the lower levels by letting loose a quantity of impounded water, as has been apprehended.

Dams constructed of earth, with inclined sides (similar in form to what I recommend), have been known to burst after resisting the pressure of large bodies of water for many years, as was the case of that at Sheffield, but the evil has invariably arisen from an almost imperceptible leak working its way through the soil, that after a time became a channel, which led to destruction, probably first caused by the burrowing of some small animal. All know how quickly the smallest stream will increase in running through earth. Such a stream was observed at Sheffield, but not attended to in time. This cannot take place in a dam constructed of stones and debris with a watertight wall in the midst; and if a leak did occur, it must remain in the minor degree—it could not increase as in an earthen structure. I believe this evil and the pride of contending with difficulties has been the cause of engineers adopting masonry walls whenever the locality would permit of their being carried out; for an earthen dam cannot for damming rivers be wholly depended upon; and therefore, in copying such walls, it is not enough for us to say that engineers of renown in Europe adopt them in particular localities, as in the case of the Ban and Turens, affluents to the Loire, in France. We are not aware of all the circumstances that induced their decision: there may have been no other means of securing the object they wanted. We should have proof of that being the most efficient form before adopting it. Why should we be mere copyists? What was our reasoning powers given us for, if not to exert them to meet unusual circumstances? We have already suffered much from blindly following the engineering examples of Europe in railways, whether they suited our circumstances or not; but I hope there is an end to that. This subject is not to be trifled with. Blunders in other works may be endured, but the management of running water is a more serious matter.

Here are certain data to work upon:—

1. That the best form to give such a structure to obtain the greatest strength and offer the least resistance to a stream passing over it, is two inclined planes meeting at an apex.
2. That the best material for such a work, to withstand the action of flowing water and prevent dangerous leaks, is stone.

But there are few situations where these advantages can be combined. I believe there never has been a dam built the required height (170 feet) with greatly inclined sides, entirely of stone; in most cases the cost would be so enormous as to preclude the attempt; but the Warragamba is an exception, and offers such peculiar advantages for doing so, from having lofty banks of stone in the immediate vicinity that may be thrown into the river by blasting and the debris easily removed by short inclined rails, that the work can be accomplished at a moderate cost; in fact it is nothing more than forming an ordinary railway embankment of stones where the material lies most conveniently plentiful, with the cheapest of walls in the middle of it.

If such a work as I describe was rendered watertight by introducing this concrete wall of masonry across the gorge, in the centre of the work, and the inclined surfaces of the dam were roughly pitched with the same material, *I contend that no flood could dislodge it*, because it would offer no resistance to water or timber passing over, either before or after completion. Have we not examples of this in every stream in the Colony? *Sandbanks* will be found in the bed of each of this form, that have resisted the floods and timber that has come down their courses for years, although composed of the smallest particles of rock. And why? Simply because their form does not offer obstruction to the stream—only slightly changes its course. Nature shows us how to dispose of this material, and we had better trust to her examples than to our own vain conceits.

A concrete wall, if properly constructed, is impervious to water; its nature appears to be well understood by the engineers who built those great masonry dams on the Ban and Turons, as they have adopted rubble. I have amply proved that it is so in the waterworks attached to my mill at Pomeroy, and the substitution of ashlar (squared blocks) for rubble in the Parramatta dam has been the sole cause of its failure: if there is a doubt on the point it can be easily proved.

However, it is not intended that the water should be allowed to pass over the proposed dam when completed; the new channel that would form the future bed of the river may be made of sufficient capacity to ensure that, by simply quarrying, and it should be on such a level and so constructed that none but useless water could pass through it.

The rubble wall I propose would be thoroughly protected at all times by the immense mass of rocks and debris piled up against each of its faces, which would, after a few floods, become a solid mass from the deposit of sand and mud in the interstices. Then the action of the water upon the dam would be to force it down to the bed of the river, where it would meet the resistance of solid rock. It has been contended that the films of water that would occupy the minute spaces between the stones before being filled by debris would exert a lateral pressure upon the embedded wall, equal to the weight of the column of fluid were there no rocks or stones there. This, in my mind, is an absurdity that I am surprised any intelligent man would advance, because stone does not possess the same property of lateral expansion as water. There is no doubt each film that touched the wall would exert that power, but even were the rocks and stones thrown loosely about the wall, how little water would touch it compared to the mass of rock lying against it, and the latter may be packed so closely in its immediate vicinity that no fluid would do so, consequently there would be no lateral pressure on the wall from that source.

But what is the quantity coming down during flood-tide, and what the area of the new channel and its level to carry it!

I think I have reasonably shown that the dam I propose to build would be thoroughly effective in interrupting whatever portion of the stream that would be required, allowing the remainder to pass off, and that it would raise the water to the required level; and also, that there is not the slightest cause for alarm from the work giving way, either during erection or after, as has been advanced as one of the objections to this scheme; at all events it is perfectly clear to my mind that such is the case, and I have no doubt any intelligent reasoner who is free from prejudice will see the matter in the same light.

Now, having got command of any amount of water, at sufficient height for the purposes proposed, it remains to be shown how that can be disposed of. It will be remembered this is a scheme to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats from floods—to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland—and to supply the city of Sydney and other towns with water. This is the ultimate result sought to be obtained, and it should be kept in view in carrying out the work, although it is not necessary or advisable that the whole should be undertaken at first, or that more should be effected at present than the resources of the Colony would warrant, or that would promise a fair return on the capital expended, for I consider the matter as a speculation that should not only yield a return, but be a source of considerable revenue without touching on its utility. The grandeur of the scheme leads to the impression on first view that the result could not be obtained but at enormous cost, but this is quite erroneous. Nature offers such great facilities that there is comparatively little to be done by man, and there is no enterprise in Europe more lucrative than those supplying large towns with water.

When fairly understood, it will be seen that the scheme is not only quite within the reach of the resources of the Colony, but if judiciously carried out should be the source of considerable revenue, after paying interest on capital and annual working expenses. And the work may justly be considered national, in the same light as public railways, benefiting the whole community, directly or indirectly, which would do away with the objection that has been raised to any scheme for supplying Sydney with water alone from the interior out of the general revenue of the Colony. I conceive the work should be national, that is with respect to the main conduit; from which the Government would supply Municipalities, Companies, and even individuals with the quantities they required, *pro rata*.

The dimensions of the works that would be necessary to distribute this water depends upon how much of the scheme would be undertaken at first. The nature of the country through which it is proposed to convey the fluid is such that very moderate works between Mulgoa and Sydney would suffice to meet present exigencies, which could be supplemented at some future date by more extensive and substantial structures to meet the requirements of a growing population with increased finances. But if it is thought desirable to undertake the relief of the Hawkesbury Flats, with partial irrigation, the works must be of greater magnitude. What portion of this great work it would be advisable to undertake at first is a matter that should have much consideration. The extremes are great between the cost of temporary accommodation and the grand result.

Part only of works to be first constructed.

For instance, if it is thought desirable to relieve the Hawkesbury Flats from the risk of floods, by preventing a large portion of the Warragamba water from entering the Nepean and throwing it into Port Jackson and Botany Bay, the works upon that portion of the conduit will require to be much more extensive than what would be necessary to supply Sydney and its suburbs alone, but they would embrace the whole scheme of relief, irrigation, and towns supply; but if only the two latter are considered, the required works would be of less magnitude than for the whole, but still greater than for Sydney alone, and the amount of irrigation that may be determined to provide for would be another element in considering their magnitude; but I suppose all this would depend upon the cost of construction, and that cannot be got at until a detailed survey is made.

The proportion of water that would be allowed to pass through each of the new channels would be regulated by the height of their floors. If the whole scheme was embraced, none should pass through the gorge-channel or by-wash, excepting in floods. All the ordinary stream would be turned to good account instead of running waste into the sea as at present, but immediately the water rose to an inconvenient height in the reservoir, the works would be relieved by that means, and the effect would be self-acting. There would be no depending upon servants to open or shut flood-gates when they thought it necessary.

The tunnel and a bridge across the Nepean River (shown on the local map) would convey the water into Mulgoa, from which there is a natural descent in the surface of the land, almost in a straight line to Sydney, first following the slope of the country to Prospect, then on the top of a ridge between Parramatta River and George's River, at a height commanding the country for the purposes of irrigation by gravitation. It is proposed to do this by an open canal similar to a railway cutting, and open trenches cut in the land, from which minute supplies would be delivered through earthen pipes, the subsoil being very suitable, as it is generally composed of clay. A dam 170 feet high will raise the water from the present

present

Fall of
aqueduct.

present bed of the river to Mulgoa; the descent from thence to Prospect, about 19 miles, averages three feet and a half per mile on the first part, and three feet per mile on the last five miles, just sufficient to cause a considerable flow to get rid of flood-water. From the latter place to the source of Parramatta River to the north, and to George's River down Prospect Creek to the south, the descent is very much greater. It is through this portion of the conduit that it is proposed to allow part of the flood-water that at present inundates the Hawkesbury Flats to escape to the ocean, consequently it would require to be of much greater capacity than other parts of the work.

The object is to pass this flood-water on into the sea more rapidly than the present course of the Nepean and Hawkesbury admits of, for there is so little fall in those rivers and the course of the latter is so tortuous that the stream becomes quite sluggish where it would be most rapid, consequently all the flats on the low grounds become periodically inundated, causing vast destruction of property and much misery, and there does not appear to be any remedy for the evil there. The course of the Hawkesbury might be straightened to facilitate the flow, at considerable cost, but still there exists the want of fall in the land that cannot be got over.

Level of Nepean
at junction.

The present bed of the Warragamba at its junction with the Nepean is 88½ feet above sea-level, from which the water has to flow 94 miles before entering open water in Broken Bay, averaging less than 1 foot per mile, but the principal descent is in the Nepean; that in the Hawkesbury does not amount to 6 inches per mile—a fall quite inadequate to get rid of the vast volume of water that accumulates there during floods.

Arrangement
of fall.

If the Warragamba stream, at its junction with the Nepean, is raised to the height I propose, it would be 252 feet above sea-level, and the water have only 29 miles to flow before reaching open water in Parramatta and George's Rivers, with an average fall of 9 feet per mile, but in this case the fall is regulated thus:—From the Warragamba to Prospect about 3 feet per mile, through the canal, from thence to Lansdowne Bridge, down Prospect Creek, 6 miles, and to Parramatta River about the same distance; though the flood escapes the fall is considerably more, as Prospect is 190 feet above either of those places to which the tide ebbs and flows.

This is an advantageous disposition of the descent, as the greatest velocity in the current would take place after the water leaves the conduit, where it cannot do mischief. Too rapid a flow of flood-water in the conduit would be inconvenient, as interfering with other arrangements, but the quicker it gets into the sea from thence the better. Prospect Creek is admirably adapted for a flood-escape to any extent, without interfering with private property, but to what amount the fall to Parramatta is available, without interfering with private property, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of that locality to give a decided opinion upon; no doubt such means of cleansing the town would be appreciated.

Relief to the
Hawkesbury can
only be effected
by the new
tunnel and
aqueduct
by its size.
The bridge over
the Nepean
would be on
this, and about
260—80 = 180 feet
high.

However, it is quite evident that relief to the Hawkesbury Flats from devastating floods may be obtained by this arrangement, and that there is no other means of doing so—to what extent is only a question of cost, for all the water in the river might be diverted if necessary.

From Mulgoa to Prospect would in fact be what the French call a *Laide*, being an extension of the Warragamba Reservoir through Cumberland, lying from 250 to 190 feet above sea-level, always full, from being on a level or rather below the reservoir, from which supplies would be dispensed.

The supply for Sydney, and to irrigate the country between the Parramatta and George's Rivers would be drawn from this *Laide*, that for Sydney, at Prospect, and conveyed along the top of the ridge so as to command a fall on both sides, to a large reservoir on the high land at Petersham for immediate use, a plan of which I published in the Appendix to the Report of the Water Commission. The height of Petersham commands Crown-street reservoir, and all parts of the city or suburbs above that level could be supplied by utilizing the force of the water falling to the lower levels. There are many ways in which this may be effected, but it is not necessary to go into such detail at present.

All water required to irrigate the northern part of Cumberland, and to supply the towns there, would be drawn from the *Laide* west of Prospect, and it will be seen by reference to the map to what a great extent that may be done. As the *Laide* lies from 190 feet to 252 feet above sea-level, the water may be conducted along the tops of falling ridges in a perfect network all over the northern parts of the country even to St. Leonards, along the north shore of Port Jackson to the Heads, and over the low lands around Botany Bay; but this latter part of the scheme may well remain to some future period—at present the urgency is to supply Sydney and its suburbs, which may be done as before stated, by comparatively light works, to be supplemented hereafter as circumstances render it necessary.

The extent to which this great work should be gone into in the first instance, and the proper mode of carrying it out, furnishes matters for grave consideration; blunders may be made in carrying it out that it will be impossible to rectify hereafter. We may force a train up an unnecessary incline by an extra expenditure of fuel and wear and tear of machinery, but we cannot alter the laws that govern running water, and whether it would not be most economical to construct the canal in a complete state at first, which would effect the two principal objects—that of supplying Sydney and relieving the Hawkesbury Flat—is a question that should have serious attention; but as these points mainly depend upon the cost of the works, which cannot reasonably be guessed at until a minute survey is made, no conclusion can be arrived at at present. Had the Water Commission permitted this inquiry, at the cost of a couple of hundred pounds, the matter would have long since been before the public for their consideration.

Length of
tunnel.

The canal I propose would be simply railway cutting, keeping a level along the slope of the land, for which the line of country is very favourable. Besides the tunnel that has been described as a channel leading from the Warragamba reservoir, which would be 680 yards in length, there are but three others, of 280 yards, 221 yards, and 1,000 yards long—in all, 2,187 yards—the first three through sandstone, the latter a schistose formation. The only elevated aqueduct required between Mulgoa and Prospect is a bridge across the Nepean River, where the gorge to be spanned is 300 feet wide, at a height of 141 feet above its bed. A plan of a masonry structure is given, with three semicircular arches of 80 feet span, resting upon two light piers that a tolerably correct estimate may be made from; there would be no sinking for foundation, as the bed of the river is composed of solid rock, which only requires levelling; nor for abutments, as the banks are the same, and excellent material for ashlar work is lying conveniently at hand—avoiding haulage. The width of this bridge would depend upon the quantity of water that was determined should pass over it, and this would regulate the cost. It is here the water of the Nepean may be intercepted by a dam, and sent down the canal to Prospect and Sydney—a very large supply of the purest article, collected from over 300 square miles, but it would cause some valuable estates to be flooded;

Height of bridge.

Width of bridge.

for

for instance, Winbourne House would be under water. The valley of South Creek may be crossed by an aqueduct 1,000 or 1,500 yards in length, 60 feet above the bed of the creek, lessening in height towards each extreme, but it may be better to form a dam higher up the creek, conserving much water with an escape for floods; and if this water was found not to be sufficiently pure from having passed over Wianamatta shale, it could be used to irrigate the lower country towards Penrith and Windsor. There is only one short cutting required of 60 feet at its greatest depth, the others are minor, and no other work of any magnitude.

Bridge over South Creek.

It will be seen there is nothing in these works to create any distrust as to their being effectually and economically constructed; nor should there be any great delay in drawing a supply from that source for Sydney alone. If the matter became very urgent, sufficient water could be procured for the city and suburbs to supplement Botany, by intercepting the heads of South Creek, Rope's Creek, and Eastern Creek, or by pumping from the Nepean, without waiting for the erection of the dam in the Warragamba or the bridge at Nepeau—the two heaviest works; and not at any great waste of money, as those works would always come in as a part of the great scheme; the main extra outlay would be the pumping gear, which would be of little service after gravitation was established from the Warragamba.

Principal works could be deferred

That portion of the line of aqueduct I proposed to Government in 1866—from Prospect to Sydney—was plagiarized by the Commission, consequently ratified by them, although laid out in a very different manner to what I would adopt; therefore I need not go over it, as its practicability is unquestioned, but I may mention that I think those gentlemen should have acknowledged their plagiarism. However, I would not follow their surveyed line, but keep on the top of the ridge however circuitous, particularly at Irish Town, from which high land an aqueduct would descend on a leading ridge to Botany.

Now I have before me undeniable testimony for every statement I have here made, which can be produced at any time. The extent and contour of the river gorge has been accurately determined by trigonometrical measurement, and the elevations of the country from Warragamba to Rope's Creek (14 miles) were measured by Mr. Wyndham, an intelligent Government surveyor, under the direction of the Surveyor General, at the request of the Water Commission, the correctness of which I myself superintended. That from Rope's Creek to Prospect (5 miles) is part of the line I measured in 1847 for railway purposes, the truth of which has been proved by the Water Commission having applied the test of the levels of the Western Railway to it—all of which were under examination in the Water Commission. Nevertheless the other members drew the very opposite conclusions from myself as to the practicability and utility of the scheme, and refused inquiry in consequence. This will appear very strange to professional men, who know that such surveys founded on such data cannot be controverted. It is for me who stand in single minority to show the proof of the conclusions I have arrived at, which are so directly opposed to those of the other members of the Commission, and afford them an opportunity for refutation.

The first error in the Report is that the bed of the Warragamba, at its junction with the Nepean, is only 41 feet above sea-level, when the trial survey shows it to be 88½ feet.

2nd. That there is not sufficient fall in the country from Mulgoa to Sydney to serve the latter with water by gravitation, when the surveys show that Mulgoa is 116½ feet above Crown-street reservoir, averaging 3½ feet per mile.

3rd. That a dam 170 feet high would not be sufficient to raise the water into Mulgoa. Mr. Grundy estimates it would require 235 feet; Mr. Moriarty calculates 265 feet, when Mr. Wyndham's survey shows that the bed of the Warragamba is only 164 feet below Mulgoa, to which add 6 feet head water = 170 feet.

4th. Mr. Moriarty states that, under any circumstances, it would require an aqueduct of 18 miles in length and 130 feet in height to convey the water from Mulgoa to Prospect, in consequence of the conduit having to cross South Creek, Rope's Creek, and Eastern Creek, when the whole distance from the Warragamba to Prospect is under 19 miles, with a gradual descent all the way, and Mr. Wyndham's survey shows that an aqueduct of, at most, 1,500 yards in length, and only 60 feet in height above the bed of South Creek, lessening towards each extreme, will answer every purpose, even should that be necessary.

5th. That the line of country I proposed would not command Sydney by gravitation, although it was afterwards adopted by the Commission, and is represented and recommended in their Report as capable of supplying Crown-street reservoir.

The following is a synopsis of the elevations taken from the above-mentioned surveys:—

Crown-street reservoir	136 feet above the level of the sea.
Rise in the land to Petersham.....	14 " " "
Height of Petersham	150 " " "
Rise to Prospect	40 " " "
Height of Prospect	190 " " "
Rise to Rope's Creek	15 " " "
Height of Rope's Creek	205 " " "
Rise to floor of tunnel at Mulgoa	47½ " " "
Height of floor of tunnel at Mulgoa	252½ " " "
Depth of gorge or bed of the Warragamba, below floor of tunnel, at Mulgoa	164 " " "
Height of the bed of Warragamba, at its junction with Nepean River.....	88½ " " "

This synopsis, taken from surveys that are beyond doubt, proves that the foregoing statements, which are made in the Water Commissioners' report are incorrect. Query correctness of levels.

It shows that the bed of the Warragamba is 88½ feet above sea-level, instead of 41, as represented. That Mulgoa is 116 feet above Crown-street reservoir; consequently that there is ample fall to bring the water down from thence to Sydney by gravitation.

That there is a gradual descent in the surface of the land from Mulgoa to Sydney, therefore it will not be necessary to convey the water through the air 130 feet above that surface for 18 miles.

That

That a dam in the Warragamba of 170 feet in height will secure a depth of 6 feet head of water over a reservoir 14 to 15 miles in length; consequently, it is not necessary to raise it 95 feet higher.

These mistaken assertions, coupled with an evident disinclination to entertain the subject, made me retire from the Commission, with the intimation of waiting for a better opportunity to bring the matter forward, which now appears to have arrived.

Head to be impounded by dam.

I have estimated for 6 feet head of water in the Warragamba reservoir, but there is no reason against 20 head being impounded, if desired, with perfect safety. 6 feet in depth over such a space would contain a vast amount of water, and this I propose to extend 19 miles to Prospect, and, as I have stated, supplementary dams can always be erected in the adjoining rivers.

As to the third query, What would the cost of such works be? I will not attempt to guess. The proper way to arrive at that is, to have a complete survey made, to obtain correct data, from which to start computations. No true reasoner will work on an imaginary basis, for if he does he can never be sure of his results, and what man of sense would enter into large speculation on an imaginary estimate? The question has frequently been put to me, when my reply has invariably been, What would an architect say if you asked him for an estimate of the cost of a house you proposed to build, without giving him the dimensions, nor the number of floors, doors, or windows? Such is a parallel case to this. I want to know the dimensions of the work that would be required, the quantity of earth to be removed, the number of bridges, culverts, &c., &c., and their size, which would be necessary before I could satisfactorily go into any calculation of cost. We have only got a trial survey as yet—this proves its practicality. To ascertain the cost of the work, that must be amended, and again amended, until the best line of country is discovered, on which the works would be planned, measured, and estimated with certainty. There are men who do not hesitate to flash off an estimate at sight, but I am not one of them; and I think it will be observed that the country generally pays double the amount of the first estimate before a work is completed.

The fourth query, What return may reasonably be expected from the capital expended? This hinges on the preceding. We have not got the principal element in the calculation, the amount of capital that would be necessary, but can foresee that every gallon of water that can be supplied for irrigation town use, or manufactures, would be of money value, and that when the work was completed, even in part, the yearly expenditure in working it would be very small—little more than superintendence. A good estimate may be made from the present and increasing consumption in Sydney, but that is only one side of the question. My impression is, if the scheme was carried out with skill and good judgment, it would be a source of considerable revenue, as all such schemes are in Europe, without touching upon its utility in affording health, profit, pleasure, and comfort to the inhabitants.

Then there are the indirect benefits, which are incalculable—the relief to the Hawkesbury Flats, and general improvement of Cumberland and the whole country, by introducing a complete system of irrigation; for I believe this would be only the first step towards that great result, as there are many other parts of the Colony equally capable of such improvement that, were this accomplished, would no doubt be undertaken.

I hope I have now done with *this subject*. I know of no part throughout the globe where similar advantages have been granted to furnish a community with every necessity and luxury of life than is afforded to this Colony. If the present generation cannot appreciate this gracious gift of the Almighty, they are to be pitied. It would be more reasonable to help themselves out of an abundance, than to be pining and praying for rain during partial droughts, which no doubt were ordained for some wise purpose, though we cannot see it. I have but performed a duty in making use of what ability has been given me, by laying the matter before them. I seek no reward here.

Pomeroy, 17th August, 1872.

THOMAS WOORE.

SEWERAGE OF SYDNEY IN CONNECTION WITH THE WARRAGAMBA WATER SCHEME.

In proposing this scheme for cleansing the city of Sydney and preventing further deterioration of the harbour, in connection with the great supply of water that may be obtained from the Warragamba River for household, manufactures, and sewerage purposes, &c., it should be understood that I am providing for centuries hence, not merely to satisfy present necessity, although it need only be carried out by degrees, as funds and other circumstances permit.

Main sewer to be built.

From Blackwattle Swamp to the sea is 5 miles in a straight line, which line cuts the heads of Darling Harbour, Rushcutter's Bay, Double Bay, and Rose Bay. Along this line I propose to construct a capacious sewer, by tunnelling through the sandstone ridges, and erecting a masonry or iron channel on the open ground, to carry off the filth of the city and its suburbs. This sewer must necessarily be upon a level, or nearly so; and as the fluid will not spontaneously flow along a level, I propose to force it by the following means:—

In constructing the channel it should be made smooth, and so formed as to widen sufficiently as it approaches the ocean, that there may be no obstruction to the passage of the fluid from confined area. This may be readily effected in cutting out the tunnels (being in sandstone), by stopping all crevices and irregularities in the strata with cement, and in the open spaces across the head of bays, by placing iron sewers upon masonry foundations.


In order to force the sewerage to flow along this level and cause it to discharge freely into the ocean, I would take advantage of the high ground at Ashfield, and on each side, in its vicinity to construct main drains emptying into it, having considerable fall, that would discharge with force, and, by their action on the sewerage in the level, drive it on towards the sea; and where that power was insufficient, as would probably be the case between Double Bay and the ocean, I would assist the flow by placing *twain propeller screws* within the iron sewer, worked by small steam-engines where required.

The action of these screws would be threefold:—

Propellers.

- 1st. By their rotation they would force the fluid on.
- 2nd. By creating a vacancy behind them in the fluid, forward motion would be acquired by the action of gravitation.
- 3rd. By their preventing deposit of the slimy matter through their agitating the fluid as it passed them.

The

The principal of these *main drains* would be a continuation of the 5-mile level of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a *direct line*, descending from the high land at Ashfield, constructed in *tunnel* which would make the *main sewer* $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long in a *straight line*, discharging into the ocean from the cliff, where the water is 2 fathoms deep—the upper $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles being in fact a column of fluid, 80 feet in height, which may be made to act with considerable pressure upon that in the level below, forcing it to the sea. Into this *sewer main drains* would also discharge from the heights of Petersham, Norwood, Stantmore, Newtown, Balmain, and Glebe, which may also be made to act as columns of fluid; and, again, by similar main drains discharging from the heights of Redferro, Paddington, Woollahra, and Waverley, on the south, and from Pyrmont and Sydney, proper (from York-street to Rushcutter's Bay), on the north. Nevertheless, propelling screws would most likely be required to accelerate the flow and agitate the fluid near the outlet to the ocean, say at Rushcutter's, Double, and Rose Bays, to obtain a sufficiently rapid discharge, and these may be multiplied to any extent that may be found necessary, after trial. The section of this iron sewer may be conveniently formed on this figure,  for two reasons:—1. Being oval-shaped, the longest axis laid horizontally. Twin screws worked within would have the greatest effect upon the fluid, and require less power to drive them, as there would be the least depth to act upon. 2. This form of iron sewer would be the most readily encased within the masonry wharfage of the bays, from not rising to an inconvenient height, and would readily permit storm water to pass over it where designed to do so. It would also afford ready means of placing trap hatches in the upper surface to get at the screws for repair, or to admit of the sediment being saved and taken away by boats or carts for *manure*, should that be found advantageous. For these reasons I conceive iron sewers in the open spaces would be preferable to masonry. They may be faced with masonry, and metalled on the top to form wharfs.

Only if the sewer be full.

Contrary to first principles.

If the sewer be full they would leak here.

Should there at any time be a partial scarcity of water, this 5-mile sewer may be effectually flushed by pumping sea-water into it at any of the bays. Critics may question whether such twin screws would have the desired effect. It may be observed that nothing of the kind is required in the new Thames sewer at London although the fall can be but little. No doubt it has the advantage of the reflux of the tide to clear it; but if a single screw will drive the "Whampoa" or "St. Osyth" round the globe, against the most violent winds and seas, surely several pair will move this painful of dirty water. Therefore, I think there can be no doubt of a favourable result in this respect. The work would be costly, but it may be spread over many years, and there can be no doubt as to its utility.

Better do without them if possible.

I propose also that a main sewer should be tunnelled from the neighbourhood of Dawes' Battery, round the head of the Cove and Woolloomooloo Bay, intercepting the present mains that lead down Pitt, Castlereagh, Phillip, and Macquarie Streets, discharging into the 5-mile level sewer at *Rushcutter's Bay*. Other main drains would be required on the east and west sides of Blackwattle Swamp, Darling Harbour, and Woolloomooloo Bay, also Rushcutter's, Double, and Rose Bays, to complete the scheme, but not for many years, so that *no sewerage would be allowed to enter the harbour at any point*, although flood-water would escape where necessary.

It would also be desirable to effect an escape of noxious vapours from this long line of sewer into the upper one. This would be done by sinking shafts into it from the higher points of the ridges it crosses, and over the mouths of them to erect chimney columns that would conduct the poison far above human habitations, somewhat similar to that in Hyde Park.

Ventilation.

This subject has caused intense consideration in all large cities for many years. The great difficulty to be overcome lies in getting rid of the sludge; how to dispose of it when collected, so as not to be injurious to health, much less render it profitable, has baffled the ingenuity of the most acute engineers. The aid of chemistry appears to have failed, and as yet no solution has been found; even in London the Thames is still partially polluted. How thankful we should be that Nature has afforded us such ready means of throwing our refuse into the ocean, at a spot where it cannot fail to be dissipated without injury to any person—an advantage that no other city in the world possesses.

It is evident such an extensive system would require a large quantity of water to flush the sewer and drains effectually, but not more than any other efficient scheme. I believe that quantity can only be obtained *continuously* from the Warragamba, where there are over 4,000 square miles to collect from, with almost unlimited means of storage in it, and in the deep gullies of its tributaries—the Wollondilly, Nattai, and Cox Rivers—enough to meet years of drought, which may be brought into Sydney, by gravitation, at considerably less cost than by any other scheme proposed, besides irrigating the country and supplying other towns. A sufficient quantity for Sydney and its suburbs alone, during many years to come, may be drawn from the Nepean, where the proposed canal is to cross it, but it would be at the cost of flooding many valuable estates in Mulgoa (for instance Winbourne House and premises would be entirely submerged), and there would neither be sufficient water for other towns, nor irrigation, nor relief to the Hawkesbury flats, which I propose to effect; or, water may be pumped into the conduit without flooding the country, if that is thought to be desirable. But I believe the Warragamba to be the only true source where an ample and constant supply of pure water may be obtained at all seasons. Water that is now running waste into the sea, and occasionally doing great damage on the richest land in the Colony, may be made to cleanse Sydney and other towns, add comfort to their inhabitants, and convert Cumberland into a luxuriant garden.

It is admitted the water and sewerage questions should be considered as one. I therefore append this to my Warragamba scheme, which is offered gratuitously to those interested, that they may be viewed in that light.

The country about the junction of the Nepean and Warragamba is so broken and precipitous that it astounds gentlemen who occasionally visit that locality, who are prone to believe that such a scheme as I propose is impracticable, and the late Commission have done their best to turn it into ridicule; but the careful investigation of an intelligent engineer will soon unravel the mystery, when it will be exclaimed—"How very simple!" as was the case with Columbus and the egg.

It does not require engineering skill to observe the capabilities of our rivers in affording a regular supply of water. Old residents can form a better estimate of their enduring capabilities from long experience than any measuring of streams during late years. They are quite different from European watercourses. There the quantity is never below a known average, a portion of which is strictly reserved to the inhabitants of the banks before any is allowed to be abstracted. If the same law governs here, as there is occasionally no stream, the towns would not be allowed to take any away. Therefore we should be on our guard not to be deceived by masses of figures.

SUBURBAN RAILROAD AND DEFENCE.

THE foregoing scheme for cleansing Sydney by tunnels opens a facility for extending the Railway from the head of Darling Harbour to Watson's Bay through them, by merely widening the opening and building off the sewerage portion. It may then be carried along the heights of Waverley and Randwick to the shores of Botany Bay, and up the left bank of Shea's Creek to Redfern Station, forming a first-class *military road* that would skirt all the practicable landing-places to the south-east of the city, on which guns, troops, and war stores may be rapidly conveyed to any point threatened with attack from an enemy—an advantage of very material consequence to a community possessing small means of defence. There is little use in fortifying Port Jackson if the city is left entirely exposed from Botany Bay, as at present, for no ship would attempt to enter the Heads while there exists such safe anchorage and facilities for aggression as that bay affords. Such a road would be in effect a continuous battery round an exposed coast, and afford protection to our valuable waterworks there, as heavy guns could be moved along it and placed in position at any point with celerity, and there masked by Toddleben's celebrated sand batteries. Eighteen years ago I called attention to the exposed position of the present pumping machinery that supplies Sydney with water, which a pinnace, with a gun in her bows, might destroy any night, as the house containing it affords a conspicuous mark. It might at all events have been painted black, to render it less conspicuous; but notwithstanding all the money that has been expended upon fortifications, this, the weakest point, has been entirely disregarded. Verily, we are more indebted to the pacific tendencies of some European statesmen, who have warded off a general war, than to our own foresight, for exemption from this evil; but that may not always be the case. The tunnels would only require widening to admit the passage of a train—the stone and debris from which would all be available to wall off the sewerage portion to prevent the escape of offensive odour and to form the wharves and railway.

Besides affording this material defence to the city, this road would be a very important work in facilitating communication through those suburbs which are becoming thickly populated, and in giving Rushcutter's, Double, and Rose Bays, some of the advantages of the Cove and Darling Harbour, in loading and unloading vessels; and there is little doubt it would return a fair interest upon the money expended in its construction from this traffic alone, *besides relieving the Colony of the dead weight of large sums being expended there upon fortifications and their maintenance*, which notwithstanding they may be necessary, are *unremunerating*. We have lately been told of the vast wharfage space the citizens of New York have provided for their trade, which indeed is the case in all American seaports. We cannot do better than follow that enterprising nation in their engineering works.

With our very limited number of fighting men, which are not likely to increase in proportion to the wealth they have to guard, we should be prepared to throw them, with the least delay, upon any point attacked, and they, to a man, should be well drilled in handling heavy field cannon, upon which the defence of this city will for many years depend. I have little faith in the *elevated* batteries around this harbour as a defence to the city, notwithstanding their great weight of metal, which indeed renders them somewhat ineffective. I have never heard of guns so elevated being effective. The elevated galleries at Gibraltar, upon which the Spaniards mainly placed their dependence, were found to be useless at the siege, while one shot from the point blank rock guns at the Dardanelles disabled one of our line of battle ships by knocking two ports into one, and the combined French and English ironclad fleet dare not attack the *point blank* casemated forts in the Baltic during the Russian War. Plunging shot have never been proved to be effective in the defence of a harbour, although admirable in the destruction of a town. Therefore, the enemy here is given an advantage. A true gunner knows the benefit of a *point blank range*. I would trust more to such a road as I have described, well served with guns, ammunition, and men, than all the forts that could be erected about Botany.

Perhaps I am wrong in saying so much upon this subject, as the question under consideration is sewerage; but water supply, cleansing the city, and its defence, appear to be so combined that they cannot be judiciously separated. I have touched upon defence only so far as it may be allied with the others, and to show what may be expected from itinerant batteries traversing a defenceless shore; for it is wise and economic to consider these great engineering questions now forced upon the community as a whole, as they intimately bear upon each other, and the future prosperity of the country greatly depends upon their being successfully carried out.

THOMAS WOORE.

Pomerooy, 25th May, 1876.

Submitted, 28/10/76.

Offensive as it is, Mr. Clark may see this letter and its enclosure.—Jno. R., 1/11/76.

I understood that this gentleman had been invited to submit his views in a workable shape—views which he had voluntarily placed before the Government otherwise. There was no begging in the matter.—Jno. R. Yes.—1/11/76.

Sydney Water Supply, Irrigation, and Sewerage proposed by Thomas Woore.

ALTHOUGH I have explained in pamphlets (generally) the method I propose to supply Sydney and Cumberland with water from the Warragamba River, and the means of cleansing the former of sewerage, I will add a few remarks to accompany the plans I have prepared, should they be required. I cannot go into the detail I wish in the absence of proper surveys, but these drawings will, I think, sufficiently show the principles adopted, and the mode of carrying them out.

In this country, where the rainfall, although it exceeds others with few exceptions, is very variable (droughts extending at times over two and even three years), the most important consideration is—where the largest quantity of water can be obtained to keep up a supply at all times. Almost every other that has secured that for irrigation has the advantage of snow-clad mountains to foster summer streams. Cumberland is wanting in this desideratum, and no country requires irrigation more to make it productive, or towns a more ample supply to render them healthy, than those in it. Consequently, other resources must be looked for to obtain those objects if they are desired. This, I conceive, can only be secured by ample

ample storage to retain the abundance that at present runs waste into the ocean; and also that no locality affords the means of doing so, excepting the Warragamba River and its tributaries.

Having had an opportunity of witnessing the direful effect of droughts in 1828 and 1838, which were very much more severe than any that have occurred since, and which very few of the present inhabitants of this Colony have any conception of, I have been so strongly impressed with the necessity and difficulty of providing against such calamities, that I long looked for the means of counteracting them; and it was not until I had hit upon this mode of utilizing the water of the Warragamba that I could satisfy myself as to where a sufficient quantity could be obtained in such seasons; for the experience of other years has shown that gauging streams is not to be depended upon unless they are supplemented by extensive storage, and no other possesses sufficient capability but the Warragamba. There is no eastern river in this Colony that has not been known to cease running entirely; at which time the inhabitants that reside upon its banks must be provided for as well as other places. In Europe that is the first consideration. All Companies supplying water are strictly bound by law to leave an adequate quantity for that purpose in the rivers they extract from; and in this again the Warragamba has the advantage, as the Cumberland supply adds to instead of detracting from the local requirements. Therefore it is my firm conviction, after twenty years consideration, that in no part of the eastern slope of New South Wales but the great valley that the Warragamba forms the outlet of, is an adequate quantity of water to be obtained at all seasons as would satisfy the necessities of such a community as this is destined to become,—and that without injury to any person.

The map marked A shows the immense area from which this stream is supplied, and that it includes a great portion of the coast ranges, the eastern slopes of the Main Dividing Range and the mountains to the north of it. In whatever part of this great space the rain falls (and it is very variable in droughty seasons) the natural contour of the ground directs it into the Warragamba channel, as if ordained by nature to supply the deficiency in Cumberland Flats. A correct estimate of its great capacity for storage can only be obtained by an inspection of the different localities proposed for reservoirs. The Warragamba Lake and the Laide extending from it would alone be 33 miles in length. In addition to this great store, it will be observed that the Nepean and Cataract waters are conducted to the same locality, and are available by *damming or pumping* into the Laide, if required.

The idea of controlling the water that occasionally rushes with such violence through the deep-seated romantic bed of the Warragamba and cause it to flow placidly through its rugged boundaries to Mulgoa, appears to ordinary minds a confused, momentous and impracticable scheme, from their not possessing sufficient scientific knowledge to grasp such subjects, and not being in the habit of dealing with them; but the skilful engineer, accustomed to consider causes and their effects, and who is capable of designing means of obtaining his desires, views the matter in quite a different light.

What to the first is an unintelligible problem, the latter, by seizing the leading features of the case and analyzing them separately, is by means of large practical knowledge in a position to form a clear and conclusive judgment, and if necessary to state his reasons in support of it.

The plan marked B shows the manner in which it is proposed to intercept this occasionally turbulent stream; how to divert what portion of it is required for useful purposes, and to prevent its mischievous effect elsewhere. It will be seen that at the junction of the Warragamba and Nepean Rivers the stream now forms an acute angle. This is capable of being straightened by taking advantage of two deep gulleys in the neighbourhood, to open a new channel for the former through them, and by blocking the present bed of the Warragamba by a dam sufficiently high to convert that river into a lake 15 miles long, the main outlet from which would be through the new channel during floods. The surface of this lake would be a little higher than the land at Mulgoa, from which there is a gradual descent in the ground, through the centre of Cumberland, to Sydney, 35 miles.

The bed of the river at this place is 164 feet below Mulgoa, consequently the dam would require to be about 170 feet high. It lies in a deep gorge in rocky mountains. At the point proposed to build the dam it is 767 feet across from cliff to cliff, where its bed is 323 feet below their level, the banks being composed of hard and solid sandstone; but at the height it is necessary to raise the water (about 168 feet) that it may flow into Mulgoa, the gorge is only 640 feet across and the bed of the river not more than 100 feet, consequently the extreme length of the dam at top would be 640 feet, lessening to 100 at bottom, whilst the height would be 170 feet. At that height, which is little more than half-way up the cliff, it is proposed to excavate a tunnel through the sandstone mountain (640 yards), to draw from the lake reservoir what water would be required for irrigation and town use, and occasionally a portion of floods, to lessen that in the new channel and prevent its doing an injury in the Hawkesbury district. The future outlets of this river would therefore be through these two channels; their levels should be so arranged that no water would be allowed to pass over the dam at any time, or through the new gully channel until it was in excess in the reservoir; but immediately the surface of the lake rose to an inconvenient height the water should have free access to escape through the gullies, in fact that channel would be an extensive by-wash from this great lake, which it is admirably adapted for, and would entirely divert the stream from the dam.

Plan C exhibits a section of the Warragamba gorge where it is proposed to erect this dam; a section of the dam and a section of the Nepean River, across which it is necessary to carry the stream for irrigation and town use, on a bridge.

The construction of this dam has been generally described in my pamphlets, published in 1872 and 1876. The waterproof wall embedded in it (as shown in the drawing) is not intended to have any effect in resisting lateral force arising from the water—only to act as a core to prevent leakage through the structure, as clay cores are employed in earthen embankments. It is considered that the inclined surface upon which the water would impinge would divert the lateral force that would exist were that surface perpendicular into a downward direction (shown by red lines on the plan), in accordance with the established axiom in hydrostatics, "That all fluids exert a pressure perpendicular to the surface of the cavity that contains them," and that the force is equal to the weight of a column on the point of contact. It is considered the strength of this dam in resisting the weight of water arises entirely from the form of its cross section, on the above principle. The force being directed downwards is resisted by the bed of the river, which is solid rock; were it alluvium the case would be entirely different; for when that became saturated the soil would shrink under the extra weight imposed upon it, and most likely give way under the pressure, which cannot possibly take place in the Warragamba.

Plan

Plan D gives the route and elevation of the proposed aqueduct from Warragamba to Sydney (35 miles) as nearly as a trial survey of the line permits. This is intended to be an open cut in the land, grass-banked, similar to a railway cutting, with the exception of six short tunnels through intervening ridges shown on the plan (and perhaps a raised structure at the head of Duck Creek), through which channel the water would flow by the action of gravitation. It is proposed that the aqueduct (18 miles in length) should be what the French term a *Laide*, being an extension of the Warragamba Lake into Cumberland, always full, for the purpose of containing water for irrigation and supplying the towns therein, and also to allow the escape of a part of the floods that come down that river. This Laide would be at a higher level than the reservoir proposed by the Royal Commission, at the head of Prospect Creek, which position I consider quite unfit for such a purpose, from being a flat where the water would be shallow and high, exposed to drying winds and subject to the greatest amount of evaporation. The elevation of the Laide would be from about 250 feet above sea-level at Mulgoa to 190 at Prospect, averaging about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, sufficient to create a good flow without doing injury; and this may be lessened by occasional falls if found to be necessary when the works are considered. At the Prospect end sluice-gates would be placed, communicating directly with the sea, down Prospect Creek to George's River towards the south, and into Parramatta River on the north, to be opened whenever storms prevailed. These estuaries (misnamed rivers) lie within four miles of Prospect, consequently the descent to them is rapid and well calculated to facilitate the expulsion of flood-water. It may be found advantageous to use Duck Creek also for this purpose.

The aqueduct would be continued from Prospect along the top of the range that divides the waters that fall into Parramatta estuary, from those into George's estuary to Petersham, where the reservoir that I proposed, when in the Water Commission, to supply the city and its suburbs is situated, being the highest ground in the neighbourhood of Sydney, 150 feet above sea-level. It is greatly to be lamented that there is no minute section of this line to show its capabilities more definitely, but the data given is sufficiently authentic to prove the practicability and great utility of the scheme. It will be observed the Royal Commissioners, after I retired from their consultations, adopted the route I proposed to them—from Prospect to Sydney,—although they denied its practicability of supplying Sydney, when I was present, as appears in the minutes of our proceedings, which was the cause of my retiring from that body; but iron pipes have been suggested instead of an open channel as I proposed.

The map of Cumberland, marked E, exhibits the ramifications of the watercourses proposed to dispense the water from the Laide. It will be observed that two main conduits are drawn off from it upon ridges. One traverses the country to the north-east, gradually descending to the coast, from which the Seven Hills and Lane Cove districts, St. Leonards, and the country to the north of it, may be supplied by earthen pipes. The other traverses the eastern slopes of the range that separates the water of George's River from South Creek, to supply Collingwood, Smithfield, and the other country west of Liverpool. A third would take off from the heights at Irishtown and descend upon a ridge that leads from thence to Botany Flats, from which ramifications would extend to supply the country on both sides of it. Numerous important channels to irrigate North Cumberland and supply the towns situated there, descending on ridges west of Prospect, are also shown upon this map.

The map of Sydney, marked F, shows the system of sewerage that is proposed to be adopted there. It consists of a capacious channel being tunnelled in nearly a straight line through the city in the underlying sandstone from Petersham to the sea, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, where it would deliver from the face of a cliff into water 9 fathoms deep, that is always in agitation, to be constructed in connection with the aqueduct before it reaches the reservoir, at such elevations as would intercept all drainage from entering the harbour (excepting excessive flood-water) and capable of being flushed directly from the aqueduct in dry seasons, or whenever the water used for household purposes, manufactories, baths, &c., &c., was not sufficient to cleanse it. There need be no stint to machinery and baths, as the waste water from them would still have its cleansing service to perform, doing double work.

The elevation of this sewer is shown on the plan marked G. As Petersham is 150 feet above the sea, the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of it is capable, having a gradient of 36 feet per mile. The next 2 miles about 6 feet per mile. From thence (at Rushcutter's Bay) to the sea, 3 miles, it would necessarily be level, being along the heads of bays just above high-water, in order to intercept the several district drains that are shown on the map, to enter it there and prevent their discharging into the harbour.

The district drains would all have considerable fall, discharging with force into the main. Those on to the grades or inclined portions may enter it on a level with its floor, but all joining at its level part should be so constructed as to enter on a level with the roof, that there may be no side openings in the main between Rushcutter's Bay and the sea—none below the roof but that into the sea.

The dimensions of this main sewer is proposed to be from about 5 feet horizontal to 6 feet in height at Petersham, increasing to 12 feet wide by 6 feet high, where it debouches from the cliff, as may be found to suit the discharge on further survey and consideration. This increasing expansion, if judiciously applied, would greatly accelerate the passage of the sewerage. The height where it crosses Black-wattle Creek should be determined so as to admit of sufficient fall in those drains entering it from Glebe and Ultimo, that the filth may be prevented from running into that cove, while the greatest descent that can be secured is preserved in the main sewer from there to Rushcutter's Bay. It is considered the quantity of fluid descending the drains with force will drive the sewerage through the 3 miles level on to the sea, where it has no other escape; but to agitate it and at the same time assist the expulsion, twin screws, worked by small steam-engines on the level, may be advantageously applied.

In order to carry off noxious vapours from this main it is proposed to sink shafts from the highest eminences it passes under, and over them to erect chimneys that would convey the poisonous exhalations arising from the sewerage with the upper air far above human habitations.

There is yet another difficulty to be overcome—the force with which the waves will drive against the output of the main during easterly gales, retarding the exit of sewerage at those times. This may be counteracted by hanging a sluice-gate or portcullis across its mouth, of the pattern shown in plan G, to be lowered during storms, which would greatly retard the influx of waves and but slightly diminish the outflow of the sewerage. That, and a pair of twin screws working inside the gate, would prevent any evil effect from that cause; and as the gate would be very seldom required (if at all) the same engines would raise and lower it.

If this scheme is carried out as proposed, no other country would possess similar advantages. The Colony could then show a work that would command the admiration of the world—one that it might be proud of leaving to future generations, and that the present might be excused in boasting somewhat of, as the result of their own intellectual energy and useful economy.

Although the extension of the railways through the city and suburbs is not immediately allied to its waterworks, it is of importance that they should be considered in connection, if only as a matter of economy, not merely to accommodate suburban residents, but what is of much greater consequence—that they might afford greater facility to trade, which can only be effected by their being extended to every available part of the harbour in which a ship can be moored to load and unload. Under this impression, I have designed plan H, and shown on map F a system of suburban railroads in connection with it that cannot fail to be of convenience and great utility to the community. It will be seen, I propose the formation of an extensive station on the high ground at Pyrmont, as yet not occupied by buildings or other improvements, to be connected by branch railways with all the bays around the city as required. That to the Circular Quay by a high level bridge crossing Darling Harbour, about 50 feet above the water, and over Market Wharf to Kent-street, where the rails would enter a tunnel and descend on a gradient to the Commissariat store under the most populous part of the city, and from thence skirt the Cove, Miller's Point, and the eastern wharves of Darling Harbour, affording passenger accommodation to every part of the city.

The main sewer and part of the suburban railway proposed may be constructed with much greater economy in conjunction than if undertaken separately, and the whole scheme rendered more complete; but I leave this part of the scheme for other consideration, as it does not come under hydraulics.

I beg to call attention to the accompanying remarks on water communication in India, by General Sir Arthur Cotton, which, although not directly applicable to this Colony, affords much valuable information.

THOMAS WOORE.

[Appendix A to Enclosure No. 7.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 January, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that Mr. Thomas Woore has intimated his willingness to meet you and the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney at Warragamba, on the 10th instant, for the purpose of explaining the scheme advocated by him of supplying Sydney with water from the Hawkesbury River.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 December, 1876.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward enclosed the copy of a letter addressed to ^{23 May, 1876.} certain gentlemen in this Colony, who have made propositions as to the best mode of supplying Sydney and its suburbs with water, informing them that if they would prepare papers explanatory of their various schemes they should be printed at the Government Printing Office, and submitted to you on your arrival.

2. I am further desired to invite your attention to the letter which I addressed to you on the 30th ultimo, expressing Mr. Robertson's wish that all communications on such a subject should be made to you through this department, and that gentlemen seeking interviews with you should be so informed; and further, that if you needed their advice or assistance it would be sought by you without hesitation, &c.

3. Although this was done for obvious reasons, as indeed was intimated to you at the first interview which Mr. Robertson had the pleasure of holding with you, I am further directed to say that it was not intended in affording the gentlemen alluded to the advantage of printing their papers at the Government Printing Office without cost, that they should be presented to the public as *published*, but merely that they might be more easily read and understood by you than if in manuscript.

4. It has come to the knowledge of the Colonial Secretary that the papers on Water Supply, written some years ago by Mr. Lucas, when he was not a Minister of the Crown, and printed at the Government Printing Office with the others, for the specific purpose above stated, have been published by that gentleman; and as the views contained in such papers in no sense indicate or convey or are intended to indicate or convey the views of the Government on the subject dealt with, it is right, Mr. Robertson considers, that this should be clearly understood by you.

5. Mr. Robertson mentioned to you in his first interview with you the course which he had pursued, and that papers on the Water question, prepared by Mr. Lucas, would probably be submitted to you with others; but that the fact of Mr. Lucas being now a Member of the Government was in no way to convey that he or his papers were on that account to have any undue preference over other gentlemen submitting their propositions, and should only be dealt with exactly in the same manner as if he had not been a Member of the Government.

6. The publication by Mr. Lucas of his papers, although in very limited numbers, from the Government Printing Office, makes it desirable, in Mr. Robertson's estimation, that this communication should be addressed to you.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 2.]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Hon. T. Holt, Esq.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 May, 1876.

With reference to your * * * * * concerning the scheme which you advocate for the supplying of Sydney with water, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that if you will, in anticipation of the arrival of the Hydraulic Engineer, who it is believed is coming hither from England, prepare a paper explanatory of your scheme, it will be printed at the Government Printing Office, and submitted to the Engineer on his arrival here.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[A similar letter was addressed to James Manning, Esq., Wollongong; Thomas Wood, Esq., Pomeroy; W. P. Wilshire, Esq., 225, Albion-street, Surry Hills; Richard Sadler, Esq., No. 7, Princess-street, Sydney.]

No. 3.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 December, 1876.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary, to forward to you, for your information, the enclosed letter that has been received from T. B. Belgrave, Esq., M.D., * * * * * submitting, on behalf of Dr. Fortescue, Dr. Walter Spencer, and Mr. Grantley Fitzhardinge, a scheme for supplying the city of Sydney with water from the Erskine Valley.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure to No. 3.]

Dr. Belgrave to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, * * * * * 6, Lyons Terrace, Sydney, 12 December, 1876. * * * * *

I have also the honor, in behalf of Dr. Fortescue, Mr. Walter Spencer, and Mr. G. Fitzhardinge, to submit, for Mr. Clark's perusal, the accompanying description of a scheme for supplying the city with water from the Erskine Gully. The discovery was made during an exploration by these three gentlemen, and it was put into the form submitted at my instance.

Dr. Spencer is, however, responsible for the details, and would be happy to assist Mr. Clark in forming his estimate of the value of the suggestion, if further particulars or explanation should be required. The idea having been originally promulgated by my partner, Dr. Fortescue, I am authorized by his two coadjutors to submit the plan in their joint names.

Apologizing for the necessarily desultory and fragmentary character of these communications,—

I have, &c.,
T. B. BELGRAVE, M.D. (Edin.)

The Erskine Valley Scheme for supplying Sydney and Suburbs with Water. Proposed by Dr. Fortescue, Dr. Walter Spencer, and Mr. Grantley Fitzhardinge.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Spencer read the following paper before the Social and Sanitary Science Section of the Royal Society:—

Gentlemen,—I do not intend to occupy much of your valuable time this evening, but as briefly as possible submit to you a scheme which has of late attracted some attention—that of supplying water from the Erskine Valley, and compare it with that recommended by the Water Commission. In doing so I fully recognize the importance of the work accomplished by the Commissioners, and the amount of labour that they have gone through to collect the valuable information which is contained in their report. I may here acknowledge that I am indebted to this work for much information. The question of which is the best source of supply is not so simple as certain gentlemen endeavour to show by writing spirited but silly letters to the daily papers. I allude to those individuals who imagine that 1,000 Turon diggers would succeed in digging a trench from the Nepean to Sydney of such dimensions that the water would flow up hill from that river to the metropolis. Many of you are aware of the mode in which the Sydney Water Commission recommend that the city should be supplied. I may, however, bring the leading features of their scheme before you. It is known as the Upper Nepean scheme. The combined waters of the Cordaux and Nepean at Pheasant's Nest are to be obstructed by a weir 10 feet high and diverted into the Cataract River by a tunnel $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. A similar weir on the Cataract will raise the water 10 feet, and turn it into another tunnel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The water, which is the drainage of 354 miles of country, now emerges near Appin on the west side of the range dividing the Nepean from George's River, and is carried by a succession of canals, tunnels, and raised aqueducts to Bull's Hill, and from thence to Prospect, where it would be conserved in a large artificial reservoir, from whence it would be conveyed by 8 miles of open conduit and 13 miles of pipes, distributing from Petersham with a minimum head of 150 feet. This would supply Crown-street reservoir by gravitation, but the water would have to be conveyed to the higher levels by pumping.

The total length of this line is 63 miles; deducting the distance from Prospect to Sydney we have 42 miles, which is estimated by the Commissioners to cost only £434,176, including reservoir. As we have on this line 10 miles of tunnelling, and as one tunnel is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, we have a work of unknown expense. The estimate has been based on the supposition that the rock proposed to be tunnelled is soft Sydney sandstone, but it was the opinion of Mr. Bell, the City Engineer, who has had great experience in working the Sydney sandstone, that the estimate for tunnelling was much too low, the Sydney sandstone varying much in hardness, some indeed being so hard as to require the use of such instruments as are used in the blue metal quarries, and in a boring $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long there is likely to be considerable variation in the quality of the stone. Supposing that the water is conveyed to Prospect, the Commissioners have their choice of a low level and a high level scheme, the former being only able to supply Crown-street reservoir by gravitation, the latter Paddington. The low level, the cost of which was estimated by Mr. Moriarty, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Bennett as follows:—

Pheasant's

Pheasant's Nest to Bull's Hill	£241,890
To Prospect, including reservoirs	192,286
Prospect to Sydney, 21 miles	280,853
Provision for high service... ..	10,000
Supervision and contingencies	20,000
Capitalized cost of pumping	45,000
	<hr/>
	£790,029

which, with £10,000 for additional expenses, brings it to £800,000.

As the Commissioners, however, say the adoption of the low level scheme at present will not preclude the future addition of the high level also, if that should come to be thought preferable to pumping from Crown-street, a comparatively small reservoir might be constructed somewhere on the line to give a head of 280 feet, as suggested by Mr. Grundy, and a pipe brought direct from thence to Sydney. It would be an expensive work, but the future development of Sydney might render it desirable and pecuniarily attainable.

I may mention that there are some free selectors on the lands which the Cordeaux and Nepean drain, and that below the point at which they intercept the waters there is a population that certainly will not allow the impounding of the water without protest, so that the whole of the water passing down will not be conserved, but a certain amount be permitted to escape for the use of those dwelling on the banks below.

If the high level scheme be adopted, the cost estimated by the Commissioners is £1,046,846. However, to my mind the chief objection to this scheme is the fact that a large artificial reservoir is necessary at Prospect, and that according to the Commissioners' own opinion it will take several years before the water becomes clear after reception into the reservoir—to this may be added the risk of great destruction to property from bursting of the dam. Now to the Erskine. The Erskine drains an area of about 120 square miles of almost impenetrable mountainous country, on which there is not a single human habitation. The waters, which take their rise on the eastern slope of King's table-land, and flow through a sandstone country are the purest. At a distance of between 4 and 5 miles from its junction with the Nepean it has reached an altitude of about 350 feet above sea-level; above this point its drainage area is about 100 square miles. This is more than three times as great as the watershed from which Manchester, with its population of 550,000 people, draws its supply; more than four times that of Dublin, population, 340,000. At both these places the annual rainfall is considerably below that of Sydney; but this supply, if not considered sufficient for Sydney, with its population, including suburbs, of 150,000, and its prospective population of 200,000, can be augmented in a very simple and effective way by a method which I will touch on in another part of this paper. At the 370-foot level, a weir might be constructed 10 feet in height, which would divert the water into an open aqueduct, which aqueduct would follow the course of the valley, falling about 4 feet in the mile. Though there are cliffs at many parts of the line, the worst expense would be tunnelling, and for this there could be no necessity until a point is reached about 2 miles from its junction with the Nepean, where possibly skirting the cliffs might prove an additional expense. Where the aqueduct abuts on the Nepean it would be about 300 feet above the summer-level of that stream, and about 350 above sea-level; the Nepean would then be crossed by a suspension bridge, which would cost about £50,000, that being the estimate by Mr. Bennet, of one to cross the river near that point, in fact, at the junction of the Warragamba; from there by a short aqueduct to the eastern side of the range, through a gap which exists about 200 yards to the south of the Erskine. On the eastern aspect of the range of hills a balance reservoir would be constructed, and from that point the water conveyed direct to Sydney by gravitation through a double line of iron piping, each line capable of discharging more than 6,000,000 gallons a day.

The cost of double line of 34-inch piping from Farlight to Sydney, 85 miles, at £11 per ton, would be, according to Mr. Grundy's estimate for similar piping from the Grose, about £766,500; of a single line of pipe, 48-inch, capable of discharging 12,000,000 gallons daily, the cost would be £569,550. The figures would stand thus:—

Cost of single line of piping	£569,500
Balance reservoir	10,000
Bridge	50,000
Six miles of aqueduct, at £5,000	30,000
Directing weir	5,000
Man-holes, &c.	5,000
	<hr/>
	669,500
To this add supplementary pump, capable of pumping 6,000,000 gallons per day, and capitalized cost of working same	28,000
	<hr/>
	£697,500

If a double line be thought necessary, and I confess it is preferable, the cost at the rate estimated by the same good authority would be, for the double line of piping—

Cost of double line	£766,500
Balance reservoir	10,000
Bridge	50,000
Six miles of aqueduct	30,000
Directing weir	5,000
Man-holes	5,000
To this add pump and capitalized cost of pumping	28,000
	<hr/>
	£894,500

Here

Here you may have noticed an item of £28,000 for pumping. I have inserted this not in the belief that it would be much wanted, but to remove all risk of failure of the supply, owing to a protracted drought. For, where the aqueduct crosses the Nepean, there is a deep pool of water about 12 miles in length, and fed by the combined Nepean and Warragamba. Even should the Nepean and Warragamba cease to flow, this pool would still be there, and it contains some thousands of millions of gallons. As the pump could only be wanted in exceptional seasons, and that only for a short time, the cost of working capitalized might be set down at £5,000. As an indication of the amount of water passing down the valley of the Erskine, let me tell you that Mr. Mitchell, the Government surveyor, in his report to Mr. Adams, and at the end of the last most severe drought, estimated the daily flow at 5,930,680 gallons; this at the end of April and of the drought. I have here a table of the amount of water passing the gauge on the Nepean and Cataract for the month of December, four months earlier in the drought, and I find that only 114,000,000 gallons passed down both rivers, being less than 3,680,000, as against 5,930,000 gallons in the Erskine four months later in the drought. When Mr. Macintosh asked Mr. Lackey what was the quantity of water that ordinarily passed down the Erskine, he was told between 5 and 6 million gallons, when in fact that was the quantity of water immediately before the breaking of that most severe drought, whereas 20 or 30 million gallons would be under the mark. When our party, consisting of four, ascended the valley on a flying survey, in March, we roughly estimated the quantity of water at about 16,000,000 gallons daily passing at the 270 feet level; but Mr. Mitchell, who examined the stream a month later in the drought, only gave 5,930,000 gallons—however without a gauge it is impossible to form a correct opinion, as on account of the rugged nature of the river bed, the only suitable place we could find for estimating the flow was at the 270 feet level.

I may here read Mr. Mitchell's report to the Surveyor General, Mr. Adams, who was one of the original Commissioners, and to whose courtesy I am indebted for a copy.

Surveyor General's Instructions to Licensed-Surveyor A. J. Mitchell, *re* Erskine Valley.

Sir,

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 21 April, 1876.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands having approved of the examination by a surveyor of the stream of water in Erskine Valley, at a height necessary to command Sydney in a supply of water by gravitation, I have to request that you will be so good as to proceed to the spot and measure approximately the distance from the junction of the creek with the Nepean River, at which a height of 400 feet above sea-level is attained, to note the height to which the highest floods appear to reach, and observe if any suitable site exists for taking water from a low intercepting dam by tunnel, to a spot lower down, and above flood level—if from that point an open cut could be made to carry the water any distance towards the Nepean. You will ascertain the existence of a suitable place to cross the Nepean below water-level by an inverted siphon and, failing that, ascertain the length of aqueduct required to carry the water across above flood-level by an inverted siphon pipe.

In following up the Erskine Valley stream you will observe if any site exists for a dam or storage reservoir, having in view the necessity for a by-wash or waste-weir in the solid rock by which flood-water could be diverted from the dam. With a view to the above, heights should be taken at intervals of 10 or 15 chains apart, along the bed of the stream.

Having attained a height of 350 or 400 feet above Sydney, you will be good enough to note carefully the quantity of water running down at the time.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

Licensed-Surveyor A. J. Mitchell to The Surveyor General.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 May, 1876.

In compliance with your instructions of the 21st April, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The Erskine Valley joins the Nepean at a point 8½ miles S.S.W. of the Penrith Bridge, and from that point I travelled up its course for a distance of about 5½ miles, and finding the barometer gave me a height of 370 feet above sea-level, I gauged the stream, and obtained the following results:—

Width of stream ... ..	...	...	...	144 inches.
Mean depth ... ..	...	...	...	23.61 inches.
Mean velocity ... ..	...	...	...	336 inches per minute.

The above measurement gives a total of 5,930,680 gallons per day.

This result seemed so small compared with the statements which have been made concerning this place, that I returned to the mouth of the valley, and gauging the stream there (where the whole drainage must pass over), I found only 9,000,000 gallons daily passed over this part. On the accompanying tracing at point A, the bed of the valley rises so slightly that a dam of 50 feet high would throw back 60 millions of gallons.

The pipes from this point would wind along the south side of the valley, which is so precipitous that it would be an expensive undertaking, as for only very short distances, here and there, could the water be conveyed in open cutting. By tunnelling through from C to B, a distance of nearly one mile could be saved; at point B another reservoir could be constructed to contain at least thirty millions of gallons, from this point following along the south bank again to mouth of valley, at which point the Nepean only measures 93 yards in width. Having crossed the river here, strike northerly for about 200 yards, at which place there exists a gap in the range through which the pipes could be conveyed, and from thence to any point that might be considered advisable. The total length of aqueduct from the upper part A of Erskine Valley to Sydney would be about 47 miles.

I could not give more information upon so short a time for the examination of the country, and it is extremely difficult to judge of the sides of the valley for carrying water either by pipes or open cuttings, for in but very few places can a clear view be obtained, and to examine the sides of the valley at the required height would be a work beyond the time placed at my disposal.

Although the above results do not give as great a quantity of water as was previously stated, yet it goes to show that a very fair quantity of the purest water can be obtained from that source; for we are now

now at the end of a very severe drought, when a great number of springs and small streams have dried up that have hitherto been considered as permanent waters and never known to fail.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. JAS. MITCHELL, L.S.

The estimate for the cost of the pumping apparatus on the bank of the Nepean is taken from Mr. Moriarty's report to the Commission on a plan for pumping water from the Nepean, and which will be found at page 163 of this work. You will have seen, gentlemen, that the estimated cost of these works is not the valueless opinion of an amateur, but is compiled from the estimates for similar works made by gentlemen of high engineering reputation who were members of the Water Commission. By this plan we then command a never-failing supply of water, 12,000,000 gallons daily, being at the rate of 40 gallons per head for a population of 300,000, and 80 gallons for our present population, including all the suburbs; a similar amount, in fact, to that proposed to be obtained from the huge artificial reservoir at Prospect. The water of the Erskine is, as I said before, uncontaminated by any human being, and we would, I believe, be the only city in the world supplied from so pure a source. I need not dwell on the advantages of such a pure supply. It may be asked why not bring the water from the Grose, which drains an area of more than 260 square miles, and is equally pure. The purity is undeniable; but, unfortunately, before the necessary elevation is reached, you are 15 miles from its mouth, and 5 miles above its main tributary, which brings the drainage area down to about that of the Erskine. The length of iron piping would be 55 miles, instead of 35 miles, and the auxiliary pump could not be used with advantage, on account of the formation of the country and the brackishness of the Nepean, which at this point is very little above the sea-level.

The expense of the Grose scheme is also much in excess of the Erskine, as according to Mr. Bennett's estimate, the cost of bringing the water to Sydney, with reservoir on the Grose, would be for single line £1,045,000, and for double line £1,455,000, as against £697,500 for the single line from the Erskine, and £894,500 for the double line. I think I have shown, gentlemen, that this Erskine Valley scheme is worthy of more attention than has been paid to it. I suggest that a gauge be placed by the Government at the 355 feet elevation, and a record kept of the amount of water that daily passes down the stream; that a more thorough survey be made of the valley, Mr. Mitchell not having nearly sufficient time to make a proper examination of the shed; and that the relative elevations of the Cox and Erskine, if they be not already known, be taken at points where they approach one another, with a view to augmenting the supply in the remote future by a tunnel from the latter large river. I trust, gentlemen, you will make allowances for the shortcomings of this paper, as I do not pretend to be an authority on water supply, the strength of my argument being in the accuracy of my statements.

After some remarks from members, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Spencer for his valuable paper.*

* Sketch.
Appendix O.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 February, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith for your information a letter that has been received from Mr. John Macintosh, M.P., urging, for the reason therein given, that steps may be taken to obtain from the Blue Mountains a supply of pure water for the city of Sydney.

13 Jan., 1877.
To be returned.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure to No. 4.]

John Macintosh, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 13 January, 1877.

With no desire to take up your time unnecessarily, I take the liberty of writing to you on a subject which for many years I have taken a deep interest in, and in my opinion is of the utmost importance to the population resident in this district (and to the Colony generally), on account of the locality from whence they derive their water supply at the present time.

It is tolerably well agreed among most of the members of the medical faculty throughout Her Majesty's dominions, and of other persons who have given their attention to the subject, that diseases of an infectious or even a contagious character, when having broken out towards the head or source of a watershed, travel in their course along the sides of the stream, and attack the residents settled thereon. As you are aware, the head waters of the Botany and Lachlan water supply flow from off the municipal areas of Paddington, Waverley, and Randwick, and that several thoroughfares pass throughout the watershed, as well as a large area of the land included in the watershed is used and set apart for the recreation of the people, and otherwise much frequented. It may reasonably be inferred that, in the event of the small-pox or other similar disease being allowed to take root among us, it will be almost impossible to get it stamped out, as it will be impossible to keep our source of water supply free from being polluted with the seeds of disease that must necessarily be contained in the water they drink.

I would therefore respectfully, and with the most earnest desire for the preservation of the health of the people, urge upon the Government to take the earliest steps that may be found practicable to obtain a supply of pure water from the Blue Mountains, where the source would not be liable to the same risk of pollution with the seeds of any disease that may break out in the city or suburbs. I am aware that you are doing all you can at present to obtain a report on the subject, but as the small-pox has appeared amongst us, I look upon it as a warning that we should, without loss of time, obtain a new supply that will not have the same risk of pollution as that we now receive from Botany.

I trust you will pardon the liberty I thus take in trespassing on your time, while

I remain, &c.,

JOHN MACINTOSH.

No. 5.

W. Clark, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

159, Macquarie-street, 10 January, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith two bottles filled with water, taken from a source from which it has been proposed to furnish a supply for the city of Sydney.

The bottles are sealed, and marked with the letter A.

I should feel obliged if you will give instructions for a chemical analysis to be made of this water, with the view to judging of its fitness for a town's supply.

I have, &c.,

W. CLARK.

May be examined and reported on by the Analytical Chemist.—10/1/77. Approved.—JOHN R., 10/1/77.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Government Analyst.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 January, 1877.

The accompanying two bottles, sealed and marked A, are filled with water taken from a source from which it has been proposed to furnish a supply for the city of Sydney. I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will immediately analyze the contents and furnish a report thereon.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 7.

The Government Analyst to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

15 January, 1877.

With reference to your communication of the 13th instant, respecting a sample of water which you forwarded to me for analysis, I do myself the honor of reporting as follows:—

The quantity of water sent being too small for the purpose, and being contained in *corke*d bottles—the corks of which appeared to have been previously used—I thought that it would be advisable for me to see Mr. Clark, the Hydraulic Engineer, and ask him to obtain a fresh sample and forward it to me in clean *stoppered* bottles.

As soon as I receive this, or any other samples, I will make the necessary analysis and forward the results to you as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.

No. 8.

The Government Analyst to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

31 January, 1877.

Herewith I have the honor to forward my analysis of a sample of water received from Mr. Clark, the Hydraulic Engineer.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.

[Enclosure to No. 8.]

January 31, 1877.

Source of sample—Wingscarribee. Taken, January 24, 1877.

Parts—100,000.

Total solid matters.	Volatile matter.	Fixed matter.	Chlorine.	Saline Ammonia.	Ammonia from organic matter.
8.76	1.90	6.86*	1.57	.0007	.02

* Any carbonic acid driven off during heating was restored before weighing.

Remarks.

The sample was almost colourless, bright, and free from taste or odour. It contained a few floating particles.

Microscopical Examination.—There was scarcely any deposit to submit to examination under the microscope; nothing was observed but what would be found in any good unfiltered surface water—such as minute pieces of vegetable structures and small particles of earthy matter.

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 January, 1877.

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding, in order that the same might be submitted for a chemical analysis, two bottles filled with water, taken from a source from which it has been proposed to furnish a supply for the city of Sydney, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a report that has been furnished by the Analytical Chemist on the subject.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 10.

91

No. 10.

W. Clark, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 January, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith two sheets of plans—showing sections of the Botany watershed, on which I have marked B in pencil—in the several places where it would be desirable to have borings made. (Plans cannot be obtained.)

The object of these borings is to ascertain the variation of the level of saturation of the land, under the varying conditions of the seasons; the bore-holes should therefore be kept open for that purpose.

I shall feel obliged if you will issue the necessary orders to have these borings made. I have ascertained that the person who has previously executed borings in this locality is now available—if application be made to the office of the Municipality.

I have, &c.,

W. CLARK.

Approved.—JOHN R., 12/1/77.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 January, 1877.

In transmitting to you the two enclosed sheets of plans, with a copy of the letter which accompanied them, from Mr. W. Clark, Hydraulic Engineer, asking that borings may be made in certain parts of the Botany watershed, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Secretary for Public Works to cause instructions to be given for the making of the borings at the spots indicated by Mr. Clark. 21 Jan., 1877.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 January, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing plans, and asking that borings may be made in certain parts of the Botany watershed, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has been invited to cause instructions to be given for the making of the borings at the spots indicated by you.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 13.

W. Clark, Esq., to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Sydney, 8 June, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith a small parcel containing a substance taken from one of the street water mains, and to suggest that the same be sent to the Government Analyst for examination as to the deleterious character or otherwise of such a material when mixed with water for public consumption.

I have, &c.,

W. CLARK.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Government Analyst.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 June, 1877.

At the instance of Mr. W. Clark, Hydraulic Engineer, who, in forwarding the enclosed parcel containing a substance taken from one of the street water mains, suggests that it be submitted to you for examination, with a view of determining the character, deleterious or not, of such a material when mixed with water for public consumption,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will analyze and report upon the substance in question.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 15.

The Government Analyst to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

21 June, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, and the packet containing a substance obtained from one of the street water mains, which was sent to me for analysis and report.

The

The substance in question has had its origin partly from the oxidation of the iron pipes, and partly from suspended matter which has found its way into the mains from the dams. The water supplied to Sydney contains more organic matter before it enters the mains than when it issues from them, *i.e.*, apart from any accidental local contamination. Some of this organic matter becomes deposited in the mains along with the rust from the iron pipes, forming the deposit in question.

There can be no doubt that the formation of this deposit could be much mitigated by flushing out the mains and filtering the water before it enters them.

Whenever it is necessary to repair the mains, or even to turn off the water, this deposit becomes disturbed, and for a short time after the water is again sent through them a larger quantity of this sedimentary matter is set in motion and passes through the service pipes.

Water containing even a small quantity of this dirty-looking substance is unpleasant to the eye, but I know of no evidence which goes to prove that the small quantity which the Sydney water supply ordinarily contains is capable of producing injurious effects either upon men or animals.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.

21 June, 1877.

Analysis of a substance taken from the street water mains. Dried at 300° F. before analysis.

Iron oxides (magnetic and peroxide)	85.50
Silica (partly as sand)	2.20
Volatile matter (containing 0.84 carbon)	11.00
Traces of alumina, iodine, chloride, sulphuric acid, lime, &c., &c., and loss... ..	1.30
	<hr/>
	100.00

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to W. Clark, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 July, 1877.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 8th of last month, suggesting that a certain substance taken from one of the street water mains should be sent to the Government Analytical Chemist for examination, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you a copy of the report which has been received on this subject from Mr. Watt, whence it appears that no danger is to be apprehended from such deposits.

21 June, 1877.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Town Clerk, Sydney.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 July, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney, a copy of a letter from Mr. W. Clark, Advising Engineer, suggesting that a certain substance taken from one of the street water mains should be sent to the Government Analytical Chemist for examination, and a copy of the report which has been obtained on that subject from Mr. Watt.

3 June, 1877

21 June, 18.7.

I have, &c. (for the Under Secretary),

M. R. ALLAN.

[Fourteen plans.]

Return

Return to Order, dated 4th February, 1879, laid on Table and ordered to be printed, 7th March, 1879.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Manning to the Secretary for Public Works, with annexure. 16 June, 1878.....	93
2. Ditto to ditto, with enclosure. 11 November, 1878	95

No. 1.

James Manning, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 June, 1878.

My persistent opposition to the adoption of the Nepean Water Scheme for the supply of Sydney, and my continued advocacy of the introduction of the new lights of hydraulic science, as evidenced by the elaborate operations of America and of other parts of the world, have at length borne fruit, first in the recent publication by Parliament of all the papers which embody my objections, and next, in the late determination of the Government to acquaint themselves with the engineering improvements of other countries, and of America especially, as I understand they have directed their Engineer of Water Supply to proceed to America and Europe for this and other purposes.

In view of these facts, I may do some further service to the general cause by placing you in possession of extracts from my correspondence with Mr. F. A. Bishop, one of the foremost hydraulic engineers of West America. This gentleman has a wide reputation, and his long experience and great ability entitle his assertions to the utmost weight, and they cannot fail to confirm the Government as to the propriety of the course they have adopted. I am authorized to make what use I please of Mr. Bishop's letters, and I am determined that the community shall have the benefit of them. Allow me here to state that it would be much more to my taste could I leave out all those parts which are complimentary to myself. It has been impossible to do this entirely, as such abbreviations would in many cases cripple the tenor of the letters and injure their general value.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MANNING.

[Annexure.]

Extracts of letters from F. A. Bishop, Esq., C.E., of San Francisco, to James Manning, Esq., of Sydney.

San Francisco, 9 June, 1876.

"Your friend Mr. P. recently placed in my hands your letters of March 10th and April 7th, 1876, with slips of the *Sydney Morning Herald* containing an article addressed to the citizens of Sydney by yourself, in the matter of water supply, with a request for me to furnish some estimates and information in that connection. Mr. P.'s requirements being considerable, and the data meagre, I doubt whether, under the circumstances, I shall be able to entirely satisfy you in all points; but I take a great deal of pleasure in disseminating such engineering information as I may be possessed of, and hope that in this instance I may be of some service.

"From the statements of Mr. P., your letters and the *Herald* communication, I can quite well understand your situation. I am sure I take no liberty in assuming that you desire to be a benefactor; for he that gives his time and his thoughts to the perfection of a work of such public importance as supplying a city with a profusion of pure water deserves that appellation.

"You will pardon me if I digress somewhat to observe that I am a good deal of an enthusiast in the matter of water supply, and twenty-one years experience on this coast, mostly in the way of hydraulic engineering, has increased rather than abated my ardour.

"In your city there evidently is a division of opinion as to the best method of supply, and both parties doubtless are equally honest in their convictions as to the better way. People have sometimes to be educated up as to which is best for them. In Europe and in the United States are magnificent examples of waterworks operated by both methods—pumping and gravitation; and it is safe to say that, owing to the isolation of your continent, the larger portion of the people there are uninformed on the subject, and therefore, if wise, will be governed by the precedents gained by the experience of older countries. The superiority of supply by gravitation has long since been proved, and the adoption of other methods generally have been from necessity. It can hardly be necessary to enumerate to you the advantages of a high gravitation system; but not least among them is permanence, the small cost of maintenance and repairs, freedom from accidents, and the certainty of supply.

"Experience has shown that the best pumping apparatus is subject to accidents, and however largely the parts may be duplicated, considerable stoppages must occur for repairs, while on the other hand, a thoroughly constructed and scientifically located conduit suffers but slightly from wear, and the attention and repairs are nominal.

"The United States have made the largest advances in that department of hydraulic knowledge relating to domestic water supply, of any country; and of the States, those on the Pacific Coast are greatly in advance of their sisters in the engineering of conduits for supplying mines and cities. For boldness of design and happy execution our engineers have so far excelled.

"Wrought iron conduits began to be used in the New England States about thirty years ago. To preserve them from accretion, a coating of hydraulic cement was applied in the first instance, and found to answer admirably; the protection seemed perfect; the diameters of the pipes however were small, and but moderate pressure given, but a good principle was obtained, and under slow but constant growth the diameters have increased, so that no hesitation would now be felt in undertaking conduits four feet in diameter.

To

To California is due an invention which has materially cheapened the cost of wrought-iron pipe, and as far as experience of sixteen years goes, positive durability has been obtained, and it is conceded by our hydraulic engineers that no good reason exists why pipes treated in this way are not practically indestructible. The means of the preservation is coating the pipes with asphaltum and coal tar. This in no way affects the taste or the purity of the water, and pipes show glass in the interior as fresh as when first laid down.

Without accurate surveys and personal knowledge of the topography of the country it would be impossible to make reliable estimates for the work you have in view, and of course none is expected. If I had a tolerable profile of the proposed line I could perhaps furnish more useful hints than present conditions admit."

7 September, 1876.

"Your letter of the 26th July with the printed matter was duly received. I am truly glad if I have been of service to you, but I somewhat regret that my communication did not do the subject matter justice.

I have attentively read your various papers on the subject of water supply for Sydney. I notice patient research and careful statement. Your deductions are logical and unassailable. Everything is so clear that at this distance I feel that I fully comprehend your scheme in all of its generalities and in many of its details; but I do not understand how you can have the opposition that seems to have developed so strongly against a thing so beneficent in its results, to the masses.

The honor of watering in a grand and thorough manner any important city is considerable, and perhaps your scheme being later and better, has touched both the pockets and glory of others. It is possible your rivals think your plan is vulnerable in the prime matter, water—but from your description of the watershed, flow, and rainfall (after necessary calculations) I cannot see where your position can be attacked."

30 November, 1876.

"Mr. P. has kindly placed before me your letter to him of the 15th of October. I am glad that your prospects for success of the water supply is such as to push you forward with the surveys. Doubtless, Mr. Clark, the Government Engineer, whom you mention, will be on the ground before this reaches you, and I hope he is sufficiently posted on the high gravitation system to give his influence in favour of the Loddon scheme. Somehow I felt a little annoyed to learn that the engineer selected was not direct from America, where the opportunities are so much greater for learning what is doing in the hydraulic way on this coast. The truth is, men are a little nervous about what is called excessive heads, until they have some experience in the structure that confirm them and the general conditions therewith. It will be no injustice to Mr. Clark to assume that he has had no experience similar to ours here; but his fame in Calcutta has reached California, and I think the praise deserved.

You do well in getting all the engineering information that can be obtained, for the work in hand is of great importance, and as far as I am able to judge, your scheme is likely to be adopted.

I have given you the facts as they exist here, in the matter of prices, pressures, &c.; and so far as my engineering propositions are concerned, they can and should be submitted to mathematical tests. While I am willing to concede any amount of engineering ability to men of our Eastern States, I must contend that none of them have the experience necessary to deal confidently with such structures as the one under consideration, and to carry it through with the economy which our men here can do; and I shall display no egotism in saying that my own information and experience makes my opinion worthy of consideration."

1 January, 1877.

"Yours of November 14 was duly received. I have become so much interested in your scheme that thinking of it helps to pass away many sleepless hours to which of late I have been adjudged.

"Your late report was sent both to Mr. P. and to myself. I have read it very attentively, and can find nothing in it to criticise. You understand the subject thoroughly, and speak as one fortified by facts.

"I have questioned Mr. P. very closely concerning the political status of the opposition and the general situation, trying thus to inform myself sufficiently to compare yours with similar matters here; but the way of dealing with such things here differs so much from English ways that I can form no satisfactory opinion. Evidently Sydney has reached the time when a larger supply and the best quality of water is demanded. I trust that your Parliament is neither indifferent or venal. The subject has now become one of public interest, and the various schemes must submit to that practical criticism which precedes business operations. Your scheme I believe to be the best, judging from the light that I have had; and I hope no factious opposition will deprive you of the honor which must accrue when the works are completed.

"Much depends on the dictum of the Government Engineer, and I await the result of his investigations with much impatience."

25 February, 1877.

"I AM greatly delighted with your letter of January 12th. It seems now that all the schemes are at the bar for judgment, and as you have proved to the Court that an inexhaustible supply of water lies behind the Loddon, it would be heresy almost to doubt the ultimate approval of your plan—provided, of course, the best is wanted.

"I take more pleasure in learning of these distant supplies than in the compliments you are pleased to pay me, highly as I appreciate your good opinion. This last *coup* must fully fortify your scheme against all aggressors.

"It would have given me great pleasure to have joined in your explorations. I feel that my acquaintance with details in this branch of engineering, displayed when called for by Mr. Clark in course of the examination, would have greatly strengthened you.

"I have nearly made up my mind to visit Sydney, for I am quite invalided yet."

3 March, 1877.

"I FEEL quite certain now that I shall see you within two months. My friends are urging the voyage. I know that my health demands it, and if I can settle my own and other matters satisfactorily will start."

Note.

MR. BISHOP arrived in Sydney in May, 1877, in very bad health; he was unable to move about here, and returned to San Francisco at the end of June, being apprehensive of his life, and desiring to see his family. Since then he has made gradual progress towards recovery, and is now assured of ultimate restoration.

San Francisco, 28 November, 1877.

"Your review of Mr. Clark's report was duly received. I am pleased with your arguments, and cannot help feeling that Government will order further investigation. I have not distributed those to other parties yet, because I wish to do so in person, but, if I am not well enough, it shall be done before Mr. Clark arrives here. I hope to be well enough to go round with him, and he shall be converted if possible. I do not see how your people can be so stubborn about accepting wrought-iron pipes—they are being laid all over the country for conduit purposes and also for town mains."

I sent you by last mail Colonel Mendell's very able Report on the Water Supply question for San Francisco."

NOTE.—Colonel Mendell is the U. S. Engineer for Harbours and Fortifications, and "Engineer of the San Francisco Water Commission."

17 January, 1878.

"I AM glad that you were so much pleased with Colonel Mendell's Report; I wish more—that you knew him. A few days ago he made me a nice long visit; we talked Sydney water supply most of the time. He is greatly pleased with your review. The question with us was whether Mr. Clark would allow himself to be convinced, or under the circumstances would retract if

he

he were. I am afraid it will not do to expect too much from poor human nature. If Mr. Clark will take pains (when he comes to California) to inform himself of what is doing and has been done in the matter of wrought-iron conduits, cast-iron will be harder to digest than before.

Californian engineers believe in the adaptation of materials to their proper belongings, and I think they make as few mistakes as the engineers of any country. I am in hopes that your Parliament will order further investigations, and that the Loddon and Wingecarribee may have their merits intelligently discussed."

14 February, 1878.

"I HAVE read your paper on value of high-pressure water supplies, and I can see nothing to be criticised. It is very able. Regarding the Blue Lake scheme here (for San Francisco), it has, as every other one, fallen to the ground from defeat of the law and from interested opposition. It is the same old story the world over; all cities have had the same trouble one way or another, but the best finally prevails, so you may hope for success yourself. I have already told you how kindly Colonel Mendell expressed himself about your review. I have not seen him since he took Mr. Clark's Report.

You asked for a profile of your scheme from the large sections in my possession, to be made similar in character to the diagrams in Colonel Mendell's Report. I take pleasure in sending them to you, but regret that I was too weak to finish them thoroughly and artistically. It seems as if my hand and eye had lost their cunning. The section of the pipe-line from the Loddon to Sydney shows a most beautiful one, and one quarter (4) inch metal would be the heaviest required. The conduit line between Wingecarribee and the Loddon has a rougher appearance."

13 April, 1878.

"YOUR satisfaction in matter of Colonel Mendell's criticism of your review is equally enjoyed by me. He is a gentleman of most unblemished integrity, and has great ability. He was Professor of Mechanics at West Point, and no ordinary man can fill that position. You will excuse my pride in our Military and Engineering School, when I say that foreign critics agree that it is the best in the world. It takes good brains to pass there, and it is perhaps one of the few places in the Government of this Republic where money has no influence; the washerwoman's son may stand above all his fellows—it depends upon his own brain to get the credit.

Last week Professor Davidson passed a good part of a day with me; now he is on his way to Paris by order of the Government; he told me to say that he thought highly of your reviews; and that if the opponents of wrought iron would come here and investigate, they could not help changing their minds—that he had fought it until thoroughly convinced of its value.

Because your Government has expended a few hundreds or a few thousands of pounds for advice in matters of water supply, is no argument why they should not expend a further sum, the grand sum they wish to expend, intelligently; and if a superior system has been introduced in another part of the world, it is no disrespect to their advisers to call in the exponents of the new method. Information is what is wanted by your Parliament. It strikes me that a private individual in a large undertaking tries to make use of the latest solid improvements; why should not a Government made up of private individuals do the same? A more thorough knowledge of the subject would be no detriment, while it is always possible that much good might result. It is always best to build on a solid foundation.

Mr. C., your engineer, did not say to me how much of the watershed of your scheme he examined, but he was quite confident that there was a sufficient supply of water. I should have been glad to have pronounced upon your watershed, but Colonel Mendell's opinion would have more weight than mine had he been there. His reputation and training is every way superior to mine, and I am always proud of his indorsement.

How would it do in that connection to ask for some such man as Mendell or Davidson, who is entirely familiar with the American system, and let him report upon the two schemes as a finality? The Colonel can come; he has the right to four months leave of absence whenever he chooses to ask for it—this the law gives; he has served twenty-three years without a furlough of more than a few days, and as he stands high there would be no trouble in getting leave for six months.

You will like him, and everybody would like him; a man of great simplicity of character, quiet and unassuming, but very observant, with a large grasp of mind, very patient, and willing to listen to all evidence that may be offered; still one may as well try to influence a rock as him if they cannot support the testimony with proven facts. I have been informed that his mind is peculiarly judicial, which in connection with his mathematical knowledge and scientific tastes, cannot help but make a very superior man."

[Memorandum.]

THIS brings the correspondence to the arrival of the next Californian mail—it is still continuing.

The system of water supply advocated by these letters has been strongly confirmed to me from other and independent sources. Desiring to avoid prolixity, I will only briefly refer to some of those. I have received a letter from Mr. J. Nelson Tubbs, the Chief Engineer of the Rochester Waterworks, in New York State, who has recently completed with the greatest success the water supply of that city on the principles above advocated. He had the waters from Hemlock Lake, 28 miles distant, through lines of 36 and 24 inch wrought-iron pipe, and passed it through the city by over 60 miles of service-pipes of different diameters. This water supply is said to be one of the most complete and effective systems of waterworks in America.

I have also received letters on the subject from the well-known bridge-building and engineering house of Leighton of Rochester, who manufactured all the wrought-iron pipes for the above-named works. This gentleman wrote to me offering to trust with the Government of this country for the erection of the whole of the works involved by my water scheme.

I have also had letters on this subject from Messrs Millar & Son, another engineering firm in Utica, N.Y. Their last to me contains the following remarks:—"We have just received your comprehensive review of the Sydney waterworks, and we believe you are fully in the right, and cannot understand why people should be so dull as not to comprehend it—or is it obstinacy? Sometimes we have thought people in England refused to adopt certain unquestionable improvements, simply because they came from this side the Atlantic, but they are rapidly outgrowing that."

I have a letter from Professor Price, of San Francisco, on this subject; he is a valuable authority on matters of water supply; his letter, and one of Mr. Schuessler, the Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Waterworks, set forth the economy effectiveness, indestructibility, and pressure-bearing power of the wrought-iron system of conduits, as discovered, carried out and brought to perfection by American engineers.

The mass of evidence thus adduced speaks volumes. I can therefore only repeat what I have often said before—that having the opportunity of availing ourselves of this fund of information, it would be worse than folly to ignore it.

Sydney, 16 June, 1878.

JAMES MANNING.

No. 2.

James Manning, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 November, 1878.

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Mayors and Aldermen of the city of Sydney and of all the suburbs. I respectfully tender the same to you, under a hope that it may possibly assist in averting the threatened and impending evil of proceeding any further with the works of the Upper Nepean Water Supply scheme, until a more thorough investigation has taken place than was given to the matter by your Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. Clark.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MANNING.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Supplementary Sydney Water Supply.

To their Worship the Mayors and to the Aldermen of all the Municipalities of the City and Suburbs of Sydney, including Randwick, North Shore, Hunter's Hill, Ryde, Railway Suburbs, and Parramatta.

Gentlemen,

Out of the large amount of thought which has been expended on this subject, an almost general belief seems now to have been evolved that the really proper principle for Sydney to proceed upon is this:—

1. To continue the Botany system as now, but with filtration, and to keep the water going to the present developed powers of accumulation and distribution under all the existing engineering arrangements entrusted by law to the Corporation of Sydney.
2. In the meantime at once to supplement the Botany supply up to an extent of 15,000,000 gallons daily.
3. To obtain that supplement from a source which in the first place will be able to supply it by gravitation to those parts of the city and suburbs which the Botany Works cannot now supply; and in the second place will be capable of extension in the future to any extent required, or likely to be needed, with the view to a possibility of the Botany works being required for other purposes.

I believe this to be the most common-sense view that can be held, and it requires no arguments to recommend it; and the proper authorities, whom I consider to be yourselves, should lose no time in assisting to cause Parliament to have a reconsideration and reinvestigation of this all important matter.

The only objection to this supplementary system lies in the fact that though it will cost less in the beginning it will probably cost more in the latter end; but if it be more prudent not to launch at once into a large expenditure for an all-round complete scheme for 30 million gallons daily, then this may have your approval as the best interim expedient.

I therefore now take the liberty of suggesting the following course, as possessing peculiar facilities for accomplishing this end:—

The Botany system is good for 5 million gallons a day under any circumstances. This is a fact borne out by experience. So much then is already done, and it now only remains to supplement that quantity at once with 10 million gallons daily maximum from a source which shall be thoroughly capable of complying with the other requirements above mentioned.

We have now positive evidence that the Botany supply cannot be locally supplemented by artesian means, and cannot increase its storage supply beyond that due to its own very small watershed and to our average rainfall of 50 inches annually.

The scheme which I have had the pleasure of advocating is peculiarly adapted for the purpose of such supplementing, and it is the only one hitherto developed which is capable of doing so, on account of its being the only one having high level and high pressure advantages.

In the first place, the Loddon and Madden's Plains and Upper Cataract River portion of the Loddon and Wingecarribee scheme is able to supply the desired supplement whenever called upon, and it is ready at any moment to undergo the test. The waterworks to effect such purpose can be completed and handed over to the authorities in working order in three years at most from their commencement; and such works would be all of the most substantial and permanent character, and would include telegraphic arrangements and all suitable buildings. The water would be delivered at Waverley heights, 320 feet over the base of the city, and with higher elevation there by means of a stand pipe, and water tower if required. The pressure which that height would confer would enable the waters to be distributed to every part of the city and suburbs, including the highest parts of Randwick, of North Shore, Hunter's Hill, and Ryde, and to all the railway suburbs, including Parramatta, without any extraneous aid, whilst the expense and risk of pumps or of forming additional reservoirs, excepting at Waverley and at North Shore, would be got rid of.

This available pressure would reduce the fire risks in Sydney and suburbs so very much that the existing premiums on over 18 million pounds worth of property insured in the various Sydney offices would be considerably reduced. Added to which, such pressure, with full supply, would give the city the command of utilizing many hundreds of hydraulic lifts for warehouses, &c., in every direction, and give motive power for printing and other light machinery. This pressure value alone would more than represent the interest of money on the total expenditure of the capital involved, and would ultimately leave the supply of the 10 million gallons of water daily to the inhabitants free of all cost to the country.

The water by this supplementary mode of supply would be of unimpeachable quality, to be gathered on a lofty mountain country (wholly unstocked and uninhabited) into large reservoirs already half formed by nature, and conveyed thence through some 12 miles of clear sandstone tunnels and canals to filtering beds and settling ponds at an elevation of about 1,050 feet over the sea, and thence to Waverley for 30 miles through a line of wrought-iron pipes, properly coated and protected against oxidation, and thereby rendered practically indestructible.

I am in a position, in behalf of others, to offer the execution of the works under guarantee for this supplementary supply of 10 million gallons a day to the Waverley heights, within the time specified, at a cost of £800,000, being less than 2½d. for every 1,000 gallons, as against 24 and 30 pence now charged by meter—interest on the outlay being reckoned at 5 per cent.

In the second place, the Kangaloon and Wingecarribee portion of the Loddon and Wingecarribee scheme would be available in future years or at any time as a direct extension of the Loddon, Madden's Plains, and Upper Cataract portion, whenever the Botany system should be given up.

The combined scheme, if ever called upon, will be capable of delivering at Waverley an aggregate supply of at least 30 million gallons daily. For this power of supply I have already adduced sufficient proof in the review I published on the report of Mr. Clark, and which has since been republished by Parliamentary authority at the Government Printing Office. I reiterate my assertions and arguments advanced in that review, although it has been stated by opponents that they are based on false data.

The quality of the water by such extension would remain the same as the waters from the supplementary supply only, and the cost of the extension would be in easier proportion; but if the whole scheme was taken in hand at once the general expense would notably be much lessened, and would give the large supply of 30 million gallons daily at 2d. (two-pence) for every 1,000 gallons, instead of 2½d. for the smaller quantity; and the whole enlarged project could be completed under guarantee, in five years from the time of commencement, for the total sum of £1,825,000.

But as I believe that the 10 million gallons offered under my supplementary project would be quite ample for high pressure supplies, I now desire to state through this medium, that I no longer wish to press the extension of the high level supplies from the Kangaloon and Wingecarribee.

The extra supply of 20 million gallons daily is however available from thence, whenever the extension may be called upon. If such a large extra supply for future times can be shown to be deliverable into the low delivery reservoir or levels of Crown-street at a less cost than £1,025,000 by any other process, then it would be clearly a waste of high level and of high pressure power to extend the demand to the Wingecarribee and Kangaloon levels of 2,230 and 2,030 feet, to connect their waters with the Loddon waters at 1,120 feet.

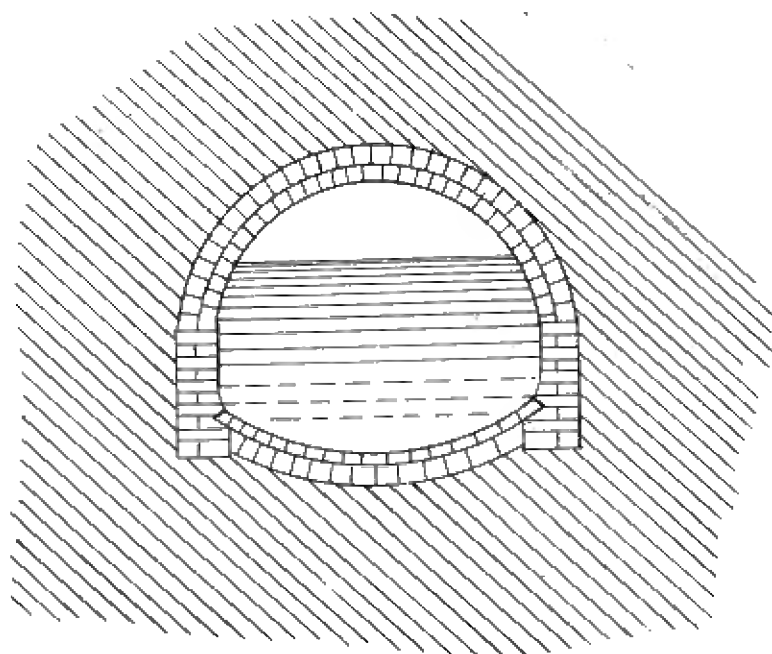
Sydney, 11th November, 1878.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MANNING.

PLAN I.

SECTION
SHOWING
TUNNEL.

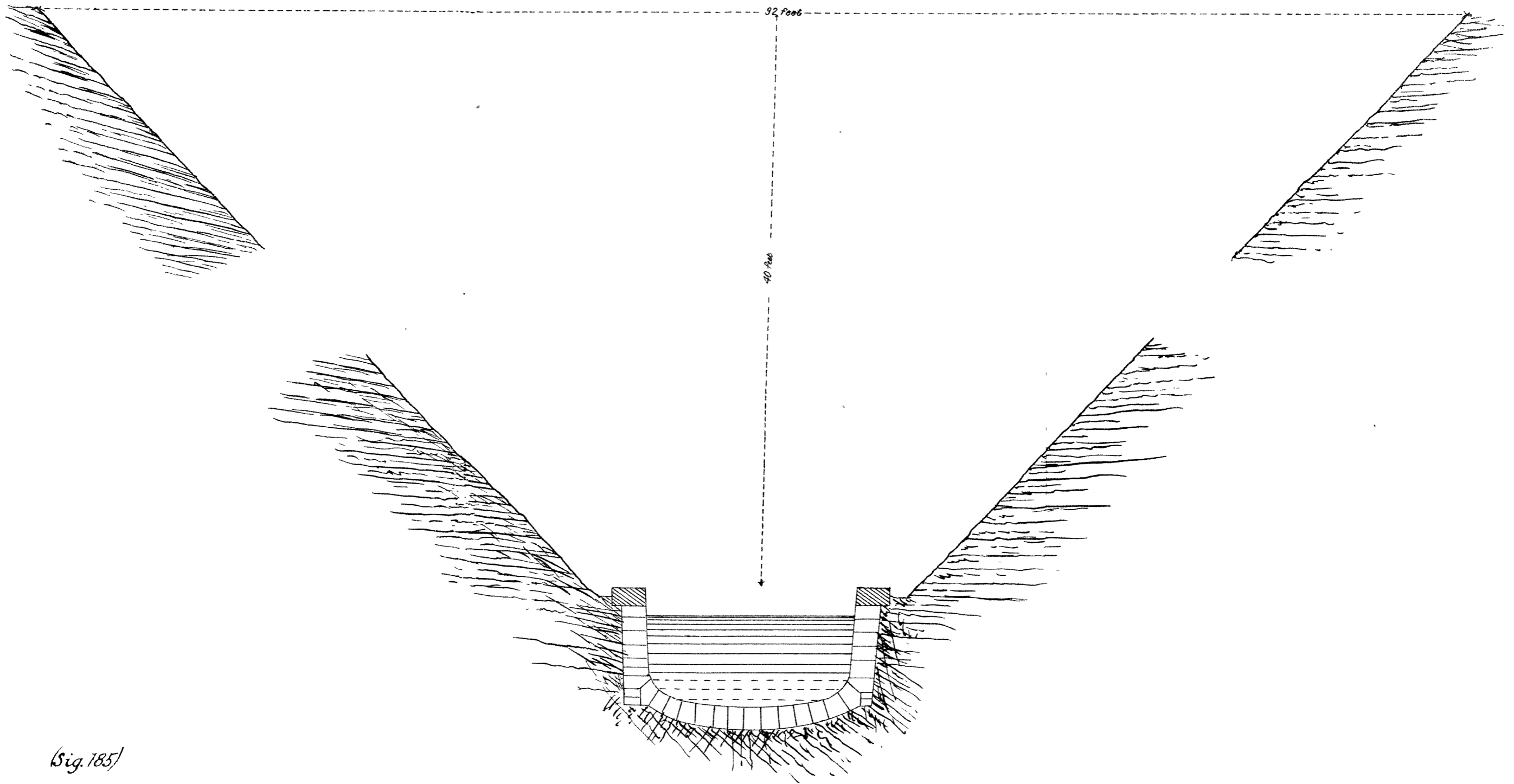


(S/O. 185)

PLAN 2.

Section showing Cutting

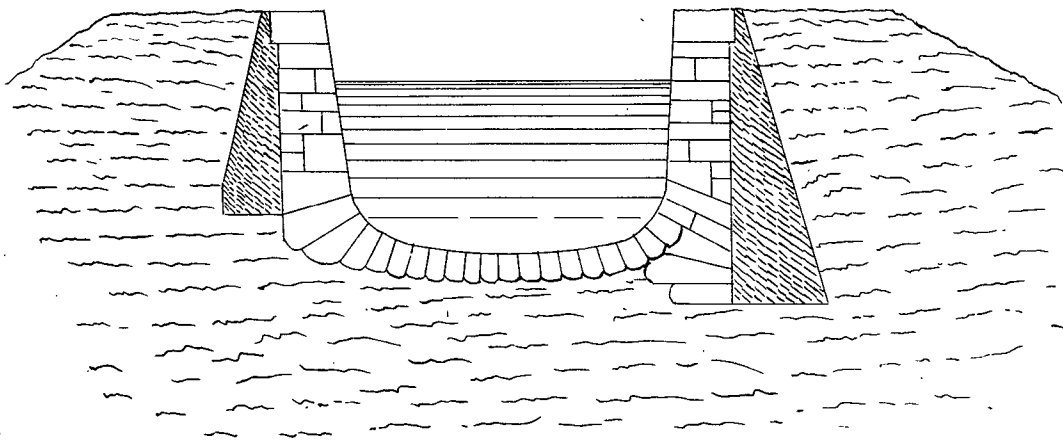
40 feet deep width across top, 92 feet.



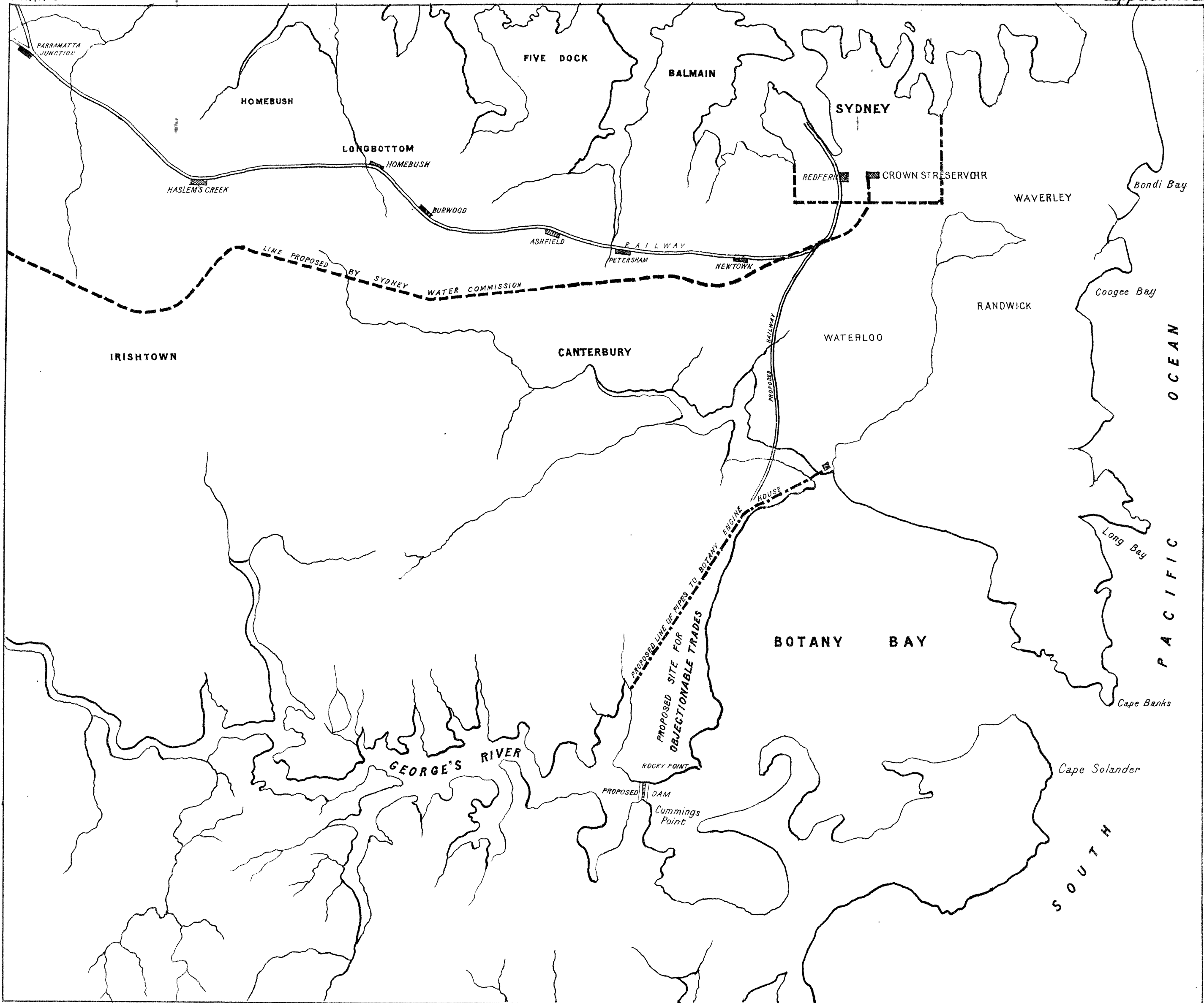
(Sig. 785)

PLAN 3.

SECTION
SHOWING
CHANNEL OVER EMBANKMENT.



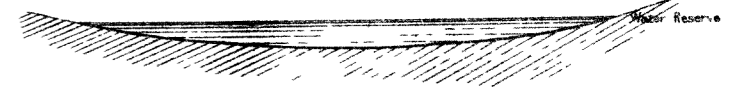
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MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE TO BOTANY WATERSHED

— APPENDIX F. —

BOTANY BAY

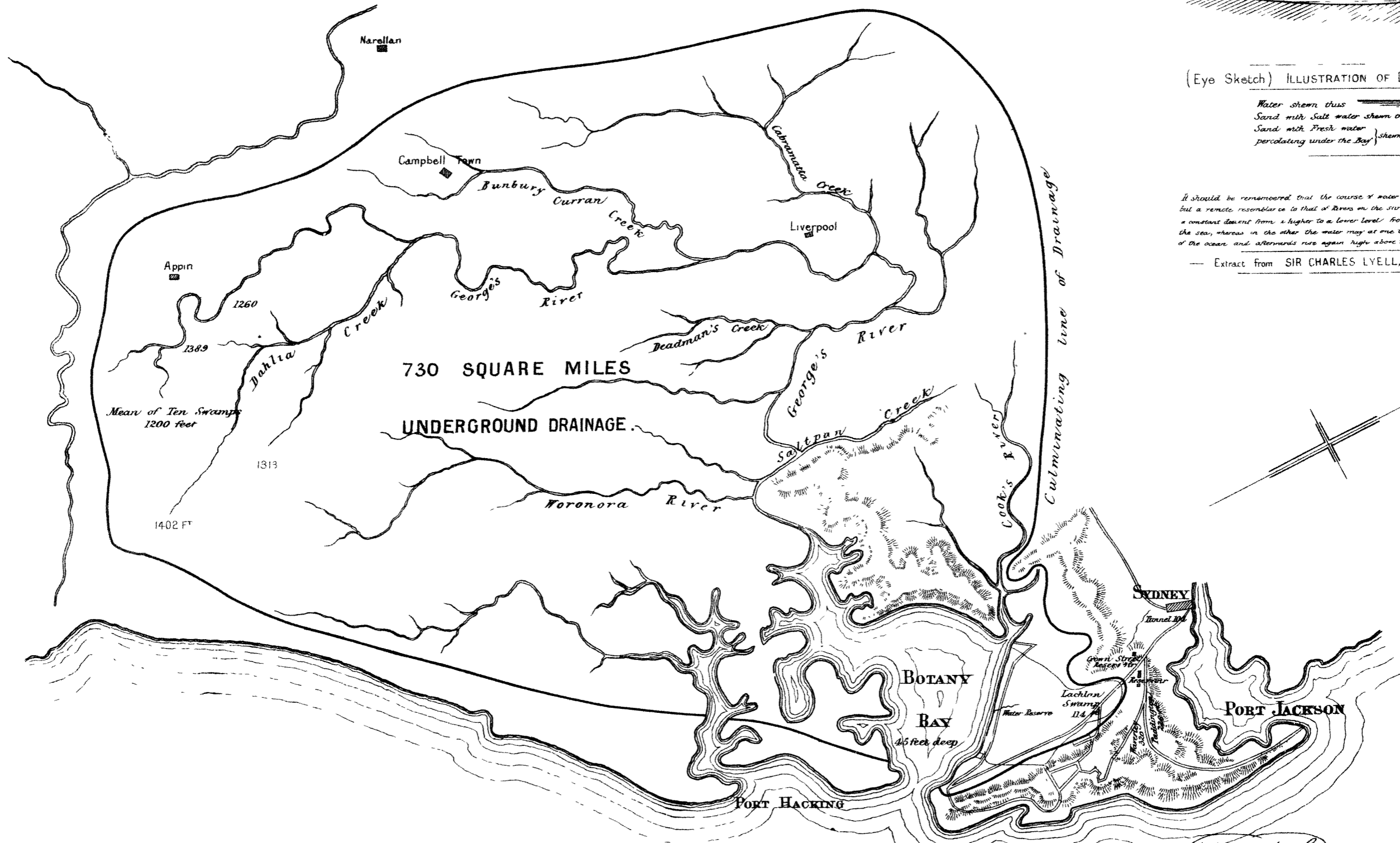


(Eye Sketch) ILLUSTRATION OF DRAINAGE THEORY

Water shown thus
 Sand with Salt water shown thus
 Sand with Fresh water percolating under the Bay } shown thus

It should be remembered that the course of water flowing underground never but a remote resemblance to that of Rivers on the surface their being in the one case a constant descent from a higher to a lower level from the source of the stream to the sea, whereas in the other the water may at one time sink far below the level of the ocean and afterwards rise again high above it.

— Extract from SIR CHARLES LYELL, Principles of Geology —



Underground Drainage shown thus
 Surface Drainage
 Brack Water

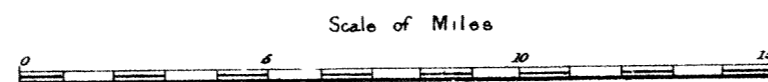
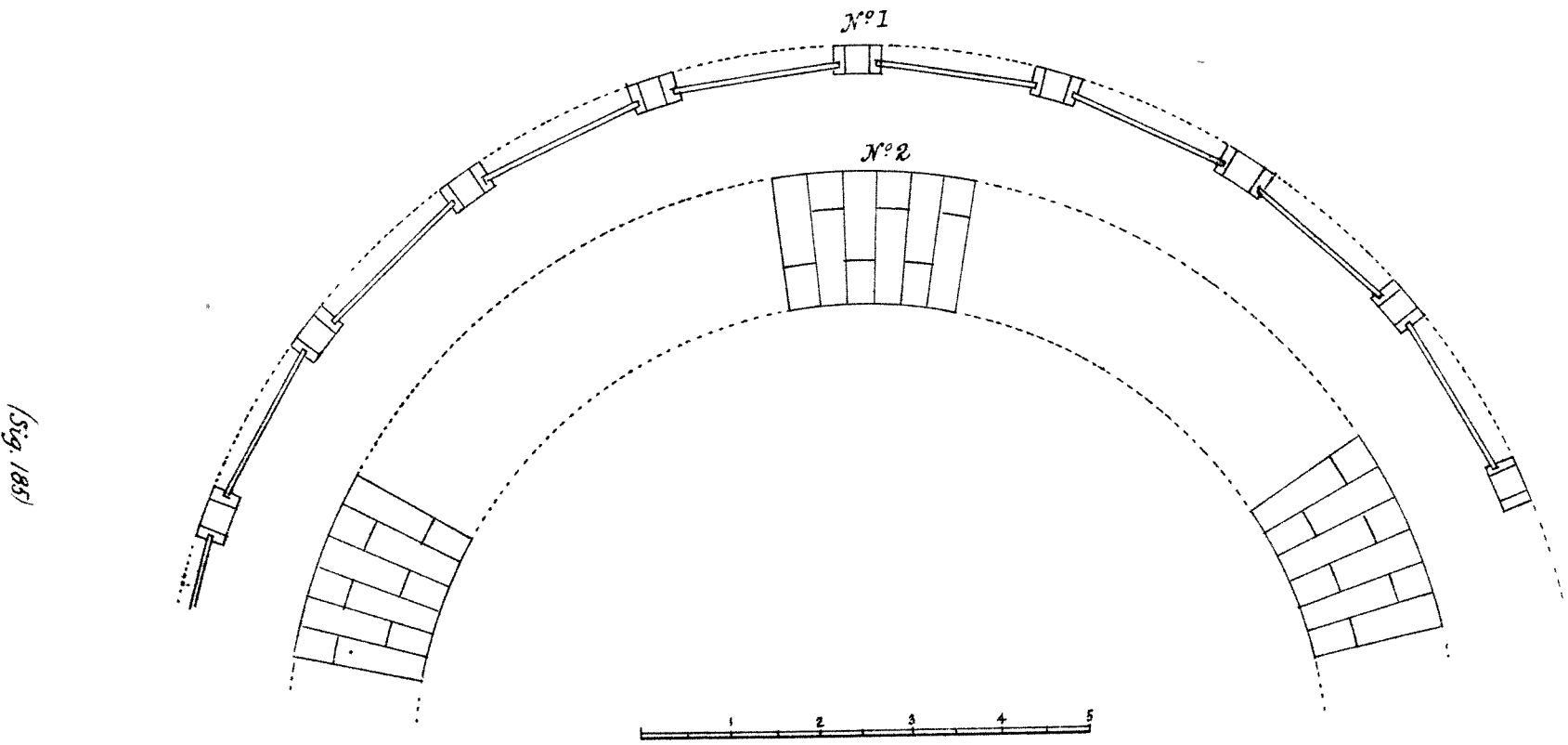


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Drawn by *W. M. M. M. M.*

Sydney 10th August 1874.

(Sig 185)

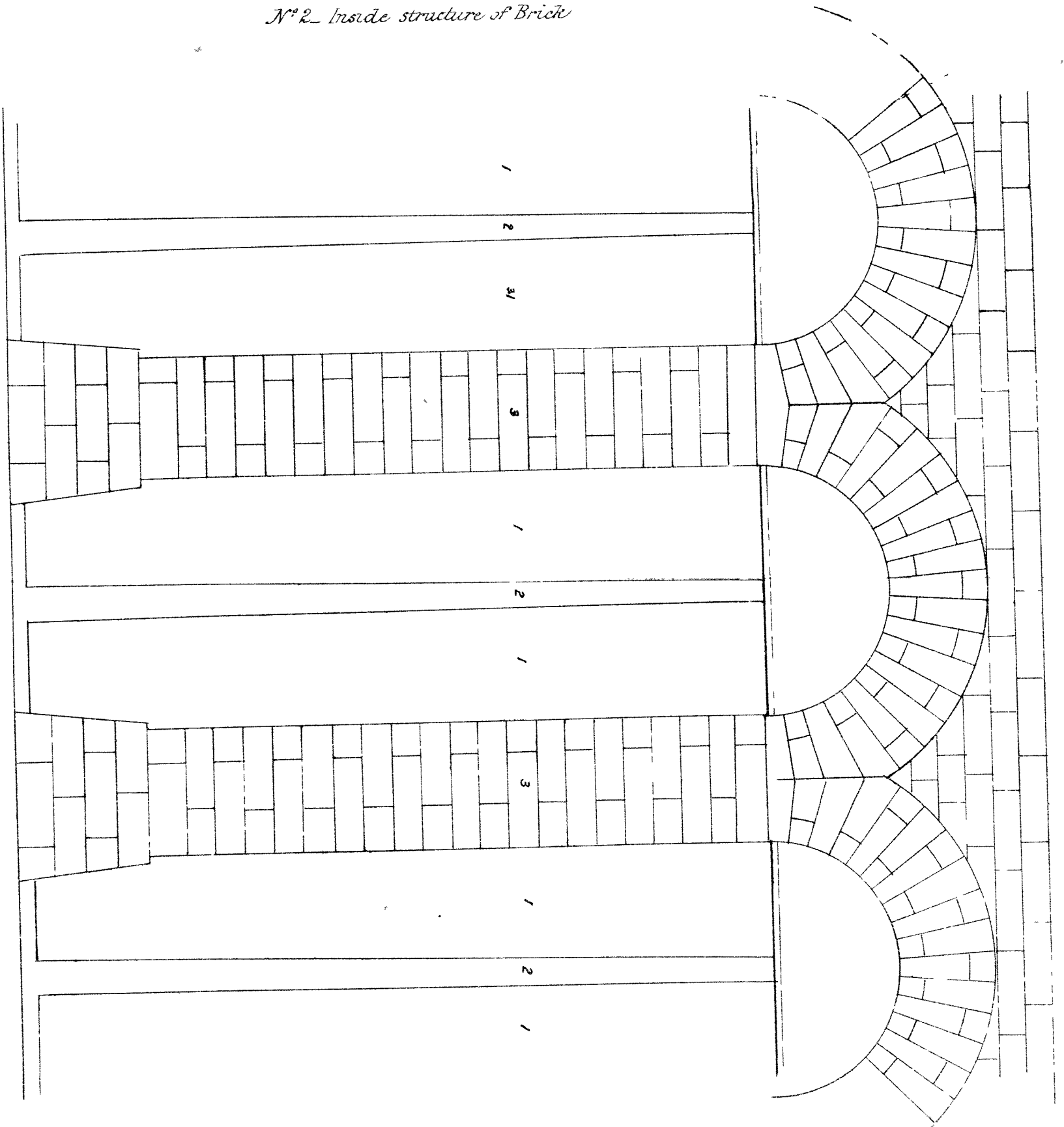


(Sig. 185)

*Plan of Iron Well to be sunk in sand and afterwards bricked inside,
as described in letters to the Principal Under Secretary, of dates 6th June
and 17th October, 1876.*

W.P. Wilshire

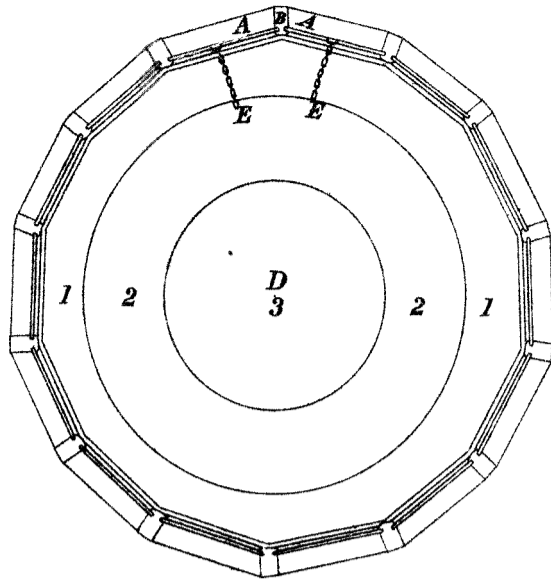
*N°1 - Outside Iron Well with sliding panels
N°2 - Inside structure of Brick*



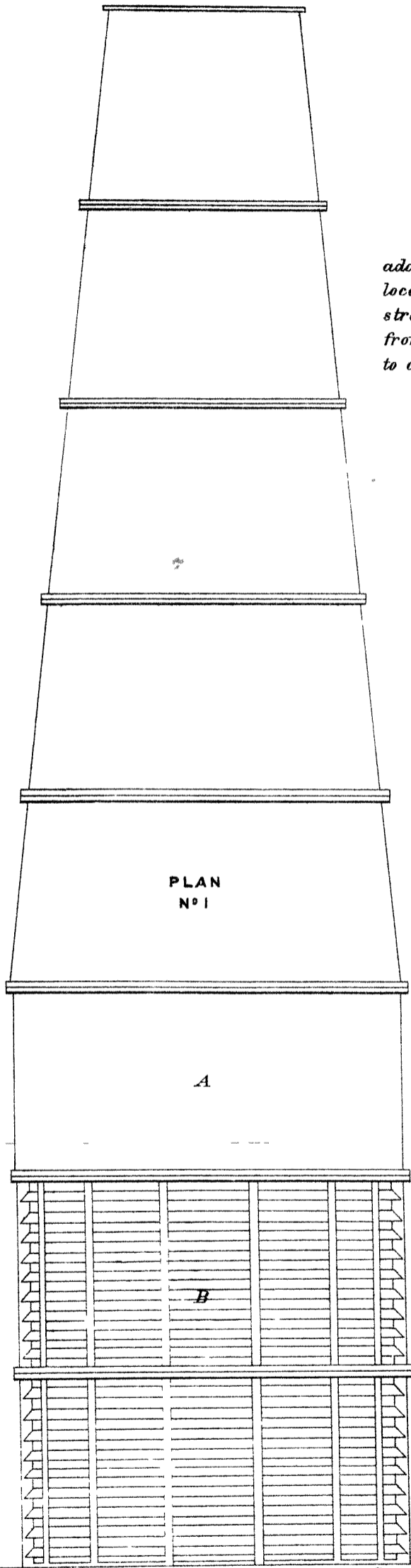
*Plan of Permanent Well to be constructed through sand showing the inside
brickwork and iron pilasters after withdrawal of sliding panels*

1. Gravel
2. Iron Pilasters of outside well
3. Brick Pilasters of inside well

*Designed by W.P. Wilshire,
Sydney, 2nd Jan'y 1877.*



- Sliding Doors
- A.A. Lattice Gratings
- B. Frame of Cradle connecting the gratings and grooved for the sliding doors
- C. Compressed Sponge
- D.3. Gravel, (coarse) $\frac{1}{2}$ fine $\frac{1}{2}$ middle } Gravel
- E.E. Ends of chains for raising sliding doors



PLAN
No 1

A

B

Rock

General form - Circular

PLAN
of newly invented Artificial Artesian Well
adapted to release water from sand from various depths in
localities having no support from superincumbent impervious
strata as at the Botany Watershed. To be sunk in sections
from the surface sand and bedded on firm Rock Calculated
to discharge Five Millions of Gallons of water every 24 h^{rs}

designed by

W. P. Wilshire

Sydney 17th June 1874

Scale of feet

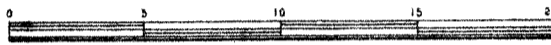
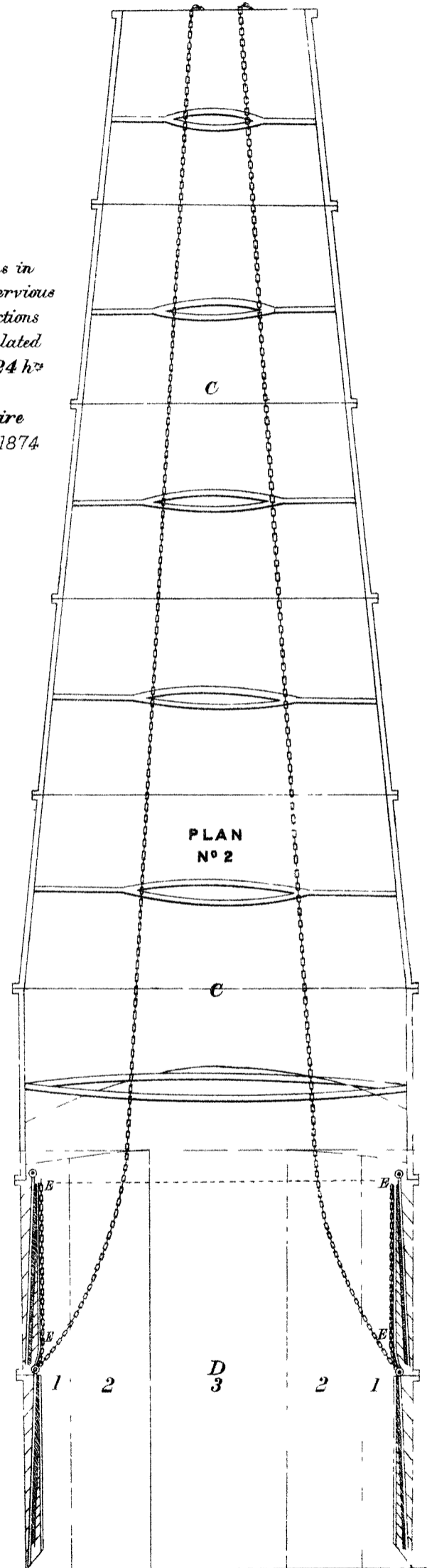


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Section of frame showing the method of arranging the sliding doors
C Compressed Sponge B End of Chain for raising door
D Lattice Grating E Sliding doors of $\frac{3}{16}$ plate iron



PLAN
No 2

C

D

- No 2 Interior of Well showing the method of raising the sliding doors so as to admit water thro' the sponge into the Gravel and thence by ascension to the surface
- C C Unoccupied space
- D 3 Gravel inside of Cradle, coarse $\frac{1}{2}$ fine $\frac{1}{2}$ middle
- E Chains attached to sliding doors to be raised thro' the grooves of the frame-work

- No 1 A Exterior of Cylinder
- B Cradle to admit water after raising inside sliding doors

Note Flanges to be altered, lengths bolted inside doors to be made single tier only and perforated false bottom at dotted line

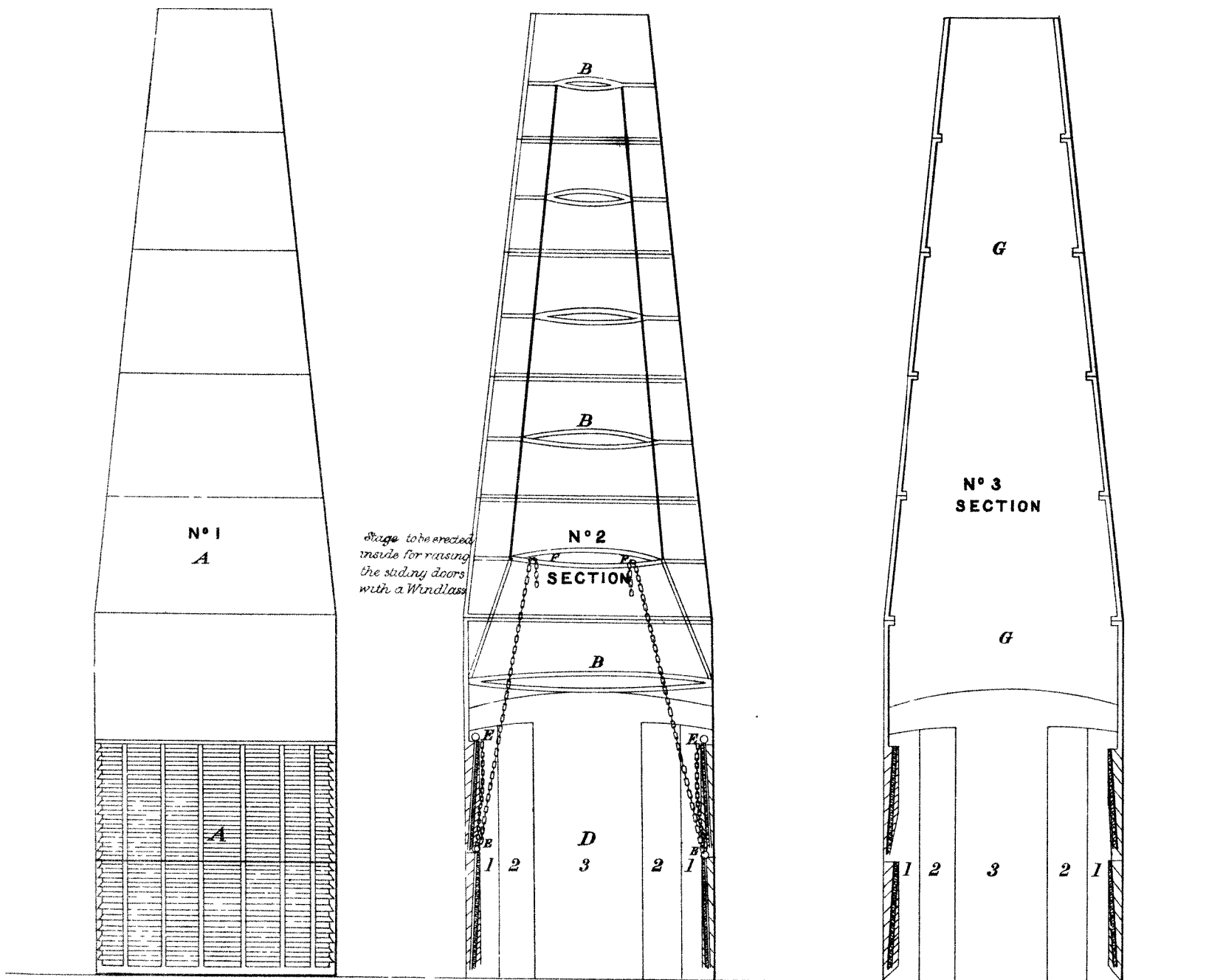
PLAN OF NEWLY INVENTED ARTIFICIAL ARTESIAN WELL

adapted to release Water from Sand from depths varying from 50 feet and upwards in localities having no support from superincumbent impervious strata as at the Botany Watershed. To be sunk in sections from the surface & bedded on firm Rock Discharge Five Millions of Gallons of Water every 24 hours

Designed by

W. P. Wilshire

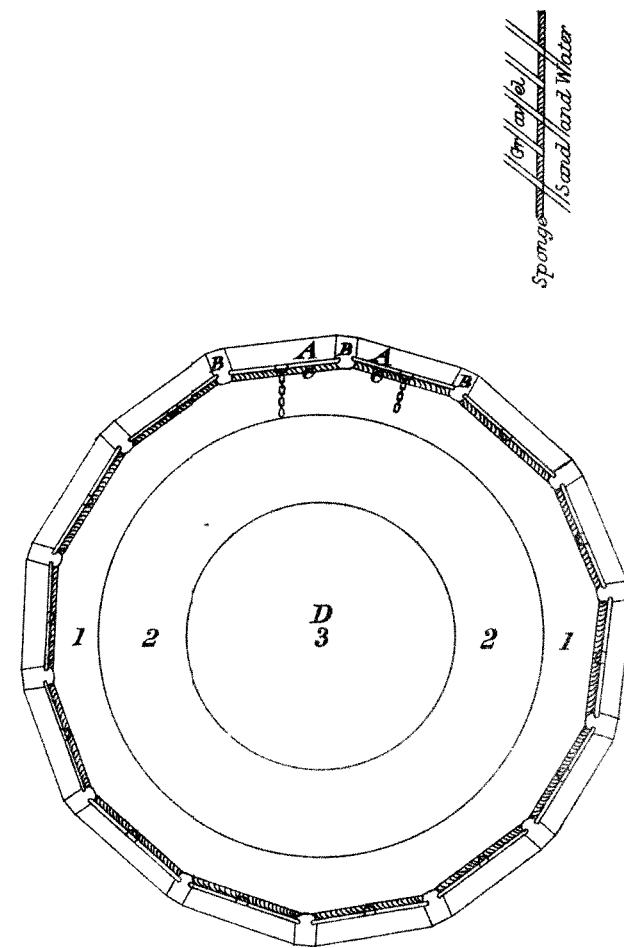
Sydney 17th June 1874



N°1 AA Exterior of the Well, with Cradle of Lattice Grating thro' which the Water is admitted by raising the sliding doors as shown in N°2 Section.

N°2 SECTION Interior of the Well
BB Iron rings to resist pressure
D3 Gravel (coarse) 2 Gravel 2nd quality
I Gravel very fine or coarse sand
EE Doors to slide through Lattice Grating by means of side grooves in the frame work
 Compressed sponge to be inserted between Lattice Grating
FF Chains for lifting the sliding doors

N°3 SECTION
GG Water released from Gravel & sand
D Gravel as in N°2



Plan D Section of Cradle of the Well

- Sliding doors of $\frac{3}{16}$ sheet iron
- AA** Lattice Grating
- BB** Ends of Vertical frame connecting the Lattice work & grooved for sliding doors
- CC** Compressed Sponge (or fibre) between the Lattice work
- EE** Ends of Chains (14 in N°) for raising the doors after the sponge lining is applied & the Gravel deposited at the bottom of the Well to a depth of about 25 feet
- 1** Sand (coarse) or fine Gravel **2** Gravel 2nd quality **3** Gravel coarse

Scale

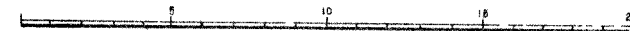
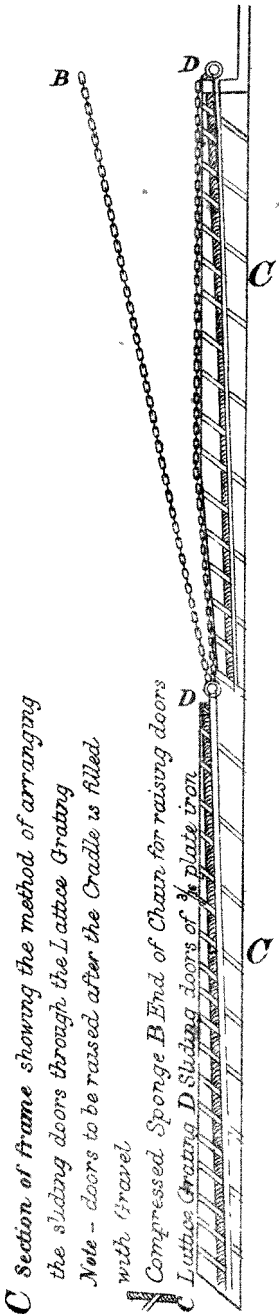


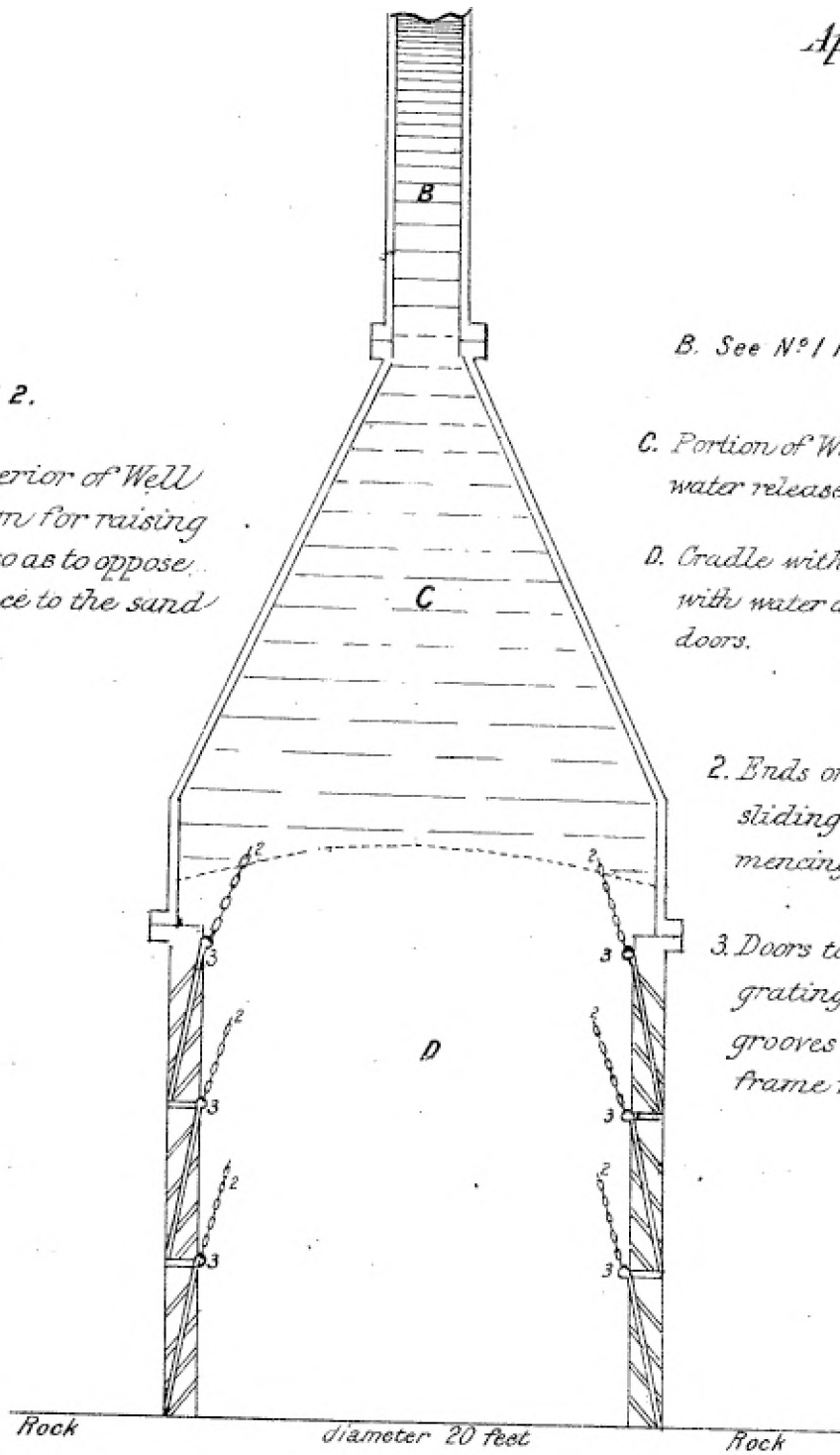
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



C Section of frame showing the method of arranging the sliding doors through the Lattice Grating
 Note - doors to be raised after the Cradle is filled with Gravel
 Compressed Sponge B End of Chain for raising doors
 Lattice Grating D Sliding doors of $\frac{3}{16}$ plate iron

N^o 2.

Section of Interior of Well showing design for raising sliding doors so as to oppose the gravel surface to the sand



B. See N^o 1 Plan.

C. Portion of Well charged with water released from the gravel

D. Cradle with gravel charged with water after raising sliding doors.

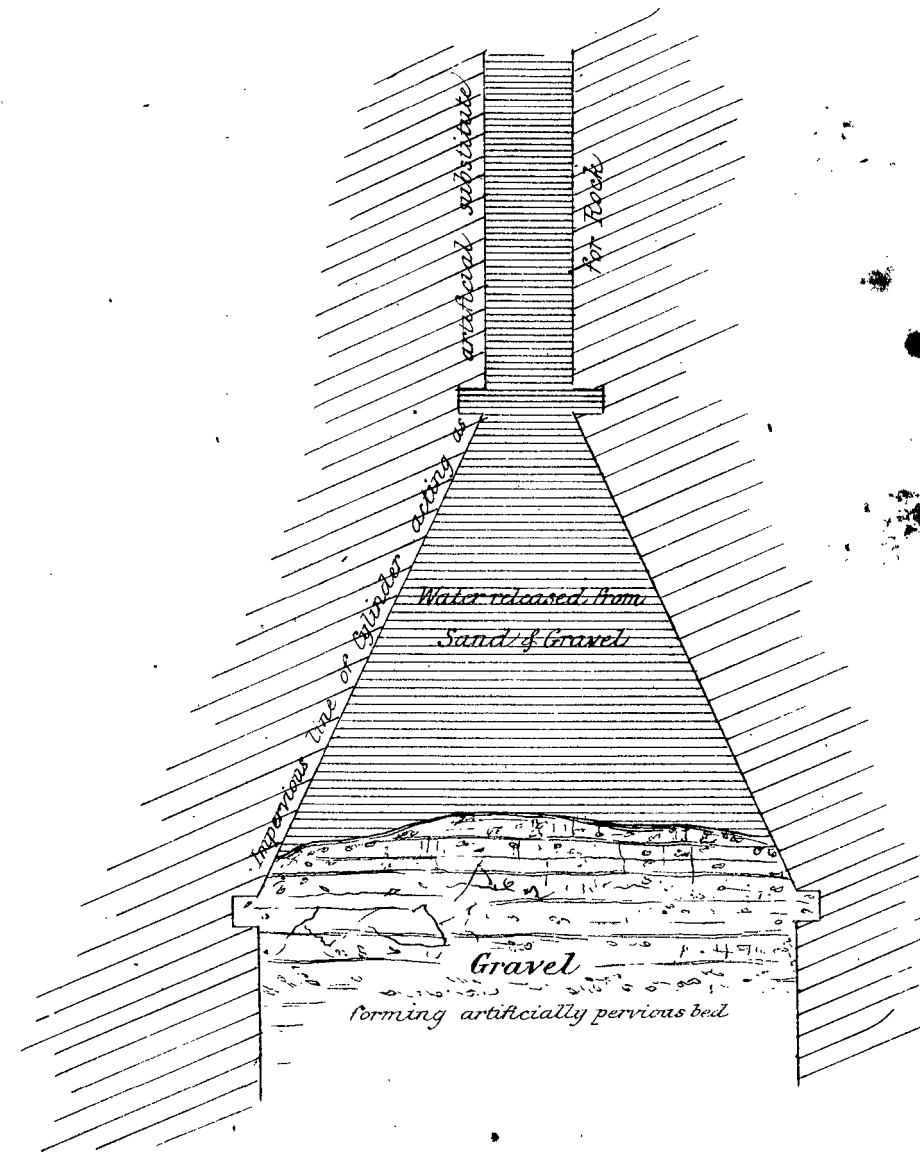
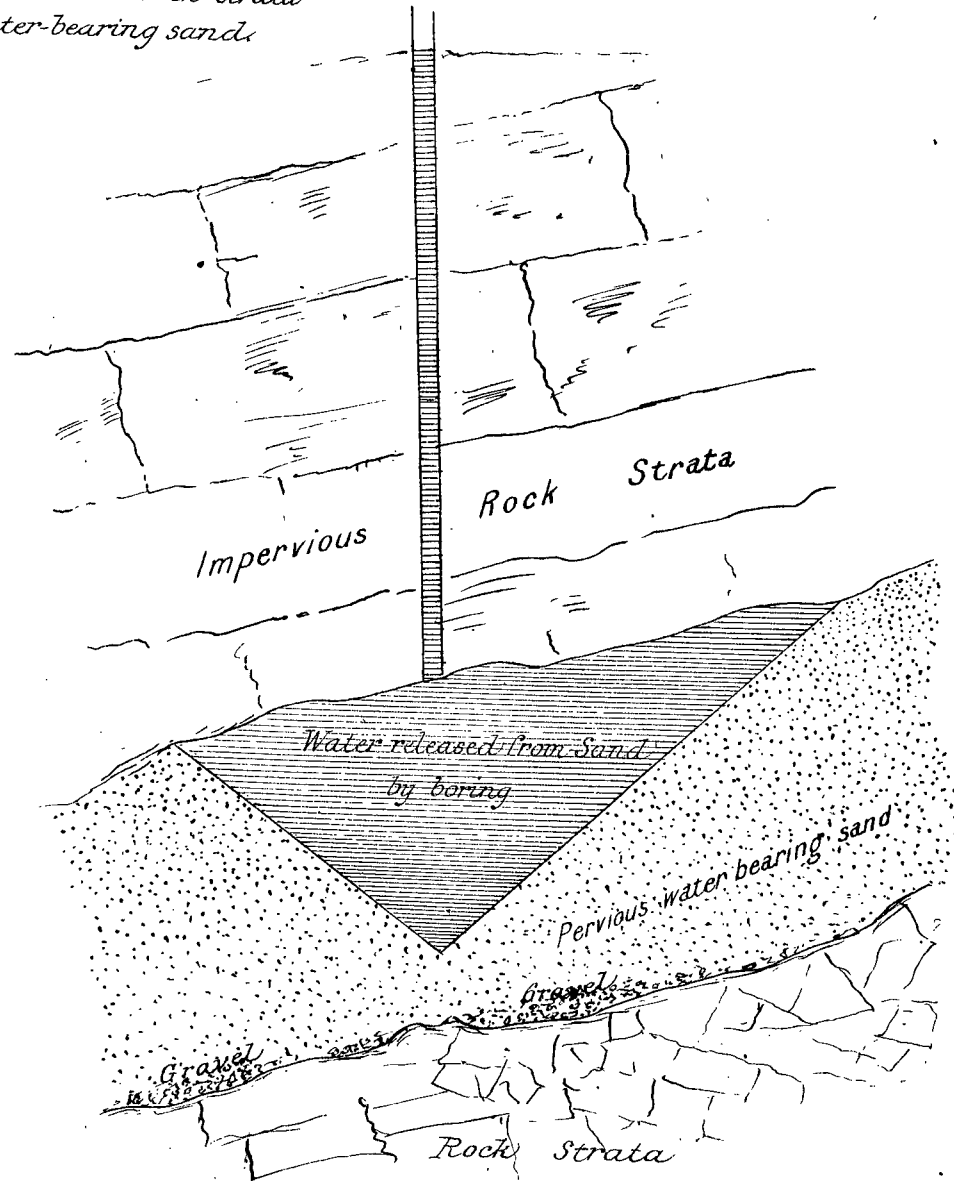
2. Ends of Chains for raising sliding doors after commencing to fill in the gravel

3. Doors to slide through the gratings by means of side grooves in the perpendicular frame work.

Sectional Sketch of Artificial Artesian Well as explained on Plan N^o 1.

Designed by W. P. Wilshire,
17th June, 1874.

Section of an ordinary Artesian Well bored thro' rock strata into water-bearing sand.



Comparative Sketches of an Ordinary and an Artificial Artesian Well, as showing the analogy of the principle on which they are based

(Sig. 185)

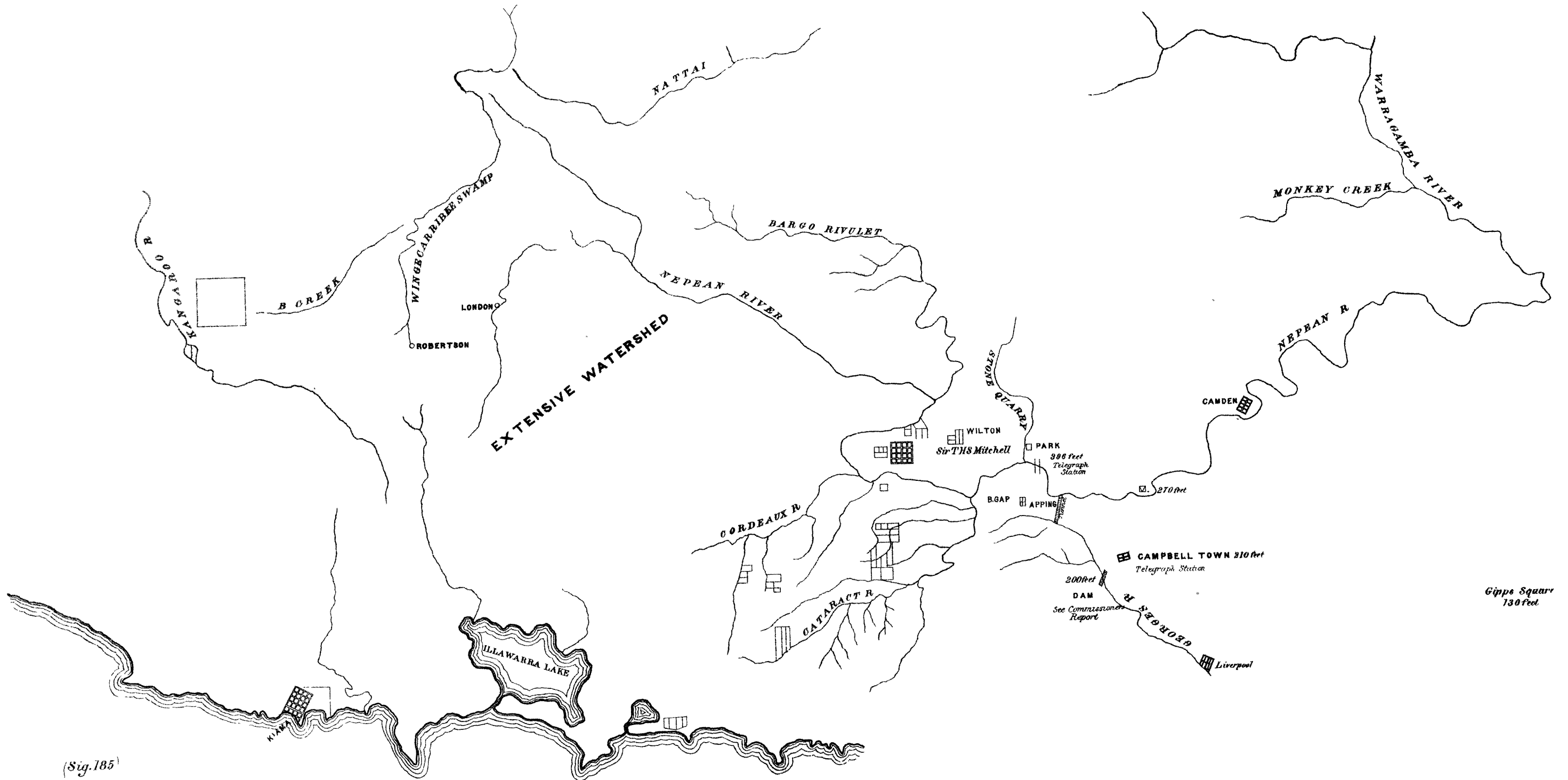
W. P. Wilshire,

Sudney, 17th June 1874

ROUGH PLAN
of proposed Water Supply by Richard Sadler R.N.

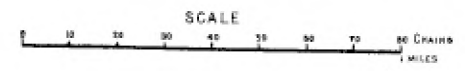
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Appendix N

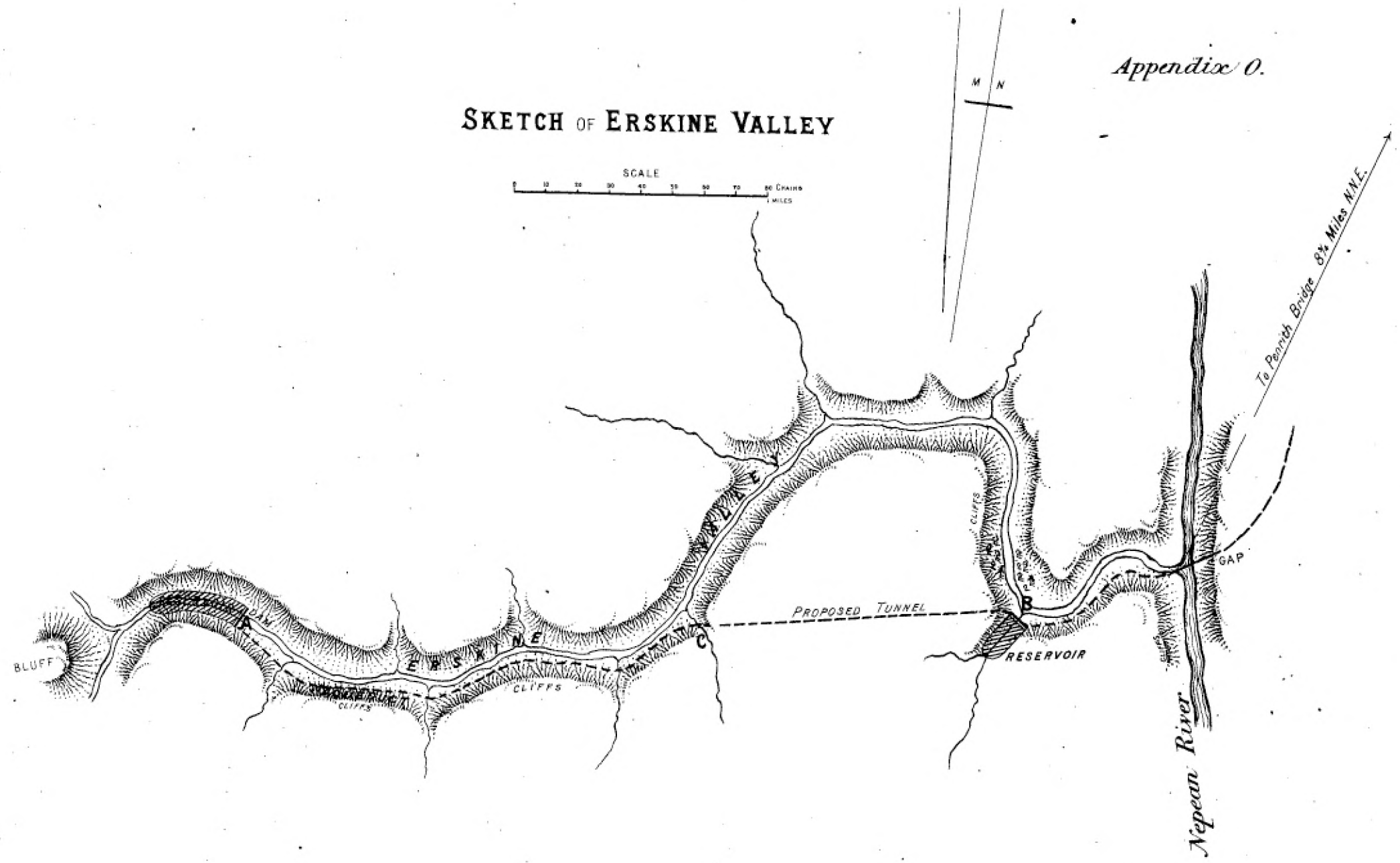


(Sig. 185)

SKETCH OF ERSKINE VALLEY



M N



(Sig 185)

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER SUPPLY FOR SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.
(PETITION OF JAMES MANNING.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 July, 1879.

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, James Manning,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That, on the 18th June last, in your Honorable House, Sir Henry Parkes said that the question of making provision for carrying out the sewerage and water supply scheme for the Metropolitan District, as approved by Mr. Clark, the hydraulic engineer, as a whole was under consideration by Government, and some provision would be made on the Loan Estimates for the initiation of the works—such provision as would be necessary until Parliament had an opportunity of dealing with the matter.

2. That the making of such provision, as is indicated by Sir Henry Parkes, has the practical effect of committing the country to the adoption of this scheme for the supply of Sydney, and of involving the public revenue in an entanglement in the future, and of stopping your Honorable House from discussing the general question upon its merits until it will be too late to draw back.

3. That your Petitioner humbly affirms that the Upper Nepean Water Scheme (the scheme in question) is unworthy of the City of Sydney, both in the present and in the future, for the following reasons:—

- (1.) Because many years will be consumed in the construction of the scheme before any water can be delivered out of it, owing to the admitted magnitude of the works, and to the fact that the first delivery of water to Sydney at minimum estimated cost of £1,170,768 will be only 12 million gallons daily, a quantity which, if sufficient for the wants of our present population, will be far outgrown at the distant time when the works for that quantity are completed.
- (2.) Because our civic authorities laid it down as a necessary qualification of any acceptable water scheme that it must be able to supply 30 million gallons daily whenever required, and the re-duplication of the Nepean Works to comply with such a demand will be so expensive as to bring the whole cost of the scheme up to between two and three millions sterling at least, even by the showing of the projectors.
- (3.) Because the scheme is deficient in storage capacity, having, at the required rate of 30 million gallons daily, only 8 months store of water; and if a drought lasts longer, which is not unlikely, the Prospect Reservoir will be empty, except to the extent of its limited influx.
- (4.) Because the Nepean River, which is the sole source of the storage supplies for this scheme is not to be depended upon as a source of supply at the point where it is proposed to be tapped, since in dry seasons—the time when the Prospect Reservoir will most require its assistance—the river is known to run down so low that after providing for existing water rights there would be no water in the river for the canal to draw.
- (5.) Because the water to be delivered by this scheme will never, under any circumstances, be pure or thoroughly wholesome. Large open channels are now considered by all the best authorities as the most objectionable class of waterway, being receptacles of every species of impurities which can deteriorate the quality of the water passing down them; and in the Nepean scheme there are 33 miles or more of such waterways passing through a dirty region of forest scrub, decaying vegetable and animal matter, besides impure shaly solutions, all which will find their way into the uncovered channels, and impregnate the water with injurious organic and mineral matter. Furthermore, this scheme, when called upon to deliver water up to the required rate of 30 million gallons daily, cannot afford to shut flood water out of the Prospect dam, and these, at the low-level point where the Nepean River is to be tapped, would be unfit for use. Filtration is difficult, if not impossible, gravitation being necessary for such works, and the scheme has none to spare beyond what it requires to bring its waters sluggishly into Sydney. Moreover, the proposed long tunnel of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles direct from the river would be certain to become choked by flood debris.

- (6.) Because the water cannot be delivered in Sydney higher than the Crown-street Reservoir, only 141 feet above sea-level. On account of this low delivery the water will have little or no power of pressure for the extinction of fires, and the greater part of the city and suburbs will be destitute of protection. The proposed pumping operations will not remedy this defect, since the pumping will only be from step to step, and the water will operate and exert itself only between the steps. If the scheme should propose to obtain a proper command over fires in all quarters, it will be obliged to pump special supplies to the highest levels, and charge itself with a large further cost for extra pumping works, and with a special system of fire-mains. As a further result of this low delivery, or of any low delivery system, water will be deficient in power to drive itself outwards to the distant suburbs. In a long run the friction will prove superior, and the water will not run at all except by resorting to the expensive expedient of having extra sized service mains, or a multiplicity of small relieving reservoirs. In fact, from this point of view, the Nepean scheme is simply the Botany scheme over again with increased supply, and it is now a proved fact that water will not run continuously, and the city authorities now find themselves face to face with the beginning of the difficulty arising out of the want of pressure, which will only be increased and intensified as the reticulation extends. For the same reason the higher levels of the city and suburbs can be reached only by a cumbrous pumping system, and the higher parts of the north shore only with the utmost difficulty, and at a great increase of expense not provided for in the estimate of the cost of the scheme.
- (7.) Because the Prospect dam is a work of such immense proportions (two million cubic yards of earth and puddle work) as to be in the highest degree dangerous and liable to accident through flaws, settlements, uneven shrinking, and so forth, and because this scheme depends upon its supplies to the population solely upon this single and dangerous reservoir, and any casualty happening to the dam would reduce this city to a water famine.
- (8.) Because the proposed plan to irrigate some portions of the county of Cumberland and Camden by means of the Nepean canal will be a failure, on account of the uncertainty of the river, and whether or no, as a matter of practical experience, it would so clash with the water supply delivery as to be unworkable.
4. That your Petitioner humbly affirms that your Government have been misled by its advisers as to the facts and merits of some of the water schemes propounded, and that, as to the Loddon and Wingecarribee scheme, the report of Mr. Clark, the hydraulic engineer, contains no mention whatever of some of its most salient and valuable features, notably as to capacity of stores and amount of available rainfall, and that his deductions are erroneous and cannot be sustained, and that the false impression thus produced upon the public mind should be corrected.
5. That your Petitioner believes and affirms that the Loddon and Wingecarribee scheme is in all respects worthy of and suitable to the requirements of this city, and will be sufficient for all time, and that for the following reasons:—
- (1.) Because the works of this scheme can be built, finished, and handed over to the authorities within 5 years from its commencement, delivering 30 million gallons daily at a total cost of £1,825,000, equal to two-pence per 1,000 gallons at 5 per cent. interest on the capital involved as against 24 and 30 pence per 1,000 gallons now charged in Sydney by meter, and because an interim delivery of 10 million gallons daily from the Loddon, Madden's Plains, and Upper Cataract River, at a cost of £800,000 (equal to less than 2½d. per 1,000 gallons), could be delivered at the end of 3 years.
- (2.) Because this scheme possesses a storage capacity superior to any likely demand upon it, having at the required rate of 30 million gallons daily, 15 months store of water in its reservoirs (double that possessed by the Nepean scheme), and no drought of any recorded length would affect it, the influx of water from its gathering grounds of seven times the size of the Botany watershed, being in the driest recorded season more than equal to the above stated drought.
- (3.) Because the water will at all times and under any delivery be of unimpeachable purity coming off high gathering grounds in clean mountain country where flood waters are not materially different from the ordinary streams, and from country mainly without stock and uninhabited.
- (4.) Because this scheme possesses all the true qualities of a high-level gravitation plan, and the element of pumps has no place in it. The water can be delivered higher than any point in the county of Cumberland, and in Sydney will deliver itself at the highest point of Waverley by its own natural force, and thence by renewed gravitation in every direction far and near to every part of the city and suburbs, including all North Shore and the railway suburbs on to Parramatta.
- (5.) Because the power of pressure which the Waverley height would confer while being in no way an excessive strain upon the ordinary service pipes, just about the same as in Melbourne, would be everywhere fatal to the existence of fires, giving power to throw water over the highest house in Sydney at any level, and probably it would largely reduce the rates for fire insurance. This power would be available also in the shape of hydraulic lifts, quick-filling baths, playing fountains, street watering without hydrants, garden irrigation, motive power for machinery, and so forth.
- (6.) Because the dams of the scheme are comparatively small and simple and contain no dangerous features, and the scheme has the benefit of chains of reservoirs to draw upon, and accidents happening to any one of them will not stop the supplies.
- (7.) Because in addition to security given by a series of reservoirs the constant supply of water to the city would be further insured by the intended duplication of the pipes from the Loddon to Waverley, each pipe to convey 15 million gallons daily, so that should repairs be required to be done to either line of pipes the other would go on delivering half supply to the population. But in the event of the minor Loddon supply, as supplementary to the existing Botany supply, being in the first instance adopted, then only one pipe line would be necessary.

6. That the Loddon and Wingecarribee scheme, or the Loddon, Madden Plains, and Upper Cataract scheme, commands the confidence of capitalists and engineers; and your Petitioner will be prepared to furnish, as already stated to your Ministers, guarantees for the time of building, the quantity of water to be delivered, and the price.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into your most careful consideration, and that you will reject the proposal to go on with the Upper Nepean water works scheme, and that you will cause the question of Sydney water supply to be reconsidered, and the Loddon and Wingecarribee scheme, or the Loddon, Madden's Plains, and Upper Cataract scheme alone, as supplementary to the Botany supply, to be again investigated according to the tenor of this petition.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES MANNING.

Sydney, 3 July, 1879.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER RESERVE AT LINDSAY'S POINT, NEW ENGLAND.
(PAPERS AND REPORTS RESPECTING CANCELLATION AND RE-GAZETTING OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1878.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th March, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers, Letters, and Reports from the Local Surveyor or other persons in connection with the cancellation of Water Reserve No. 175, situate at Lindsay's Point, on Mr. Belfield's Run, in the district of New England; likewise, the same information in regard to the re-gazetting of said Reserve.”

(*Mr. Terry.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. A. H. Belfield, Esq., to Licensed-Surveyor Park, that 46 acres 3 roods and 14½ perches, near Alice Holmes' selection, be measured for auction sale. 4 March, 1874	2
2. Licensed-Surveyor Park to the Surveyor General, forwarding plan and report on above, with Minutes thereon. 30 May, 1874.....	2
3. The Surveyor General's instructions to Licensed-Surveyor Park. 3 October, 1874	2
4. The Surveyor General's reminder to Licensed-Surveyor Park. 28 October, 1875.....	2
5. District-Surveyor Greaves to Surveyor General, recommending cancellation of Reserve 175. 5 November, 1877.....	3
6. The Surveyor General to the Under Secretary for Lands relative to above. 26 November, 1877	3
7. Executive Council Minute approving of the revocation of Temporary Reserve No. 175, &c. 4 December, 1877	3
8. Gazette Notice of above. 25 January, 1878	3
9. Gazette Notice of reserve from sale of 120 acres, parish Elton. 25 January, 1878	4
10. Wilson and Rankin to Secretary for Lands on behalf of Mr. Belfield, that Reserve No. 175 be again re-proclaimed. 6 February, 1878.....	4
11. Surveyor General to Under Secretary for Lands for cancellation of Reserve No. 573, and for reservation of 120 acres, parish of Elton, for water supply. 20 February, 1878	4
12. Executive Council Minute, approving of revocation of 120 acres, and proclamation of about 640 acres reserve, parish of Elton. 25 February, 1878	4
13. Gazette Notice of above revocation. 26 February, 1878	5
14. Gazette Notice of above reservation. 26 February, 1878	5
15. Petition from certain residents, parish of Elton, to the Minister for Lands, recommending that the reserve No. 175 or 577 be cancelled. 16 March, 1878	5

APPENDIX.

Tracing showing Water Reserve No. 175.

WATER RESERVE AT LINDSAY'S POINT, NEW ENGLAND.

No. 1.

A. H. Belfield, Esq., to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Park.

Sir, Eversleigh, 4 March, 1874.
Will you measure for auction a portion of land, containing about 46 acres 3 roods 14½ perches, near Alice Holmes's selection of 320 acres?

A. H. BELFIELD,
Eversleigh, Armidale.

No. 2.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Park to The Surveyor General.

Sir, Armidale, 30 May, 1874.

^{*Appendix A.} I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan* of one portion of land containing 46 acres 3 roods 14½ perches, numbered 85, in the parish of Elton, in the county of Sandon, applied for to purchase by A. H. Belfield, under the 47th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and surveyed by me on the 4th March, 1874.

I have to report to you that the applicant is not resident upon this portion, and has effected no improvements.

I have, &c.,
ARCHD. J. PARK,
Licensed Surveyor.

Minutes on No. 2.

The Surveyor General.—M. O. MARSH, for District Surveyor, 9 June, 1874. Mr. Hall,—For auction sale. Mr. Owen,—Apparently situated within reserve No. 175. Memo. to Surveyor.—A.J., 28 Sept., 1874. Mr. Ellis,—Mr. Park has been instructed to connect this portion with the tree marked in reserve 175, but has been unable to find the tree. He is of opinion that the portion is not within the reserve. This opinion is partly carried out by the description of the reserve; it is stated to be three-quarters of a mile above the junction of Tea-tree Creek, on the west side of Lindsay's Point Creek, at right-angles to the general course of the creek, New England District.—W.D.A., 20 April, 1876. Mr. District-Surveyor Greaves will be good enough to say if reserve 175 is required for the beneficial occupation of Crown lands.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for the Surveyor General, 19 July, 1876. District-Surveyor Greaves.—B.C. Replied to, 5 Nov., 1877.—W.A.B.G.

No. 3.

The Surveyor General to Licensed-Surveyor Park.

FORM F.

Memorandum of Instructions. To be returned with reply.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 3 October, 1874.

SUBJECT.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Park is requested, at his early convenience, to connect portion No. 85, parish of Elton, county of Sandon, with reserve No. 175, notified 11th March, 1868, as the charting of the abovementioned portion, together with the northern part of portion No. 81, shows an encroachment on that reserve. The Gazette description of the reserve places it as commencing at a tree marked *n* over 11, on the western side of Lindsay Point Creek, about ¾ of a mile above its junction with Tea-tree Creek, and following the course of the creek 1 mile, &c.

P.F.A., 3 Oct., 1874.

REPLY.

The tree cannot be found. The lessee of the run (Eversleigh) and the resident shepherd have also failed to find it. So far as I could judge at the time of survey, and equally so now, the portions mentioned are not encroachments.

ARCHD. J. PARK, I.S.
Armidale, 21 Nov., 1875.

May I beg that payment for this long protracted account may be no longer delayed.

A.J.P.

No. 4.

The Surveyor General to Licensed-Surveyor Park.

Sir, Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 28 October, 1875.

^{See No. 3.} I have to refer you to my memorandum, dated the 3rd day of October, 1874, respecting your survey of one portion of land, No. 85, in the parish of Elton, county of Sandon (plan transmitted 30th May, 1874), and to request that the matter may receive your early attention.

2. Should there be any cause of delay you will explain it, and at the same time state when it is probable that the information required will be supplied.

I have, &c.,
J. S. ADAM,
for S.G.

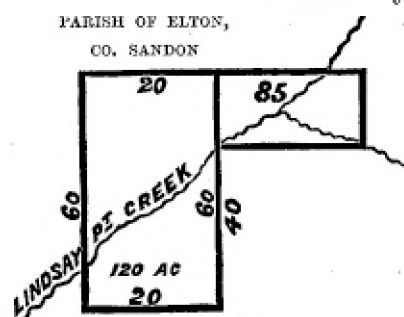
Memo. of instruction on Form F herein alluded to herewith returned.—ARCHD. J. PARK, I.S.,
21 Nov., 1875.

No. 5.

3

No. 5.

District-Surveyor Greaves to The Surveyor General.



District Surveyor's Office, Armidale,
5 November, 1877.

I HAVE looked for the tree said to be marked as the corner of this reserve (175), and I cannot find it. I would recommend cancellation of reserve 175, and permit its being re-gazetted, as shown in the margin hereof, as a reserve in the locality is desirable.

W. A. B. GREAVES, D.-S.

No. 6.

The Surveyor General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

UPON the report of Mr. District-Surveyor Greaves it is submitted for the consideration of the Secretary ^{See No. 5} for Lands that reserve 175, containing 640 acres, be cancelled, and that the defined areas enumerated in 120 acres the margin, and situate in the county of Sandon, parish of Elton, be reserved from sale under the 120 acres provisions of the 4th clause of the Crown Lands Act for water supply.

B.C., 26 November, 1877.

R. D. FITZGERALD,
For Surveyor General.

No. 7.

Executive Council Minute.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 December, 1877.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the temporary reservation of the portions of land within described and particularized in a schedule annexed be now revoked under the 5th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861,"—the revocation to take effect at the expiration of thirty clear days from the date of notification in the Government Gazette.

It is further recommended that the portions of land also within described and particularized in a schedule annexed be reserved from sale under the 4th section of the Act quoted.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

The Executive Council advise that the temporary reservation of the portion of land herein described be revoked in terms of the 6th clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," to take effect from the date specified. Also that the portion of land herein described be reserved from sale in terms of the 4th clause of the said Act.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min.—77-65, 21/12/77. Confirmed.—31/12/77. Approved.—H.R.

Schedule of reserve to be revoked.

Registration Number.	Date of notification of Reserve.	General description of Reserve.
77-13,164	11 March, 1868	No. 175, county of Sandon, parish of Elton, 640 acres at Lindsay Point.

Schedule of reserve to be proclaimed.

Registration Number.	Area.	Situation.	Purpose of Reservation.
77-13,164	120 acres	County of Sandon, parish of Elton	For water supply.

No. 8.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 January, 1878.

REVOCATION OF TEMPORARY RESERVE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to revoke, under the 6th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," the temporary reservation from sale of the portion of land hereinafter described,—the revocation to take effect at the expiration of thirty clear days from this date.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

New England District.

No. 175. County of Sandon, parish of Elton, 640 acres at Lindsay Point. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a tree marked π over 11, on the western side of Lindsay Point Creek, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above its junction with Tea-tree Creek; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing westerly 1 mile at right angles to the general course of the creek; thence on the west by a line northerly 1 mile parallel to the general course of the creek; thence on the north by a line bearing easterly, parallel with the southern boundary aforesaid, until it strikes the Lindsay Point Creek; and on the east by that creek, downwards, to the point of commencement.

Forms part of Lindsay Run.

No. 9.

No. 9.
Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 January, 1878.

RESERVE FROM SALE FOR WATER SUPPLY.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that in pursuance of the provisions of the 4th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," the land specified in the Schedule appended hereto shall be reserved from sale for the preservation of water supply.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

New England District.

No. 573. County of Sandon, parish of Elton, 120 acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 85; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundary of that portion and its prolongation south, in all 60 chains; thence on the south by a line west 20 chains; on the west by a line north 60 chains; and on the north by a line east 20 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 10.

Messrs. Wilson and Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 227, George-street, Sydney, 6 February, 1878.

Sec No. 8.

On the 25th of last January, reserve No. 175, of 11th March, 1868, Lindsay Run, New England District, was revoked by Gazette notice, and a portion of the said land was proclaimed a reserve, No. 573, in the same Gazette, but the only permanent water in the creek has been excluded from the new reserve materially decreasing the grazing capabilities of the run.

Sec No. 9.

We enclose a communication from Mr. Commissioner Harriott as to the necessity of retaining reserve No. 175.

On behalf of Mr. Belfield, the lessee of the run, we have therefore respectfully to request that reserve No. 175 may be again re-proclaimed previous to the expiration of the thirty days, otherwise all the permanent water will be taken up.

We have, &c.,

WILSON & RANKEN.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Commissioner Harriott to Mr. Belfield.

Lindsay Run, New England South District.

Crown Lands Office, Armidale, 2 February, 1878.

RESERVE No. 175, 11 March, 1868, was recommended by me, 24th April, 1867, and was noted as a necessary reserve, containing what is considered permanent water in a locality which is badly watered.

Other reserves had been recommended by Mr. Commissioner Black, but this was the only one of whose necessity I was convinced, as I then thought, and still think, the large piece of whinstone country between this place and Swamp Oak Creek will often be rendered unavailable if access to water here be precluded.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 11.

Minute by The Deputy Surveyor General.

SUBMITTED for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands, that reserve No. 573 be cancelled, and that the defined area enumerated in the margin, and situate in the county of Sandon, parish of Elton, be reserved from sale under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act, for the preservation of water supply, pending further report of a surveyor.

640 acres.

R. D. FITZGERALD,

For Surveyor General, B.C., 20 February, 1878.

The Under Secretary for Lands,—Approved.—J.S.F.

No. 12.

Minute of the Executive Council.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 February, 1878.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the temporary reservation of the portions of land within described and particularized in a schedule annexed, be now revoked, under the 6th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861,"—the revocation to take effect at the expiration of 30 clear days from the date of notification in the Government Gazette.

It is further recommended that the portions of land also within described and particularized in a schedule annexed be reserved from sale, under the 4th section of the Act quoted.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

The Executive Council advise that the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, herein set forth, be approved, and the necessary notices issued accordingly.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 78/9.—25/2/78. Approved.—H.R., 25/2/78. Confirmed, 4/3/78.

Schedule

Schedule of reserve to be revoked.

Registration Number.	Date of notification of Reserve.	General description of Reserve.
78-1,935 Ms.	25 January, 1878.....	No. 573, County of Sandon, parish of Elton, 120 acres.

Schedule of reserve to be proclaimed.

Registration Number.	Area.	Situation.	Purpose of reservation.
78-1,935 Ms.	About 640 acres	No. 577, county of Sandon, parish of Elton, at Lindsay Point.	For water supply, pending surveyor's report.

No. 13.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 February, 1878.

REVOCATION OF TEMPORARY RESERVE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to revoke, under the 6th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," the temporary reservation from sale of the portion of land hereinafter described,—the revocation to take effect at the expiration of 30 clear days from this date.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

New England District.

No. 573. County of Sandon, parish of Elton, 120 acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 85; bounded thence on the east by the western boundary of that portion and its prolongation south, in all 60 chains; thence on the south by a line west 20 chains; thence on the west by a line north 60 chains; and thence on the north by a line east 20 chains, to the point of commencement.
Notified 25th January, 1878.

No. 14.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 February, 1878.

RESERVE FROM SALE FOR WATER SUPPLY, PENDING THE REPORT OF A SURVEYOR.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that in pursuance of the provisions of the 4th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861" the land specified in the schedule appended hereto shall be reserved from sale for the preservation of water supply, pending the report of a surveyor.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

New England District.

No. 577. County of Sandon, parish of Elton, at Lindsay Point, area about 640 acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a tree marked R over 11, on the western side of Lindsay Point Creek, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile above its junction with Tea Tree Creek; bounded thence on the south by a line bearing westerly 1 mile, at right angles to the general course of the creek; thence on the west by a line northerly 1 mile, parallel with the general course of the creek; thence on the north by a line bearing easterly, parallel with the southern boundary aforesaid, until it strikes the Lindsay Point Creek; and thence on the east by that creek downward, to the point of commencement.
Forms part of the Lindsay Run.

No. 15.

Petition to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Armidale, 16 March, 1878.

We, the undersigned residents in and near the parish of Elton, county of Sandon, have the honor to bring under the notice of the Minister for Lands certain proceedings in connection with reserve No. 577, proclaimed on the 26th February last, in the parish and county above-mentioned, containing about 640 acres. Plan, Appendix B See No. 14.

We are informed and believe that the said reserve was, on the 25th January last, upon the recommendation of the District Surveyor, revoked as unnecessary. See No. 8

On the 28th February, Mr. James Lowe Mitchell, of Blackfellow's Gully, near Armidale, selected the revoked reserve, but on the 26th February last, two days prior thereto, a notice appeared in the Gazette re-reserving the said land for water supply pending a report of a surveyor, which notice only reached Armidale after the selection by Mitchell, as before stated.

We are all more or less interested in a sufficient water supply in the vicinity of the said reserve; we are also well acquainted with the requirements of the district in that respect, and we unhesitatingly say that the said reserve, as a reserve for water supply or any other purpose, is wholly unnecessary.

Sec No. 12
 Sec No. 13

The reserve (No. 573) of 20 acres, in the same parish and county, proclaimed on the 25th January last, and revoked on the 26th February last, is sufficient for all the necessities of the residents in that portion of the district, and the surveyor's report was correct in recommending the cancellation of reserve No. 175, and in substituting 573 in lieu thereof.

We are informed and believe that reserve 175 was proclaimed the second time as reserve 577 solely upon the representation of the pastoral tenant within whose lease it is situated, upon learning that the land had been selected by the said James Lowe Mitchell.

We therefore respectfully recommend that the reserve 175 or 577 (identical) be cancelled, and that the said James Lowe Mitchell's selection be confirmed by the Minister for Lands in his selection of 28th February last.

We have, &c.,
 WILLIAM FROST,
 GEORGE FROST, JUNR.,
 WILLIAM MARTIN, SENR.
 and 72 other signatures.

Refer this petition to the District Surveyor.—J.S.P.

(Two plans.)

[13.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1878

Enclosure No 2.

PLAN

Appendix A.

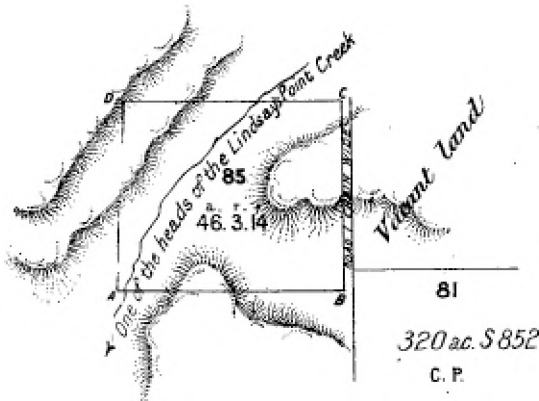
of portion No 1

Parish of Elton, County of Sandon

Applied for by A.H. Belfield under the 23rd clause
of the C.L.A. Act of 1861.

Scale, 20 chains to an Inch

This portion is not (according to Gazette description) within
Reserve No 175, notified 11th March, 1868.



Reference to Corners

Corner	Bearing	From	Links	No on Tree
A	135° 10'	GUM	58	4 85
B	120° 00'	BOX	13	"
C	243° 30'	GUM	23	"
D	258° 00'	VELL BOX	80	"

With my Letter of the 30th March, 1874. No 74-19.

Arch. J. Park,

Licensed Surveyor.

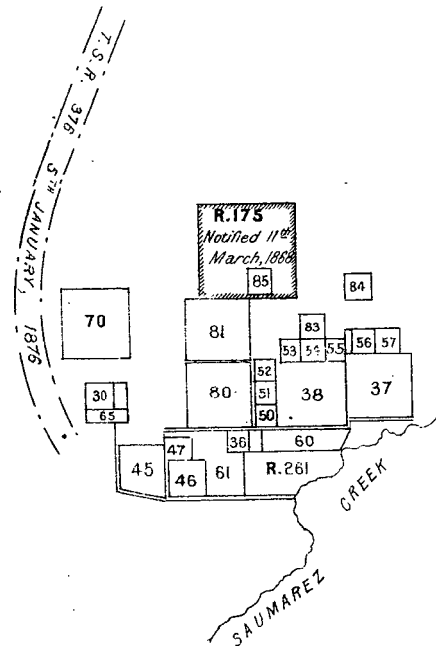
(Sig. 47)

PLAN

Showing Reserve N^o 175, Notified 11th March, 1868

Parish of Elton, County of Sandon

Scale 2 Miles to an Inch



Note - Reserve 175 shown thus

(Sig. 47)

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER CONSERVATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 16.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 November, 1878.

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor.

Message No. 16.

In accordance with 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 the Bill for constituting Water Trusts, and for regulating the Conservation of Water by artificial means.

*Government House,
Sydney, 6 November, 1878.*

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—1878.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 36, sec. 75.

The Town Clerk to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 10 March, 1879.
I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to transmit herewith the Twenty-second Annual Report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Sydney, under the Water and Sewerage Acts, during the year 1878, and beg that the same may be submitted for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,

Town Clerk.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Municipal Council of Sydney, of their proceedings under the Water and Sewerage Acts, during the year 1878.

THE Municipal Council of Sydney have the honor to furnish, for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, the following Report of their proceedings under the Water and Sewerage Acts, during the year 1878, together with Statements of their Receipts and Expenditure under each fund for the same period.

WATER.

The engines and pumping machinery at Botany have been working throughout the year 1878 in a most efficient manner, only ordinary repairs being necessary. Two of the engines have been constantly at work, except occasionally for a few hours at a time when the service reservoirs have been signalled full.

The total quantity of water pumped up from Botany into the service reservoirs during the year 1878 was thirteen hundred and forty millions four hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and seventy-two (1,340,490,672) gallons, being an increase on the year 1877 of one hundred and ten millions four hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and four (110,443,204) gallons. The quantity of water pumped to the low-level reservoir at Crown-street was seven hundred and eighty-three millions four hundred and seventy-eight thousand and eighty (783,478,080) gallons, and to the high-level reservoir at Paddington five hundred and fifty-seven millions twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-two (557,012,592) gallons. The increase is attributable to the large extension of water-mains throughout the city and suburbs.

The quantity of coal consumed by the Botany engines during the year was five thousand nine hundred and one and three-quarter (5,901½) tons, or six hundred and thirty-eight and one-quarter (638¼) tons more than the year previous.

The number of houses in the city and suburbs connected with the water-mains during the year was one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (1,921), and the total number of houses now receiving and paying for water is twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four (25,824).

The number of meters fixed at the end of the year was three hundred and forty-seven (347), and the quantity of water registered as passing through them was ninety-nine million and sixteen thousand (99,016,000) gallons.

Six miles one hundred and sixteen yards (6 m. 116 yds.) of new mains have been laid during the year, and three miles three hundred and twenty-seven yards (3 m. 327 yds.) of old inefficient mains have been taken up and replaced by new pipes, making a total length of nine and three-quarter miles (9¼) of pipes laid during 1878, of the dimensions and in the localities detailed in Appendix A.

The efficiency of the dams on the Lachlan Reservoir has been augmented during the year. The successive enlargements to the storage capacity of these dams during the past few years has had a marked effect on the economy of the Botany pumping engines. To illustrate this:—In the year 1870, when the tunnel was nearly choked, and the Lachlan dams in a comparatively unimproved state, 1,600,377,696 gallons of water were pumped from Botany. The tunnel having been cleaned out, a series of improvements in the storage capacity of the dams was commenced, and as these were carried out the effect of the work on the Botany engines became visible, for in the year 1876 only 1,074,583,472 gallons were pumped, and this last year, notwithstanding that over forty-six (46) miles of mains have been laid, and over 7,500 houses connected since 1870, the amount of water pumped from Botany was only 1,340,490,672 gallons. The enforcement of the "Water Prevention Pollution Act," and improvements in the regulation of the supply to the various parts of the city and suburbs, together with a stricter supervision of leaks in the service pipes, have contributed largely to the above admirable result.

The Botany dams have been full throughout the year. During the greater part of eight consecutive months, commencing on the 12th of February, the weekly returns from the overseer have shown the water to have been running to waste over the engine pond weir. The sluices had to be opened occasionally during that period. The embankments, weirs, sluices, &c., of the dams have only required ordinary attention to keep them in efficient order.

The new pumping engines and machinery, and the necessary connections to the 30-inch main and reservoir at Crown-street were completed, and the trial took place on the 31st December with a satisfactory result.

On the 1st of July a fracture occurred in the 30-inch main near Botany. The fractured pipe was replaced by a new one, and pumping resumed after but a few hours' delay.

At the commencement of the year a tender was accepted for the construction of a high-level reservoir at Woollahra. The contractor, Mr. W. J. Edwards, has completed about two-thirds of his work.

During the year a contract was entered into with Messrs. D. and W. Robertson for the supply of 1,778 tons of cast-iron water pipes for the new reservoir. About one-half of the pipes have been delivered, the remainder is in course of delivery.

Levels have been taken and plans prepared for a high-level tank reservoir to be erected on a piece of land on the Newtown Road, near Newtown, dedicated by the Government for water purposes. The elevation of the proposed reservoir will enable water to be supplied to every part of Newtown, McDonaldtown, Marrickville, Petersham, Leichhardt, and Balmain.

SEWERAGE.

The main sewers throughout the city are in good order.

During the year 1878 a tender was accepted for works in connection with the improvements of the old tank stream sewer. The contract comprised the interception and deviation of that portion of the old stream between the termination of the stone sewer in Hamilton-street at Bridge-street and the end of the stone sewer in Pitt-street, about 100 feet north from Underwood-street, by the construction of a 5 feet 6 inch oviform brick sewer in Pitt and Bridge Streets, connecting the two stone sewers above mentioned.

The contractor has made satisfactory progress with his work. The 5 feet 6 inch brick sewer, which is about six hundred and fourteen (614) feet in length, is completed up to the points of connection with the stone sewers, and the remaining work of constructing gullies and connecting side drains is about being started.

The contract which was in progress last year for the construction of sewerage works at Darling Harbour has been completed. The 3 feet 6 inch brick oviform sewer in Pier-street was extended to Harbour-street, being an additional distance of one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet from the original contract termination.

During the year three thousand nine hundred and forty (3,940) feet of pipe drain sewers have been laid, of the dimensions and in the localities detailed in Appendix B.

Three hundred and forty-two (342) houses were connected to the sewers during 1878, making a total of eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight (8,938) houses connected.

FINANCIAL.

The annual statements of Receipts and Expenditure for the year, duly certified by the City Auditors, are appended.

C. J. ROBERTS,
Mayor.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, this tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879),—

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

APPENDIX A.

WATER-MAINS laid during the year 1878.

3-INCH.			3-INCH—contd.		
	Pipes.	Yards.		Pipes.	Yards.
Darlinghurst Gaol	11	33	Derwent-lane	2	6
Stanley-street	44	132	Association Cricket Ground	99	297
Market-street	3	9	Phillip-street, Redfern	2	6
Jesmond-street	1	3	Glebe Point, Glebe	56	165
Liverpool-street	5	15	Derwent-street, Glebe	2	6
Parliament Buildings	2	6	Barnett-street, Waterloo	27	81
Smithers-street	4	12	Denison-street, Newtown	4	12
Dixon-street	8	24			
School of Arts	10	30		510	1,530
Victoria-street, lane off	32	96			
Darlinghurst Road	10	30	4-INCH.		
Hyde Park	3	9	Sugar Company's premises, Fyrmonk	27	81
Benevolent Asylum, Pitt-street	29	87	Market-street	4	12
Spring-street	2	6	Bennett-street	12	36
Struth's Wharf	1	3	Cleveland-street	243	729
Government Buildings, Bridge-street	15	45	Jesmond-street	22	66
O'Brien's Lane	32	96	Young-street	13	39
Pitt-street	4	12	Bowman-street	58	174
Circular Quay	16	48	Darlinghurst Road	40	120
Gordon-street North	19	57	Ann-street	33	99
Darling-street	3	9	Spring-street	2	6
Campbell's Wharf	1	3	Crown Road	63	189
Oxford and Bourke Streets	10	30	Darling-street	50	150
Irving-street	24	72	Park-lane	19	57
Hart-street	30	90	Jamison-street	2	6

Dick-street

APPENDIX A—continued.

4-INCH—contd.		Pipes	Yards	6-INCH.		Pipes	Yards
Dick-street.....		12	36	Crescent-street.....	30	90	
Harwood and Murray Streets.....		155	465	Harwood-street.....	3	9	
Association Cricket Ground.....		305	915	Darlinghurst Road.....	2	6	
Wooden-lane, Paddington.....		14	42		35	105	
South-street, do.....		12	36				
Magenta-place, do.....		23	69	9-INCH.			
Comber-street, do.....		14	42	Gipps and Pitt Streets.....	3	9	
Glenmore Road, do.....		117	351	Hyde Park.....	2	6	
Good Hope Street, do.....		7	21		5	15	
Cameron-street, do.....		57	171	12-INCH.			
Young-street, do.....		29	87	Darlinghurst Road.....	2	6	
Brown-street, Camperdown.....		36	108	18-INCH.			
College-street, do.....		78	234	Crown-street and Pumping Station ...	109	327	
Camperdown Road, do.....		407	1,221	20-INCH.			
Wells-street, Redfern.....		49	147	Paddington Reservoir.....	11	33	
Vine-street, do.....		42	126	24-INCH.			
Phillip-street, do.....		48	144	Crown-street and Pumping Station ...	5	15	
Morehead-street, Waterloo.....		27	81	30-INCH.			
Boundary-street, do.....		49	147	Crown-street.....	2	6	
Mary-street, do.....		44	132				
Boundary-lane, do.....		52	156				
Botany Road, do.....		74	222				
Glebe-street, Glebe.....		22	66				
Edgecliffe Road, Woollahra.....		227	681				
Ocean-street, do.....		69	207				
Wyndham-street, Alexandria.....		145	435				
Creek-street, Forest Lodge.....		57	171				
Purvis-lane, do.....		27	81				
Denison-street, Newtown.....		106	318				
Albert-street, do.....		113	339				
Mary and Bedford Streets, do.....		182	546				
Denison-street, do.....		4	12				
		3,213	9,639				

OLD MAINS taken up and New Mains laid during the year 1878.

3-INCH.		Pipes	Yards	6-INCH—contd.		Pipes	Yards
Macquarie-street, new 3-inch.....		4	12	Stanley-street, new 6-inch instead of old 4-inch.....	91	273	
Grantham-street, do.....		25	75	Riley-street, do. do.....	126	378	
		29	87	Crown-street, do. do.....	128	384	
4-INCH.				Goulburn-street, do. do.....	243	729	
Valentine-lane, new 4-inch.....		23	69	Burton-street, do. do.....	63	189	
Lower Campbell-street, do.....		38	114	Botany Road, Redfern, new 6-inch instead of old 3-inch.....	134	402	
Francis-street, do.....		54	162		1,136	3,408	
Goulburn-street, do.....		3	9	9-INCH.			
Corben-street, new 4-inch instead of old 3-inch.....		41	123	Macquarie-street, new 9-inch instead of old 6-inch.....	161	483	
Carlton-street, do. do.....		38	114	Farranatta Road, Camperdown, new 9-inch instead of old 6-inch.....	176	528	
Clarence-lane, do. do.....		37	111		337	1,011	
Yurong-street, do. do.....		61	183				
Wylde-street, do. do.....		72	216				
		367	1,101				
6-INCH.							
Castlereagh-street, new 6-inch.....		60	180				
Francis-street, do.....		11	33	Length of new mains laid.....	6	116	
Bathurst-street, do.....		96	288	Length of old mains replaced with new mains.....	3	827	
Kent-street, do.....		2	6		9	443	
Pitt-street, new 6-inch instead of old 3-inch.....		161	483				
Hay-street, do.....		21	63				

APPENDIX B.

STONEWARE-PIPE Sewers laid during 1878.

12-INCH.		Feet.	12-INCH—contd.		Feet.
Hay-street.....		390	Lane off Gipps-street, between Mary and Macquarie Streets.....		280
Little Quay-street.....		560	Stanley-lane.....		130
Burns-street.....		240			3,590
Nithsdale-street, lane east side.....		300	16-INCH.		
George-street.....		160	Factory-street.....		120
Forbes-street.....		200	Goulburn-street.....		110
King's-lane.....		70			230
Little Buckingham-street.....		520	18-INCH.		
Victoria-street and lane off.....		350	Hay-street.....		120
Bowman-street, lane off.....		130			
Dibbs' Wharf.....		40			
Brougham-street.....		140			

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Water Fund for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1878.

Receipts.				Disbursements.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Balance due by Union Bank				23,206	0	7	The Colonial Government	213,337	19	3		
From Waterworks	24,428	18	11				Debtures	136,000	0	0		
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,517	18	10									
Premium and interest	731	15	4				General Works	14,108	8	5		
				26,736	13	1	Botany Works	6,507	7	4		
The Colonial Government	213,337	19	3				Salaries of Officers	1,728	17	9		
Debtures	136,000	0	0				Office Expenses	270	4	10		
				349,337	19	3	Interest Expenses	3,060	11	1		
							Union Bank Balance					
								26,771	5	5		
								23,171	14	3		
				£ 330,280	18	11						
										£ 309,230	18	11

We certify that we have audited and examined the accounts, from which the above statement is made up, and found the same to be correct.

PHILIP CALLACHOR, } City Auditors.
J. H. DAVIES, }

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Sewerage Fund, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1878.

Receipts.				Disbursements.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
From Premium and interest				52	5	0	Balances—					
Balances—							The Colonial Government	200,000	0	0		
The Colonial Government	200,000	0	0				Debtures	200,000	0	0		
Debtures	200,000	0	0				Union Bank	34,173	8	1		
Union Bank	46,607	7	4				The Colonial Government	20,000	0	0		
The Colonial Government	20,000	0	0									
				466,507	7	4	General Works	2,987	12	6		
							Salaries of Officers	508	4	5		
							Interest Expenses	8,393	7	4		
				£ 466,550	12	4						
										12,886	4	3
										£ 466,550	12	4

We certify that we have audited and examined the accounts from which the above statement is made up, and found the same to be correct.

PHILIP CALLACHOR, } City Auditors.
J. H. DAVIES, }

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Water Fund, for the Half-year ending 31 December, 1878.

Receipts.				Disbursements.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Balance due by Union Bank				23,171	14	3	The Colonial Government	213,337	19	3		
Waterworks	20,447	10	10				Debtures	136,000	0	0		
Miscellaneous Receipts	285	9	11									
Premium and interest	701	15	6				General Works	21,408	19	10		
				27,595	16	3	Botany Works	6,130	3	5		
The Colonial Government	213,337	19	3				Salaries of Officers	1,708	1	1		
Debtures	136,000	0	0				Office Expenses	379	10	8		
				349,337	19	3	Interest Expenses	3,071	14	1		
							Incidental Expenses	3,717	10	6		
							Balance due by Union Bank					
				£ 400,035	9	9				26,314	6	7
										14,383	1	11
										£ 400,035	9	9

We certify that we have audited and examined the accounts from which the above statement is made up, and found the same to be correct.

JOSEPH CARROLL, } City Auditors.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, }

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Sewerage Fund, for the Half-year ending 31 December, 1878.

Receipts.				Disbursements.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Miscellaneous Receipts	50	13	4				The Colonial Government	200,000	0	0		
Premium and interest	0	3	0				Debtures	200,000	0	0		
				50	16	4	Union Bank	46,607	7	4		
The Colonial Government	200,000	0	0				The Colonial Government	20,000	0	0		
Debtures	200,000	0	0									
Union Bank	57,611	4	5				General Works	1,747	5	11		
The Colonial Government	20,000	0	0				Salaries of Officers	538	1	1		
				477,011	4	5	Interest Expenses	8,281	6	5		
				£ 477,002	0	9				10,554	13	5
										£ 477,002	0	9

We certify that we have audited and examined the accounts from which the above statement is made up, and found the same to be correct.

JOSEPH CARROLL, } City Auditors.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, }

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER AND SEWERAGE BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1878.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

Governor.

Message No. 9.

In accordance with 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 the Bill to make better provision for the supply of Water to the City of Sydney and other parts of the Colony, and for the Sewerage thereof.

Government House,

Sydney, 23rd October, 1878.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF CENTRAL ILLAWARRA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th July, 1878.

BOROUGH OF CENTRAL ILLAWARRA.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Central Illawarra, in substitution for the 1st clause of Part II and the 2nd Clause of Part IV of the By-laws of that Borough, relating to the meetings of the Council and to the payment of rates, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF CENTRAL ILLAWARRA.

THE two following By-laws were passed at the meeting of the By-laws Committee, held on the 13th instant,—to take the place of the two of the same subjects, which are at present in force, viz., the first clause of Part II and the 2nd of Part IV:—

That the Council shall meet at the Council Chamber, Charcoal Creek, from and after the end of March next, for the dispatch of business, and shall fix the day and hour for holding the regular meetings by resolution; and in case such day shall happen to be a public holiday, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed by the Act to the Treasurer, at the Council Chamber, Charcoal Creek, from and after the end of March next, and at such other place or places, and on such day and at such hours, as may be fixed by resolution of the Council.

EDMUND F. SMITH,
Chairman of the By-laws Committee.

14th December, 1877.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21st August, 1878.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Hamilton, for regulating their own proceedings, and the duties of their officers and servants, and preserving order at meetings of the Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; relating to streets and public places; public health and decency, &c.; and for generally maintaining the good rule and government of the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipal District of Hamilton, and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of the said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling alleys and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; regulating and licensing porters, public carriers, water drawers; the killing of cattle, and sale of butcher's meat; regulating markets and market dues; opening new public roads, ways, and parks; aligning and cleaning roads and streets; regulating the supply and distribution of water; sewerage and drainage; lighting; preserving trees and shrubs; generally controlling and managing public reserves; regulating free libraries; preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; preserving public decency; providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; collecting and managing tolls, rates, and dues upon roads, bridges, wharves, jetties, and markets; establishing, maintaining and regulating museums, botanical gardens, and other places of recreation or improvement, and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipal District.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of Order at Council Meetings—Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of seven p.m. on every alternate Wednesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the minute-book.

Order of Business.

Business of Ordinary Meetings.—Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council, other than special meetings:—

- (1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- (2.) Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- (3.) Correspondence to be read and if necessary ordered upon.
- (4.) Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
- (5.) Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
- (6.) Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- (7.) Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council, at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting.—how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, not less than two nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made (subject to the provisions of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meetings.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to Members.

7. The summons to Members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper used shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

9. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received, and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute book, of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of, shall have been duly verified, as required by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and amendments.

Motions, how to be moved.

11. Except by leave of the Council motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendment may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced to writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question.—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen—how to be dealt with.

20. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter or business be brought before the Council shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council, and he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto, which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent, or if being present and so called upon he shall make no such motion; then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion, and when any such motion shall have been made, it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject however to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business, or with good order; and if no motion shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

Orders of the Day.

Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matter other than motions on notice which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

22. Section 20 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day, and the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded, &c.

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a Petition, to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council; the nature and prayer of every such Petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

24. All Petitions shall be received only as the Petitions of the parties signing the same.

How Petitions are to be dealt with.

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a Petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any Petition, and such Petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

*Correspondence.**Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.*

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting Petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Section 26 to apply to letters.

27. Section 25 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to Petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed; but every letter may be subject of motion.

28. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor, or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council. Provided however that any notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

*Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor.**Form of report.*

29. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

30. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

31. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an Order of the Day for some future meeting. Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid, as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

*Questions and statements.**Limitation as to questions and statements.*

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this "Part" of the By-laws.

Notice to be given.

33. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

34. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the questions so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of the facts.

Similar provision as to statements.

36. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply, or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement at the time when such question is put, or such reply, or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinafter provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

*Order of Debate.**Mode of addressing the Council, &c.*

38. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding. Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner. But in every such case, the question so put and the answer thereto, shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall on all occasions, when in Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

39. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as hereinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

40. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

41. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

43. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned, shall be entitled to pre-eminence on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-eminence.

44. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require question to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

45. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing

upon such question or matter, which are readily accessible. Provided however that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion; also that if such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to be bonâ fide, it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c.—but may address Council thereon.

46. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 3, of this "Part" of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by section 38 of the same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing) but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

48. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen, would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman may without the interposition of any other member of the Council call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise question of order.

50. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order, and if such explanation, retraction or apology be deemed satisfactory no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may of his own authority grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted; and when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered sufficient; the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with. Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman when called upon to decide points of order or practice shall state the provisions, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

53. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment or other matter before the Council is out of order the same shall be rejected, and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor, as Chairman, to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order and who after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanations, retractions, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder as defined in section 48 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on a third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation. Provided however that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which in his opinion is contrary to law.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon. And he shall be at liberty to put any such questions as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Division may be called for.

57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division—not being disabled by law from so voting—shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of Protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged.

58. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council. Notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin, to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the Whole Council.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

59. The following sections of this "Part" of these By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the Whole Council, namely: Sections 14 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded) 15, 16, 17, 18, 33, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57.

Disorderly conduct in Committee—Refusal to vote.

60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 54 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any

Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported. And if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute book. And whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the Whole Council, as required by section 57 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary; but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

61. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of section 47 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

62. Any Alderman may, at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council, move that the Chairman report progress (or "no progress," as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day or any future day; or that no leave be asked to sit again. And if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly. But no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion; and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council *in voce* by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed. Provided that, in the making of any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

64. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute book, but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid, for leave to sit again, be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave, as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council, and the order of debate on such other motions. Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under Section 60, of this "Part" of these By-laws, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under Section 57 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How call of the Council may be ordered.

65. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution, of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

66. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under Section 55 of this of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

67. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council

shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name so called; and if any members are absent, a record shall be made of such absence. But if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

68. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness, or any other sufficient cause, he has been unable to send an excuse in writing, as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration, and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call; and if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

69. There shall be four standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for general purposes. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

70. Each of the three Committees first named in the last preceding section shall consist of not less than three members. The Committee for general purposes shall consist of the Chairman of the three first named Committees.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

71. The re-appointment of the three said first named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members for each ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result, and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such committee.

By-Law Committee.

72. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such by-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipal District; they shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipal District; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

73. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

74. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal Revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipal District, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed, by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for general purposes.

75. The Committee for general purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

76. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and, in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed. And the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such lists, and shall declare the result; and, in the event of its becoming necessary through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committee.

77. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

78. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Finance Committee shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairmen of these three Committees as appointed, or removed, from the Chairmanship of the same shall be thereby, and without any further order, regarded as having been appointed to, or removed from, the Committee for general purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee, to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committee in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee meeting, how called.

79. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee whenever requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

80. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall on ceasing to be such Chairman hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

81. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipal District shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

82. For emergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

- (1.) By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor, and one member of such Committee for repairs or emergent works to the extent of two pounds.
- (2.) By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses to the extent of two pounds.
- (3.) By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

83. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts and demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

84. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment before recommending payment: Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with the report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended: Provided also that in cases of special expenditure under section 82 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate. And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour, for officers, servants, and labourers, employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor or working foreman, of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates memoranda, and authorization, shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee, on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorizations have reference.

Common Seal and Records of Council.

Common Seal and Press how secured—care of same.

85. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached, shall be secured by a cover or box which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk; such common seal and press shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk.

When and how Common Seal to be used.

86. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council; in every case where such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

87. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same, also to report to the Council, from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined—provisions for proper keeping of the same.

88. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to the elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda, relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute book and other books and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered to which

there is any reference in the minute book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

89. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the Corporate Seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

90. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council, as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where, by direction of the Council, such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record, as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform. Also, that the Mayor or Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law, by, against, or at the instance of the Council. But in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid. And every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, shall be legally responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

91. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds, nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to Candidates.

92. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement.

Mode of appointment.

93. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

94. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation, to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of such Council to which no further salary is attached, or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid for by allowances pro-

portionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor or by any Committee or officer of the Council of any such officer or servant under the authority of any By-law; or to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipal District.

Bonds for good conduct.

95. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Attorney or Bankers of the Corporation as the Council may order, and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

96. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipal District under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

97. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 87 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by any order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

98. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with the law be made as follows, namely:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk and his assistants (if any), by the Mayor; as to the Treasurer and all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the Finance Committee; as to all Surveyors, Architects, Clerks of Works, Overseers, Inspectors of water supply, sewerage or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Municipal District, and in the supply of water therefor, or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the Committee of Works; as to the Attorney for the Corporation, Health Officer, Inspector of Nuisances, Inspector of Public Vehicles, Toll-keepers, Inspector of Slaughter-houses, Poundkeepers, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Municipal District, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Municipal District, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the By-law Committee; and as to the Librarian, Clerks of Markets, Wharfingers, Rangers, Managers of public institutions or public gardens or reserves under the charge of the Council, Lamp-lighters, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, or to the Mayor, by the Committee for general purposes: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations; and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.

99. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *visâ voce* or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

100. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith, and such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect, in any way, the special powers conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

101. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

102. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

103. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same, and public notice shall be given, as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

104. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negative, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negating such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

105. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council after due notice, and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

106. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipal District, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council, or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation, by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought, or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council, or of

the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be laid, as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

How notices are to be published.

107. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation, done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipal District.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

108. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of this By-law.

109. Any such section or sections of this "Part" of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such section or sections as are not hereinafter excepted may be suspended by resolution, on notice, at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is required; and that for every separate matter or business, as to which such suspension is so required, there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided also that the following sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them nor any portion of any of such sections be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, and 108.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of rates.—Times and mode of collection.

Rates under section 164 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments, each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the Act, into the office of the Council Clerk during office hours, that is to say, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced; or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by Distress.

Bailiff.—Tenure of office.

6. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

Sureties for Bailiff.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of twenty-five pounds each for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrants of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall on the sixth day, sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said municipal district as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the rate-payer on demand, at any time within one month after the making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound, or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinafter mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof. And any owner of the said premises, or occupier thereof, who shall in any way interfere with the said Bailiff in the discharge of his duties hereunder, shall on conviction forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon, may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of Distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of Hamilton, do hereby authorize you, the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises), of _____, situate at _____, for £ _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 187 _____.
(L.S.) Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Hamilton, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Municipal District for £ _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District to the _____ day of _____, 187 _____.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 187 _____.
Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory..	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid, for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce thereof, or any chattels therein, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall also remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction; and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

3. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be, and also to the Council Clerk, of his intention so to do, or within twenty-four hours after giving the last given of such notices, or between the hours of four in the afternoon of any day and eight in the morning of the following day, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Fireworks.

4. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fire-work upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter, by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimney.

5. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common, "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any criminal court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Negligently suffering chimneys to be on fire.

6. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings. Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise of himself or his servant.

PART IV.

STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND DECENCY, &c.

Streets, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by the Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plan of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipal District shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Committee for general purposes. And such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Committee for Works to fix street levels, &c.

4. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipal District and the carriage-ways and foot-ways thereof. And it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and foot-ways of such roads and streets, whenever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings and fillings to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipal District, that such plan is open to inspection; at a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section, so signed and countersigned, shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or caused to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Municipal District, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Cellars or openings beneath the surface of footways prohibited.

7. Any person who shall make any cellar or any opening, door, or window in or beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public place within the said Municipal District shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds over and above the expense of filling up, remedying, or removing such cellar, opening, door, or window.

Holes to be enclosed.

8. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipal District for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipal District, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said

enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

9. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Municipal District having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipal District, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and re-passing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid within fourteen days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over.—Penalty.

10. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipal District, or at the side of, or in, any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any persons, having such well as aforesaid, shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

11. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

12. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipal District, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof; or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c., &c.

13. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Municipal District; or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place, as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot-way; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel; or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

Facing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front shops.

14. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon, or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipal District; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, or wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers, when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or other building or premises over any part of any such foot-way or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front, or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, wagon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any such carriage or foot way of or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, in such manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet above the height of the foot way, and that the posts be placed close up to the curb-stone or outer edge of such foot way.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

15. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage, with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Municipal District, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

16. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver, or guided with reins only excepted) or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart,

dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so-offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

17. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipal District, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

18. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place in the said Municipal District, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the direction given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

19. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipal District, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging public buildings.

20. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property, within the said Municipal District, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

21. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

22. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises, into any such water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, or canal; or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises, over any of the footways or streets of the Municipal District, or shall permit, or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever, to flow into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, or canal; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel, any such sewer, or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such sewer, water-course, river, creek, or canal, to its proper channel.

Swine not to be kept; or swine, horse, goat, &c., suffered to wander about the streets.

23. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine, in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament, situate and being in or within twenty yards of any street or public place in the said Municipal District, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered, or depastured in any street or public place, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay for such offence, a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

As to private avenues.

24. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipal District, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, ways, and drains, within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

25. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipal District, and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fell-mongering establishments in the said Municipal District, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

Inspection of premises, &c.

26. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

27. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipal District, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tuckling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view; or shall hawk or carry about butchers' meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole, across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure, when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, suchersmith, nailmaker, metal-founder, lime-burner, brick-maker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not closing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastening of such window, and closing such aperture or placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as to effectually prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal, which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right of way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipal District.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

28. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipal District, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the white-washing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith to white-wash, cleanse or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds; and the said Council shall, if they shall think fit, cause such house, building, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to be white-washed, cleansed, or purified; and for such purposes the proper officers, servants, and workmen of the said Council shall have power to enter the same, and the expense incurred by the Council in so doing shall be paid by the owner or occupier.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

29. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipal District between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

30. Any individual who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipal District or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

Made and passed at Meeting of the Municipal Council of
Hamilton, this thirteenth day of February, 1878.

JAMES RAY, Town Clerk. (L.S.) DAVID MURRAY, Mayor.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
 (BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Sydney, 25th July, 1878.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, relating to ordinary meetings of the Council of the Borough of the Glebe—being in substitution for No. 1 of the By-laws of that Municipality—having been made by the Municipal Council of the Glebe and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAW for ordinary meetings of the Council of the Borough of the Glebe, being substituted instead of By-law No. I, which has been rescinded by the Council of the Borough of the Glebe.

I. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Monday in every month at the hour of 7 o'clock p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of the Glebe this 6th day of May, A.D. 1878.

W. DE BURGH HOCOCK,
 Council Clerk and Surveyor.

(L.S.) J. H. SEAMER,
 Mayor.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th September, 1878.

BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Wagga Wagga, for regulating their own proceedings, and the duties of their officers and servants, for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for the prevention of fires; for the management of streets, roads, pathways &c.; for the suppression of nuisances; for preserving trees, shrubs, &c.; for regulating a free library; and for generally maintaining the good rule and government of the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council, the duties of officers and servants and contractors with the said Council, the Municipal cattle yards, and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the Municipality under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

SECTION I.

Meetings of Council.

1. The Council shall meet at the Council Chamber every alternate Thursday, at 3 o'clock p.m., but if such day be a public holiday, then on the day following; and each meeting may be adjourned to such times as the Council may determine by resolution.

Chairman in Mayor's absence.

2. If the Mayor shall be absent, at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding any meeting, the Aldermen then present shall choose a Chairman: Provided always that if the Mayor shall afterwards attend, such Alderman shall leave the chair, to be taken by the Mayor.

No Quorum.

3. Whenever any meeting shall lapse or be adjourned for the want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded by the Town Clerk, and such record shall be read at the next meeting of the Council.

Citation of Members.

4. The Town Clerk shall cite all members to attend the regular and special meetings of the Council, and state generally in such citation the particular business to be considered, except only in cases of adjournment, when no such citation or notice shall be required. All notices aforesaid shall be delivered by post or otherwise to each Alderman twenty-four hours at least before the hour fixed for the meeting.

73—A

Order of business.

5. The business of each ordinary meeting shall be transacted in the following manner, viz. :—

- (1.) Reading and confirming of minutes of last meeting.
- (2.) Reading correspondence, and reception of reports and petitions.
- (3.) Questions.
- (4.) Adjourned motions, and motions of which notice has been given.
- (5.) Motions on notice to be considered in the order in which they stand upon the business paper.
- (6.) Orders of the day, which shall comprise all business set down for the day by order of any previous meeting, or necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting.
- (7.) Tenders.

Provided that the Council may by resolution take any particular matter out of the regular order of the paper.

Power to suspend By-law.

6. The Council shall have power to suspend *pro tem.* one or more By-laws: Provided that no such suspension shall be allowed for the purpose of voting money, and that two-thirds of members present consent to such suspension.

Postponement of debate or motion.

7. Any debate or order of the day, when called on, may be postponed to another time to be duly specified: Provided that no discussion shall be allowed upon such motion for postponement, and the Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned, shall be entitled to open the debate on resumption.

Motions to be in writing and seconded.

8. All resolutions proposed and all amendments shall be in writing, and no motion or amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions may be withdrawn.

9. Motions on notice shall be in writing and signed by the person giving the same, and shall be delivered to the Town Clerk four clear days at least before the day named for the consideration thereof: Provided that such motion on notice may at any time thereafter be withdrawn by the Alderman who placed it on the paper, and any formal notice of his intention or wish so to withdraw it. All motions on notice actually considered shall be entered on the minutes in detail, but not otherwise.

Motions to lapse unless brought forward.

10. All motions on notice shall absolutely lapse if not taken up in due course and brought forward by the person placing the same upon the paper, but any other member on the production of an authority in writing from the original mover or director shall have power to proceed with the same.

Questions—24 hours notice to be given.

11. No question shall be put to the Mayor, unless twenty-four hours notice in writing shall have been given thereof to the Town Clerk.

Amendments, order of.

12. When any motion of Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman may move an amendment thereon, and if an amendment be carried the question, as amended thereby, becomes the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved; if any amendment shall be negatived then a further amendment may be moved to the question upon which such first mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question, and one proposed amendment thereof, shall be before the Council at one time.

Motions fixing salaries.

13. When any motion or amendment relates to the fixing of salaries or rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next above that, and so on to the highest.

Motions for adjournment.

14. Any motion for adjournment shall be put immediately without discussion. If such motion be negatived the business then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, shall be discussed before any notice for adjournment may be moved.

Voting.

15. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it is necessary the members should vote, and shall thereafter at once declare the result of such voting; and he shall have power to put the question as often as he may consider necessary to enable him to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject of the division of votes.

Division of votes.

16. A division may be called for by any Alderman after a matter has been submitted to the vote. In divisions the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; the votes shall be by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be entered by the Town Clerk on the Minutes of the proceedings; any member present (excepting always the Mayor or Presiding Alderman at such meeting) who shall refuse or wilfully fail to vote upon division when called for, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and the name of such defaulting Alderman shall be taken down and entered together with the particulars connected with such failure or refusal to vote as aforesaid.

Motions which would rescind motions previously passed.

17. No motion, the effect of which if carried, would be to rescind any resolution passed by the Council during the current municipal year, shall be entertained, unless at a special meeting of the Council called for that purpose; and no such motion, if negatived by the Council at such special meeting, shall be again entertained during the same municipal year.

Alderman not to speak twice nor longer than ten minutes, on any motion or amendment.

18. No Alderman shall speak twice on any motion or amendment, except in Committee, or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or mis-understood, and the mover of every question shall have the right of reply: Provided that no Alderman shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes without the consent of the Council.

Aldermen to stand and address the Chair.

19. Every Alderman shall stand when speaking and shall address the Chair.

Points of Order.

20. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any Alderman being out of order, and every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive.

Speaking.

21. Any Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty afterwards to speak on such motion or amendment.

Questions of Order.

22. In all disputed points of order or practice the decision of the Mayor or Chairman shall be final: Provided that any member of the Council dissatisfied with such decision may by motion on notice invite such Council to lay down a different rule or principal for its future guidance to have the force of a by-law (until rescinded) without retrospective action.

23. Any member of the Council may through the Mayor or Chairman call another member to order, and the Mayor or Chairman may at all times do the same without the intervention or request of a member of the said Council.

24. Any matter ruled out of order shall be at once rejected; and any member whose speech, manner, or conduct shall have been ruled out of order, shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation as the case may require, and in case of his refusal to explain, apologize, or retract, he shall at once be directed to withdraw whilst the point of order or practice is discussed. If he shall at once satisfactorily explain, retract, or apologize, no further discussion shall be allowed on the subject of his disorder. The Mayor or Chairman may grant permission to a member to explain, apologize, or retract, but any Alderman dissatisfied thereby may require the sense of the Council to be taken thereon, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman in such case at once to take the sense of the Council on the subject, but without any discussion; should the sense of the meeting be opposed to the offer of an explanation, apology, or recantation, or they shall be considered insufficient, the point of order or practice shall be at once considered before further business is proceeded with, but if the Mayor or Chairman shall have determined the point of order or practice before the sense of the Council is demanded, such question of order or practice shall in no sense be re-opened: Provided nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Mayor or Chairman to decide finally on all points of order or practice as hereinbefore provided after the same shall have been fully discussed.

25. Any member of the Council who in debate shall commit a breach of these By-laws, or attempt to introduce questions for discussion over which the Council can exercise no control, or who shall behave rudely or disrespectfully by speech or manner, or shall do or say anything to bring the Council into contempt or embarrass its proceedings, shall be held to be out of order.

26. Any member of the Municipal Council who having been formally called to order, or having been formally called upon to withdraw (in terms of the 24th clause of these By-laws), shall persist in his disorderly expressions, conduct, or manner, or refuse or fail to withdraw as requested, or shall refuse or fail to make such satisfactory explanation, apology, or retraction, as the circumstances of the case may appear to the majority of the said Council to demand, and as he is required to make by the 24th clause of these By-laws, shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5 for the first offence, not exceeding £10 for a second offence, and not exceeding £20 for a third offence.

27. Any Alderman presenting a Petition shall satisfy himself that the wording thereof is unexceptionable. All Petitions shall be received only as the Petitions of the persons signing the same, and no debate shall take place upon the presentation of a Petition until notice has been given in the usual manner.

Correspondence.

28. All letters addressed to the Council shall be opened and read by the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make themselves acquainted with the contents before placing them before the Council; and no letter shall be received or considered when it is disrespectful in its composition.

29. No discussion shall be allowed on any letters written on the business of the Municipality by the Mayor or any officer of the Council, but notices of motion may be made thereon or any reference to letters received by the Council, whether such letters or copies of such letters shall have been read or not.

Questions.

30. All questions shall be put to and through the Mayor or Chairman, and not otherwise, except by the consent of the person called upon to answer questions put, and replies must be put and given without argument or discussion. Notices of motion for the consideration of questions and replies (if a reply has been given but not otherwise) may be made in the ordinary way, and may be discussed and decided upon as any other matter.

Protests.

31. The Mayor or other member of the Council may not protest formally, but in writing, against any vote or resolution of the Council. A notice of protest in writing must be signed and handed to the Clerk at the meeting when the objectionable matter or resolution is passed, and the protest itself handed or sent to the aforesaid officer not later than seven days after aforesaid notice. The Town Clerk shall enter such protest in the minute book in full, unless, in the opinion of the majority of the Council, it is inconsistent with truth, or disrespectful, in which case it shall be merely filed for reference and shall have no force or effect, or be entitled to consideration or discussion.

Standing Committees.

32. At the first meeting of the Council each and every year after the election of Mayor, there shall be appointed three Committees, to be called Standing Committees, to hold office during the whole of such year. These Committees shall consist each of three members, one to be chosen from each ward, and their election may be made in any way the Council may decide, the casting vote of the Mayor or Chairman to determine the election in case of equality of votes where voting shall be adopted.

33. The Standing Committees shall consist of a By-laws Committee, a Committee of Works, and a Finance Committee.

Special Committees.

34. A Special Committee may consist of any number of members not less than three, and shall be appointed after motion on notice by a majority of the Council. Any member may move for a Special Committee, and may name particular members to act thereon, or propose a certain number to be balloted for, and the Council shall decide by vote which of the two modes shall be adopted. The Mayor in case of equality of votes by ballot shall decide by his casting vote.

Duties of Committees.

35. Each Chairman of a Standing Committee shall keep a record of the transactions or proceedings of such Committee in a book to be used solely for such purpose, but which shall be the property of the Council, and shall be handed to the Town Clerk whenever such Chairman shall resign office, and such book may be handed to his successor.

36. The By-laws Committee shall at all times prepare drafts of all necessary By-laws for the conduct of the business of the Council, and the general management of the Municipality; they shall supervise the administration of such By-laws and of any statutes which have been, are, or may be extended to the Borough, and about measures to prevent and punish offences against such laws or statutes, and for the preservation of the public peace, health, order, and decency, within the Borough.

37. The Committee of Works shall have the general supervision of all works, roads, streets, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the control of the Council; they shall have power to inquire into and report upon all matters they may deem necessary to bring before the Council, or which they may be directed by the Council to inquire into and report upon.

38. The Finance Committee shall make and prepare, in tabular form, all estimates of expenses likely to be incurred by the Council, and shall examine and check all accounts, and generally exercise a supervision over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenue; they shall at all times inquire into and report upon every matter affecting the financial interests of the Borough, and shall also at all times inquire into and report upon any subject they may be directed by the Council to inquire into and report upon.

39. The Standing Committees, as such, shall have no power to interfere with Special Committees, nor with each other; and any member of a Standing Committee shall be competent and liable to serve on any Special or other Committee, provided that the inquiry to be made by such Committees does not affect himself individually, nor the conduct of the Standing Committee of which he is a member.

40. The members of any Standing Committee shall have power to remove a Chairman, and appoint another from their own body in his place.

41. Special Committees shall have cognizance of any special matter or business affecting the interests of the Borough, which the said Committee may, by a resolution of the Council, have been directed to inquire into and report upon.

Committee Meetings.

42. The Committees shall meet at such day and hour as may be determined upon by each Committee.

Reports to lie on the table three clear days.

43. All reports of Standing Committees shall be in writing, signed by the Chairman or acting Chairman of such Committee, and shall lie on the table for the inspection of Aldermen at least three clear days prior to the meeting at which such reports shall be received.

Calls of Council.

44. A call of the Council may be made by resolution arrived at in Council on motion by notice in the usual way. The call shall be made by the Town Clerk before the business for which such call has been ordered shall be proceeded with, the names of all members shall be called, and every member present shall answer thereto, a record being made of those absent. Members whose absence is satisfactorily explained, shall be held excused, and a record of the explanations shall be made by the Town Clerk. Members absent, and whose absence is not satisfactorily explained, or who being present shall refuse or shall fail to vote on the special question before the Council, and for which the said call has been made, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10.

45. A call of the Council shall be compulsory in all cases wherein it is sought to alter the ruling of the Mayor on any question of order or practice, or to rescind any order, vote, resolution, or decision of the Council on any subject.

Officers and Servants.

46. No appointment to a permanent office under the Council shall take place until the salary be fixed, and advertisements shall have been inserted in a local paper, stating the nature of the office, the salary attached thereto, and inviting application to be sent in thereon: Provided nothing shall prevent the Council from appointing, without advertisement, any salaried officer of the Corporation to any other permanent employment to which no further salary is affixed, or to any office requiring only occasional attention, and where payment for such duty is to be proportionate only to the extent of the service rendered.

47. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by regulations made from time to time as follows, namely:—As to duties of the Council Clerk and his assistants, by the Mayor; as to the Treasurer and all persons employed in and about the collection of moneys or revenue, by the Finance Committee; as to the Surveyor and all persons engaged in and about the works of the Borough, by the Committee of Works; and as to all other persons as Attorneys, Inspectors, Pound and Toll-keepers, Librarian, and all others employed in or about any matter or thing over which the Council have or may have control not hereinbefore specified by the By-Laws Committee: Provided also that such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be laid before the Council at its first meeting after the same shall have been drawn up.

48. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, who shall pay due deference to his instructions and directions, whether in writing or otherwise, in all cases where such instructions and directions have reference to the performance of any matter or thing within the sphere of such officer's or servant's duties under the Corporation.

49. All complaints against officers and servants of the Corporation must be in writing and signed by the person or persons complaining, such complaints shall be addressed to or laid before the Mayor, who shall have power without reference to the Council to investigate them. All explanations by the person or persons complained of shall be made in writing and placed before the Mayor, who, upon investigation thereof, shall state in writing his opinion as to what order should be made in the case, and such complaints and explanations, with the Mayor's opinion in writing, shall by him be laid before the Council at its first meeting, and shall be duly recorded and dealt with forthwith.

50. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or the present or any future By-Laws, he is or may be called upon to perform, shall be Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the said recited Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence, and be the custodian of all records of the Council, and all books which in his office as Council Clerk, or any other additional office which he may be appointed to, shall be intrusted to his keeping, and shall be responsible for such records and books, and shall generally, also, assist the Mayor in carrying out all matters connected with his duties as Mayor of the Municipality.

51. The Treasurer, whether acting in his separate office as such, or in any other joint capacity under the Council, shall have charge of all books of account and other records of the Council connected with his said office or offices, and be responsible for the same.

52. Any officer of the Council may, by an order thereof, have any special book, record, or other document entrusted to his keeping and custody, and in such case shall be answerable and accountable for the same.

53. The engagement of any officer of the Corporation may be terminated by a vote of the majority of the whole Council, provided that three months notice shall be given to every such officer whose services are to be dispensed with, and that any officer may resign his appointment by giving the Council one month's notice in writing of his desire and intension so to do: And provided further that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to affect in any way the powers of suspending officers, and dismissing them for misconduct, vested in the Council by the 152nd section of the Municipalities Act.

The Common Seal and Records.

54. The Corporate Seal shall be in the custody of the Council Clerk; it shall be kept under lock, to which there shall be duplicate keys, the Mayor holding one. The seal shall not be attached to any document without an order of the Council, except as to agreements; and all documents to which it shall be attached shall be signed by the Mayor, or in his absence, or by reason of inability through illness, then by two Aldermen; and in either case countersigned by the Council Clerk.

55. No Member of the Municipal Council or Officer thereof, shall take an impression of the Corporate Seal under a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

56. No member or officer of the Council shall under any circumstances whatsoever, without permission from the Council, lay open, or expose improperly to any person, other than a member or officer of the Council, any book or record of the said Council, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

57. All books, electoral rolls, reports, valuations, or assessments, orders, statements of accounts, correspondence, and official documents whatsoever, coming into the hands of the Council Clerk or other officer of the Corporation entitled to receive them in virtue of his office, shall be deemed and taken to be records of the Council, and shall be so dealt with except in so far as is provided for otherwise by the Municipalities Act. Except in the case of books and electoral papers, these records shall be duly filed, noted, and registered in a book of reference, to be subject to the inspection of the By-laws Committee as hereinafter provided.

58. In all cases where alterations or amendments may be required in any entry in any book or record of the Council, such alteration or amendment shall be clearly initialed by the person authorized to make it; and whenever it may be deemed necessary to erase or expunge any entry from any book or document the same shall be effected by drawing a line perpendicularly through such entry in such a way that the original arrangement of such entry may be clearly seen and understood notwithstanding such expunction.

Expenditure.

59. No work on the Corporation accounts shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained, and tenders invited for its performance, except in emergency cases, which may be provided for as follows, without tender, viz.:—By order of the Works Committee, or of the Mayor and one member of the said Committee, for emergent cases, to the extent of £5; and by order of the Mayor only in any emergent case whatsoever, to the extent of £2; such sums to be expended in any direction, for any purpose, directly or solely for the interests of the Borough: Provided that in all such cases detailed accounts, in writing, of the expenditure of such money, shall be laid before the Council at its first meeting after such expenditure, with a report as to the necessity for and reason of such outlay,—such accounts and reports to be signed by the Chairman of Committee of Works, or by the Mayor, as the case may be.

60. Before any payments of any moneys shall be made on account of Municipal expenses (except in emergency cases, as provided for by clause 59 of these By-laws), the furnished accounts on which the claims are founded shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and certified to be correct in every particular; such certificate to be in writing, and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or another member on his behalf. And in the case of works performed, the account shall also be certified to by the Works Committee as being correct, and that the work has been performed according to contract, by tender or otherwise.

Members of Council and its officers not to be surety.

61. It shall not be competent for the Council, where surety is required, for officers, servants, or contractors, to accept as such surety any of its members or any person holding office under the Council.

Urgent works may be ordered to be done.

62. The Mayor and two Aldermen, or (in the absence of the Mayor from the Municipality) any three Aldermen, may, in writing, order any sum not exceeding £20 to be expended in repairing any public work under the control of the Council which may be suddenly damaged, and such order shall be reported at the next meeting of the Council.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the 164th clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or under any other section thereof, shall be payable, after thirty days' notice, at the office of the Council Clerk and Treasurer, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

2. The Council Clerk shall furnish the Mayor with a nominal list of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the period fixed for the payment thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants, in accordance with form A in the Schedule hereunto attached, against the goods of all persons so shown to be defaulters, for the recovery of the

said rates, or to cause the said parties to be sued for the amounts due by them respectively in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

3. A Bailiff for the purposes of the enforcement of rates shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, upon notice, and shall be liable to removal from office in the same way. He shall find two sureties, to be approved of by the Mayor, and who shall enter into a bond of £50 each on his behalf, conditioned that he shall well and faithfully perform all the duties imposed upon him as such Bailiff.

4. It shall be the duty of the said Bailiff to make all levies by distress for recovery of rates, to conduct all sales of goods distrained upon, and receive and forthwith account for all moneys paid over to him or arising from such sales, and to pay into the hands of the Council Clerk, within forty-eight hours, the amount or amounts which shall have been recovered in discharge of such rate or rates for which distress has been enforced as aforesaid.

5. The Bailiff, and such assistants as he may take with him, shall enter into any part of the land, building, or tenement, in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein, or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof; and if the sum for which such distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of two days, it shall be lawful for the Bailiff to sell the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof; and, if the party so distrained upon shall require, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove thereto, such party consenting in writing to pay the charges of the auctioneer if so sold, and the surplus, if any remain after deducting the amount distrained for, together with the expenses attendant upon such distress and sale, shall be paid over to the owner of the goods so sold: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to the sale of any produce whatever which may be growing upon the land at the time of making the distress: Provided always that no distress shall be made on the goods of any casual visitor, or on the goods of any lodger, in any house or apartment ordinarily let or used as a boarding-house or apartment.

6. The Bailiff, with the sanction of the Mayor of the Borough, may authorize any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorized shall have and exercise, for the time being, all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of his deputy.

7. At the time of making distress the Bailiff shall make an inventory of the property seized according to form B of schedule attached hereto, copy of which shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises where the levy is made, or to the owner of the property distrained upon, or some person authorized on his behalf, resident on the premises; and in case there shall not be found any one with whom or to whom such inventory can be left or delivered, then the same may and shall be posted in or upon some conspicuous part of the land or premises, and a copy of such inventory shall be delivered without charge by the said Bailiff to the person distrained upon, at any time within one month after distress, if demanded.

8. The Bailiff on making distress may impound or otherwise secure the property seized, of what nature or kind soever, in or upon such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises, chargeable with rates as he shall consider best fitted for the purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of five days aforesaid, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or property shall be impounded, or secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy and carry off or remove the same on account of the purchaser or purchasers.

The owner of property distrained upon may direct the order in which such property shall be sold, and the Bailiff shall thereupon dispose of such property in the order as directed by the owner thereof.

There shall be payable to the bailiff for the uses of the Council the following costs and charges, namely:—

	s.	d.
For every distress warrant.....	6	0
For levying distress and making inventory.....	5	0
For possession each day or portion thereof.....	5	0
All charges ascertained for advertising, and 5 per cent. on net proceeds of goods.		

FORM OF DISTRESS WARRANT.

A.

I, Mayor of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, do hereby authorize you, Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of (John Ratpayer), situate in (Gurwood-street), Wagga Wagga, for (one pound ten shillings sterling), being the amount of rates due to the said Borough on the (15th October), 187 , for the said dwelling-house (or land and premises), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this (15th day of October), A.D., 187

Mayor.

FORM OF INVENTORY.

I have this day, in virtue of the Warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, dated (15th day of October), 187 , distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in or upon the land and premises) of (John Ratepayer), situate in (Gurwood-street), Wagga Wagga, within the said Borough, for (one pound ten shillings sterling), being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the (15th October), 187 , by the said (John Ratepayer).

Dated this (15th day of October), 187 .

JAMES INGLIS,
Bailiff.

(List to be appended.)

PART III.

Prevention of Fires.

1. For the better prevention of fires, it is provided that no person shall erect stacks of wheat, hay, grass, straw, or other inflammable contents or material within one hundred yards of any building in any populous portion of the town under a penalty on conviction of a sum not exceeding five pounds; and if the said stacks or material be not removed within such period after such conviction as the presiding Justices may order, the person offending shall be liable to further prosecution or prosecutions as in the first instance.

2. No person shall erect any building consisting of bark, or roofed with that material, or with calico, or any inflammable material within the populous portion of the Municipality, except by express permission of the Council, and then for a temporary purpose only. Any person so offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds, and shall be bound to remove the said building within such period as the Council may determine.

3. Any person who shall knowingly allow fire, gunpowder, or any kind of combustible or inflammable matter or thing whatsoever to be kindled, stored, or placed on, in, or about any portion of his premises, or premises over which he has control, in any manner as to endanger contiguous buildings or the public safety, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall be further liable on conviction to a like penalty for every twenty-four hours he shall allow the said fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material to remain in or about his said premises after the first conviction.

4. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any grass, stubble, or other inflammable matter whatsoever, in the open air, without giving twenty-four hours notice at the least of his intention to do so to the owners or occupiers of adjoining properties, or who having given such notice shall proceed to burn such grass, stubble, or other matter at any other time than between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the evening, shall be liable upon a conviction to pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

5. Any person who shall throw hot ashes or live coals adjacent to any buildings or fences shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

6. Every person who shall set or cause to be set on fire, any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove pipe, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

7. If any chimney actually catch or be on fire through carelessness or neglect, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

PART IV.

Management of streets, roads, pathways, &c.

1. No person shall cut up or open the surface of any road, street, or thoroughfare, within the Municipality under any pretence whatsoever, without permission in writing first had and obtained from the Council under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

2. No person shall wilfully or negligently do or cause to be done any damage to the kerbing, streets, pathways, roads, or gutters of the Municipality, nor drive any wheeled vehicle nor ride, lead, or drive any horse or horses, cattle, or other animals upon or over the footpaths under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

3. No person shall be allowed to remove loam, sand, gravel, or other material from any reserve or other lands of the Municipality without authority in writing of the Council or their duly authorized officer, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not less than one pound or more than forty shillings. The driver of any vehicle shall, for the purposes of the By-law, be held and taken to be the owner thereof until the contrary be shown.

4. Any person or persons throwing or discharging any stone or other missile by hand, or from a catapult or other instrument, in any street, lane, alley, or public place within the Municipality, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two shillings and sixpence nor more than one pound.

5. Any person or persons discharging fire-arms, fire-works, or any other explosive whatsoever, in or upon any of the streets or thoroughfares of the Municipality, shall be liable to a penalty not less than five shillings nor more than three pounds.

6. Any person or persons riding or driving over any bridge which is or shall be under the control of the Council, or riding or driving into or out of any yard or alley abutting on any street or road within the Municipality, shall do so at a walking pace, and any one offending against this By-law shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

7. No person shall be permitted to erect any building or erection to the front of any street, or construct any awning or verandah extending over the footpath, without first serving upon the Mayor notice in writing of his or her intention so to do, describing the situation for the proposed building, erection, or construction, and receiving an authority from the Council to proceed with the proposed work, and such awning or verandah must be not less than seven feet above the height of the footway in front of such shop or dwelling, and the posts of such awning or verandah must be placed in the kerb at the outer edge of such footway. Any person putting up such awning or verandah, and failing to send such notice or receive such authority, to be liable to a penalty not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds.

8. No person shall obstruct any road, street, pathway, or public thoroughfare, by building material, drays, carts, or anything calculated to prevent a free passage to persons using the said passages, nor leave waterholes, excavations, or cellars, or dangerous openings of any kind whatever, whereby the public safety shall or may be endangered without sufficient fencing or other means of security against risk to individuals, nor allow any obstruction necessarily created to remain without providing lights thereat, to prevent accidents, between sunset and sunrise, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

9. No person shall encroach beyond the building line in any street or lane by any building or other erection, door steps, fencing, or any other obstruction whatsoever, nor place, hang, or expose for sale beyond such line aforesaid on the footpaths or streets, carts, parcels, packages, merchandise, or produce of any kind whatsoever, to the obstruction of the public, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds for any such offence.

10. If any person shall haul or draw, or shall cause to be hauled or drawn upon any street, road, or public place any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing carried principally or partially upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such streets or public places, to the injury of the same; every person so offending shall, upon conviction in a summary way, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings over and above any ascertained damage occasioned thereby. Provided such penalty and damage do not exceed upon the whole fifty pounds.

11. Every person having or ordinarily using any well on or near his premises, and situate in an open or exposed place or position, shall have the same securely covered over to prevent accidents; and every person, who having a well uncovered, shall fail, after twenty-four hours notice, to secure it as aforesaid, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, and shall be further liable to a penalty of five shillings for every day the said well shall be left insecure or open after the delivery of the aforesaid notice.

12. If the driver of any waggon, dray, or cart, the animals drawing the same not being under the guidance and control of reins, shall, within the Municipality, ride upon such vehicle without having some one near and on foot to check and manage the said animals; or if the driver of any vehicle whatever shall negligently be at such a distance therefrom, or in such a situation that he or she cannot have the direction and government of the animal or animals drawing the same; or if the driver of any vehicle shall stop in any street or thoroughfare in the Municipality for the purpose of loading or unloading or otherwise, and shall leave the same without having first locked one or more of the wheels of such vehicle; or if the driver of any vehicle meeting another shall not keep his vehicle on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare, or shall in any manner wilfully prevent another driver or other person or persons from passing him or her, or by negligence or impropriety shall in any way interrupt or interfere with the free passage of the road, street, or thoroughfare aforesaid; he or she so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

13. Any person who shall convey or carry, or caused to be conveyed or carried, along any street or thoroughfare within the Municipality, the carcase, or any portion thereof, of a slaughtered animal, or of an animal which has apparently been slaughtered, without a sufficient cloth or other covering to conceal the same from public view, shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every such offence.

14. Every person driving any vehicle within the Borough between sunset and sunrise, shall carry a light on such vehicle in a conspicuous place. Any one offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

15. No person or persons shall allow any dirty water, or any liquid which is unwholesome or offensive, to flow from premises over any footpath to the water table in the streets; any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

PART V.

Suppression of Nuisances.

1. Any person who shall breed, keep, or feed swine, in any place situate or being within fifty yards of any street, public place, or dwelling-house within the Municipality, or shall suffer any swine belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not less than five shillings nor more than £5.

2. If upon the representation in writing of any ratepayer of the Borough, or by other means, the Inspector of Nuisances shall have reason to believe that the house drains, hogstyes, yards, or watercourses of any premises are in an unclean state, or injurious to health, or offensive matter, or the carcasses of any animals likely to become offensive, are therein or upon any lands within the Municipality, the Inspector shall forthwith give the occupier or owner a notice in writing to, cleanse or remove the same within twenty-four hours from the time of the service of such notice. If the said premises be not cleaned and such nuisance removed at the expiration of such time, the owner or occupier of such premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 nor less than 10s.

3. No noisome or offensive trade shall be carried on in any premises within the Municipality to the inconvenience of residents of adjoining houses.

4. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any portion of any house or building any slate, brick, wood, rubbish of any sort, or any material or thing upon any footpath, street, or thoroughfare (unless within an hoard or enclosure), when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired, shall, on conviction of such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

5. Any person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, street, or public thoroughfare, burn any rags, bones, corks, or other offensive substances, to the annoyance of any inhabitant, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

6. Any Inspector of Nuisances (having received information or being personally cognizant of the fact that any premises or lands are unclean or offensive) who shall neglect to inspect the same forthwith, or who shall wilfully fail to perform his duties promptly in any manner, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 nor less than 10s.

Preserving Trees, Shrubs, and other property.

1. No person shall cut down, destroy, or remove any trees or other timber, shrubs, or brush, in or upon any road, street, thoroughfare, court, market, or reserve, within the Borough, without the permission of the Council. Any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

2. Any person wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp-post, or street name-plate, or extinguishing any light set up for public convenience, or damaging any Corporation property whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before two Justices in Petty Sessions.

3. Any person who shall hang or attach any horse or other animal to any of the enclosures made to preserve trees and shrubs, within the Municipality, or otherwise remove, or destroy, any of such enclosures, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Regulating Free Library.

The Free Library shall be established and conducted in a suitable place, to be obtained by the Council for that purpose. It shall be open to the public every day except upon Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, and seven and ten o'clock in the evening. The Council to have the power of appointing a Librarian to take charge of the said Library, to maintain order, and generally insure the comfort of visitors.

The within written By-laws were adopted and approved of at the General Fortnightly Meeting of the Borough Council, held on 30th May, 1878.

GEORGE MAIR,
Mayor.

BY-LAW.

ADDITIONAL—FOR THE BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.

1. No person shall allow any goat or goats to stray at large in any place within the Borough. Persons offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

This By-law was approved and passed at the regular Meeting of the Borough Council, held at the Council Chamber, Wagga Wagga, on Thursday, the 30th day of May, 1878.

GEORGE MAIR,
Mayor.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF BALMAIN--BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Art 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th October, 1878.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN,

BY-LAW.

THE following Supplementary By-law, made by the Municipal Council of Balmain, for the collection of tolls, rates, and dues at certain public wharves in that Borough, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

SUPPLEMENTAL By-law to that passed by the Council of the Borough of Balmain, on the 2nd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

To establish Tolls, Rates, and Dues at certain Public Wharves.

THAT the wharves lately erected at the end of Mansfield-street, Reynolds-street, Stephen-street, and Cooper-street, as well as other wharves that may be erected at end of other public streets within and belonging to the Borough of Balmain, are and be public wharves, at which tolls, rates, and dues may be collected under the Municipalities Act of 1867, in accordance with the provisions of the By-law above mentioned, to which this is supplemental.

(L.S.) J. McDONALD,
Mayor.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Balmain, this 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

F. R. CHILCOTT,
Acting Council Clerk.

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1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF VICTORIA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th October, 1878.

BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, to regulate, control, and manage the Wharf at the foot of Walker-street, Lavender Bay, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAW the better to enable the Municipal Council of the Borough of Victoria, to regulate, control, and manage the wharf at the foot of Walker-street, Lavender Bay.

Whereas it is expedient to make regulations for the use of the wharf at the foot of Walker-street, Lavender Bay, for the purpose of preserving order, and securing to all persons a proper use of the said wharf, and for the prevention of obstructions and hindrances to the same.

1. Division of wharf.—The wharf shall be divided into two lots. Lot No. 1 shall consist of 12 feet frontage to the Bay, and lot No. 2 shall consist of the remainder of the frontage to the Bay, lot No. 1 commencing at the eastern side of the wharf.

2. Uses of the respective lots.—Lot No. 1 shall be reserved and appropriated for the purpose of loading and unloading merchandise, and for the landing or taking off passengers by boatmen conveying passengers for hire, or by passengers in their own boats; and lot No. 2 shall be reserved and appropriated for the purpose of landing or taking off passengers by steam ferry-boats.

3. Vessels not to make fast to wharf, &c.—No ship, steamboat, or other vessel shall be allowed to make fast to or remain alongside the wharf, except while actually loading or unloading cargo, or landing or taking off passengers, and no owner or

master of any such ship, steamboat, or other vessel shall suffer or allow any such vessel to remain alongside the wharf longer than may be necessary to load or unload cargo, or to land or take off passengers.

4. Goods not to be left on wharf.—No goods, merchandise, produce, or butchers' meat for shipment shall be allowed on the wharf until a vessel is ready to receive the same, and all goods, merchandise, produce, or butchers' meat landed from any vessel shall be so placed as not to interfere with the general use of the wharf, and shall in all cases be immediately removed therefrom by the owner, or in default, by the Council, and all expenses attending such removal by the said Council shall become a charge upon the goods so removed.

5. Penalties.—Every person who shall commit any breach of, or offend against, any section or part of this By-law shall for every such breach or offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered by summary jurisdiction before any two Justices of the Peace.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Victoria, this fifth day of September, 1877.

(I.S.) ISAAC ELLIS IVES,

Mayor.

WALTER G. WILLINGTON,
Council Clerk.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th October, 1878.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Municipal Council of Hay, for regulating the supply and distribution of water in that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAWS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

1. The Council of the Municipal District of Hay will supply water where the mains are now laid or may hereafter be laid, for any purpose, and under such conditions as the said Council may see fit.

2. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for livery or carriers' stables, or for manufacturing, or irrigation, or fountains, or for any ornamental purpose. The water for any of the above-mentioned purposes may be supplied by special agreement. The Council may supply any person with water for domestic purposes, and for other than domestic purposes by contract or agreement, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Council and the person requiring such supply shall agree upon.

3. Any person receiving water from the Council, who shall take and carry away such water from the premises, or who shall allow any person to take or carry away such water, or shall sell the same to any other person, shall be liable to a penalty in any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

4. Any person not having agreed to be supplied by the Council, who shall take or carry away water from any drinking tap, trough, or private or public service-pipe shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

5. Whoever, being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

6. Any person who may be supplied with water from the Council shall pay for the same according to agreement, or by a rate to be levied for said supply as the Council may from time to time determine, and when any rate shall have been levied for the purpose of supplying water, or for watering any street or any other purpose; and any person refusing to pay such rate, the Council may recover such rate in a summary manner, and may levy and distrain upon the goods and chattels of any such defaulter. All rates, dues, or amounts due under agreement for supplying water to any person, shall be paid at such times as the Council may from time to time direct, and in the

event of non-payment of any such rate or due the Council may at any time cut off the supply of water to such person or premises, and may further proceed at law for the recovery of any arrears that may be due for the supply of water to such premises.

7. The Council may at any time agree to supply water by meter,—the charge for fixing meter and supplying the water to be agreed upon between the Council and the person requiring the water; syphon pumps will not be allowed to be used unless by the special permission of the Council.

8. Before any person shall affix any service-pipe to any pipe belonging to the Council, or alter, repair, or in any manner interfere with any pipe, or any service-pipe, cock, or fitting connected with the pipes of the Council, he shall obtain a license in that behalf to execute such works; and any unlicensed person affixing, altering, repairing, or in any manner interfering with any such pipe, service-pipe, cock, or fitting as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

9. Before any such license shall be granted by the Council the person applying for same shall pay to the Council the sum of (£2) two pounds per annum, said sum to be paid quarterly in advance, and shall find surety in the sum of ten pounds sterling. The person applying for license shall satisfy the Council that he is a competent workman.

10. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who may open any ground so as to uncover any pipe or pipes, the property of the Council, without giving two days' notice of his intention so to do, or who shall in any way tamper with or alter any pipe, the property of the Council, without the permission in writing of the Council being first obtained, or who shall wilfully or carelessly break, injure, or open any lock, cock, valve, taps, pipes, work, or engine, the property of the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

11. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or otherwise, who shall attach or cause to be attached any service-pipe to any pipe of the Council, or who shall attach a branch service-pipe to any service already laid for the purpose of supplying any other house or tenement, or garden, or for any other purpose whatever, without first having given notice to, and obtained the permission of, the Council so to do, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for each such offence.

12. In the foregoing By-law the word "Council" shall mean the Municipal Council or its officers; any act or thing done by any duly appointed officer of the Council in carrying out the foregoing By-laws shall be taken as the act of the Council.

M. TARTAKOVER, Mayor.
C. ALLISON, Council Clerk.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2nd November, 1878.

BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of East St. Leonards, to regulate, control, manage, and to establish tolls, rates, and dues at the public wharf at the foot of the Lane Cove Road (Milson's Point), having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS.

BY-LAWS to enable the Municipal Council of the Borough of East St. Leonards to regulate, control, and manage, and to establish tolls, rates, and dues at the public wharf at the foot of the Lane Cove Road, Milson's Point.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make regulations for the use of the public wharf at the foot of the Lane Cove Road, at Milson's Point, for the purpose of preserving order, and securing to all persons a proper use of the said wharf, and for the preventing of obstructions and hindrances to the same, be it therefore enacted:—

1. That the wharf at the foot of the Lane Cove Road, situate within the Borough of East St. Leonards, is a public wharf, at which tolls, rates, and dues may be collected, under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Vessels not to make fast to wharf, &c.

2. No ship, steamboat, or other vessel shall be allowed to make fast to or remain alongside, the said wharf, except while actually loading or unloading cargo, or landing or taking off passengers; and no owner or master of any ship, steamboat, or other vessel shall suffer or allow any such vessel to remain alongside the said wharf longer than may be necessary to load or unload cargo or to land or take off passengers.

Regulations as to carts, &c.

3. No dray, cart, or other vehicle shall be allowed to remain on the wharf longer than the time actually occupied in loading or unloading the same, and no such vehicle shall at any time be left upon the said wharf or entrance thereto, unless in charge of a person competent to manage the same.

Goods not to be left on the wharf.

4. No goods or merchandise, produce, or live stock, shall be allowed on the wharf for any longer time than may be necessary to ship, store, or cart away the same, and during any time they may remain they shall be so placed as not to interfere with the general use of the wharf.

Shells, lime, timber, &c.

5. No shells, lime, timber, stones, bricks, iron, or other building or bulky material shall be allowed to remain on the wharf for more than two clear days after being landed.

Against misconduct.

6. No person shall whilst on the said wharf make a riot or disturbance, or be guilty of cursing or swearing or using any gross or indecent language, or offending against common decency, or being drunk, or in any way misconducting himself.

Tolls, &c., may be collected.

7. That the Municipal Council for the time being, of the Borough of East St. Leonards, or their lessee or lessees, shall be entitled to and may charge, demand, and receive at the said wharf, the tolls, rates, and dues following, that is to say:—

Rates of toll, &c.

8. For each steamer embarking or landing passengers or cargo at the said wharf, not exceeding ten shillings for each week, or two shillings and six-pence for each trip for any term less than a week; from every licensed waterman plying for hire one shilling for each week; for all other vessels embarking or discharging any cargo, not exceeding six-pence for each ton or for any quantity less than a ton at one time.

Vessels not to make fast.

9. No vessel other than such as shall have a right to ply, embark, or land cargo at the said wharf, will be allowed to make fast any warp to the same.

Breach of By-laws.

10. Any person who shall wilfully commit a breach of these By-laws shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not to exceed five pounds, for the second offence a sum not less than five pounds and not exceeding ten pounds, and for every other additional offence a sum not less than ten pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds additional, recoverable before any two Justices of the Peace.

Passed by the Municipal Council of East St. Leonards, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

GEO. L. COLEMAN,
Council Clerk.

R. P. ABBOTT,
Mayor.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2nd November, 1878.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield, being By-laws in substitution for certain By-laws relating to the care and management of streets, &c., and to the depasturing of cattle, &c., within that Municipality, with By-laws providing for the regulation of slaughter-houses, &c., and for the abatement of nuisances and of noisome and offensive trades, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

COPY of resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield at the general meeting held on the 12th August, 1878.—Resolved that By-laws Nos. 5 and 17 of the Tenterfield Municipality, made and passed by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield on the 15th day of April, 1872, be rescinded, and that the following By-laws be substituted:—

1. Any person whosoever who shall wilfully drive, lead, or ride any horse or cattle or any other animal along any pathway (except in crossing such pathway to or from any premises adjoining the same), or shall permit any horse or cattle to stand upon any pathway or any part thereof within the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

2. That it shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or cattle belonging to him or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or be tethered or depastured in any lane, road, or street within the said Municipality; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such animal a sum not more than two pounds. Providing that after due inquiry shall have been made, and the owner thereof cannot be discovered, it shall be lawful for the said Council or any officer belonging to the said Council to destroy any swine or goats so straying and injuring property of any description. Provided further that the Council or any officer or officers appointed by them may impound any swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or cattle found straying or going about or depasturing in any lane, road, or street within the Municipality.

That the By-law relating to firearms, fireworks, &c., also that the By-law relating to depasturing cattle, &c., within the Municipality made and passed by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield on the 5th day of October, 1874, be and is hereby rescinded, and that the following By-law be substituted:—

1. That no person shall throw, cast, or fire any squib, cracker, rocket, or any firework in, near, or into any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare or passage within the boundary of the town proper, nor permit or suffer any person to fire off or discharge at or from his house, or in any street, road, lane or thoroughfare or passage within the boundary of the town

proper, nor burn any matter in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or passage within the said boundary of the town proper, nor shall let off any fire balloon within the boundary of the town proper; and that every person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of five pounds, to be recovered before any two Justices of the Peace.

Made and approved by the Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield on the 12th day of August, 1878.

THOMAS PEBERDY,
Mayor.GEO. KENNEDY,
Council Clerk.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, for the regulating of slaughter-houses, &c., and for the abatement of nuisances and noisome and offensive trades:—

1. That in pursuance of the powers vested in the Council by 7th Vic. No. 2, the said Council shall appoint, by notice to be published in any newspaper published within or nearest to the said Municipality, some person to be called the Inspector of Slaughter-houses,—such person to be the Inspector of Slaughter-houses and of animals intended to be slaughtered within the Municipality, for all the purposes of these By-laws.

2. The Inspector shall only inspect animals for slaughter in the yards adjoining licensed slaughter-houses.

3. Such Inspector shall from time to time enter into and examine all such slaughter-houses, and shall examine the melts or spleens and lungs and carcasses of all animals slaughtered, or any animals intended to be slaughtered therein.

4. The owner or occupier of any or every such slaughter-house used for the slaughter of animals intended for human food, shall keep the melts or spleens and lungs of all animals slaughtered in the said slaughter-house for a period of six

hours after the animals have been slaughtered, unless the Inspector of Slaughter-houses shall have previously examined the melts or spleens and lungs of such slaughtered animals. And any such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse so to do shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than twenty pounds.

5. The blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house shall be removed at least once in every twelve hours; and any owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds.

6. Nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residences within the said Municipality, animals for his or her or their family, servants, or labourers. Provided that the place where any such animals so slaughtered be not less than forty feet from any street or other public place, or from any residence other than the residence of such person or persons so slaughtering as aforesaid.

7. Any person or persons, other than those provided for by clause 6, slaughtering animals within the Municipality, in any place or places other than such as are duly licensed by the Magistracy, shall be subject on conviction to a penalty in any sum not exceeding one pound for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

8. The Inspector of Slaughter-houses shall from time to time, as he may be required, produce to the Municipal Council, or the Mayor, or the By-law Committee of the said Council, for inspection, the book of particulars as ordered to be kept by him by the 5th William 4th, section 4.

9. The word "Animal" shall for the purposes of this "Part" of these By-laws be held to include cattle, sheep, pigs, calves, and lambs, and the word "Slaughter-house" shall be held to mean any building or place wherein or whereat animals are slaughtered.

Nuisances, Noisome, and Offensive Trades.

1. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleaning the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such shambles, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

2. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

3. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

4. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on, in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health or the health of any member of

his or her family or to be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well-founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than one month nor more than three months, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that, within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be "noisome and offensive" as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

5. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except that the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality; and any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so as that the same shall be in any way "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

6. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier, or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes.

Made and approved by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, on the 12th day of August, 1878.

THOMAS PEBERDY,
Mayor.

GEO. KENNEDY,
Council Clerk.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th May, 1879.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield (being By-laws in substitution for certain By-laws relating to the depasturing of cattle, and to fire-arms, fire-works, &c., with an additional By-law for the regulating of slaughter-houses, &c., and By-laws for preventing the contamination of watercourses and for preventing damage to public property, &c.), having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

THAT By-law No. 9, passed by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield on the 5th day of October, 1874, for depasturing cattle &c. within the Municipality, be rescinded, and that the following By-law be substituted:—

That it shall not be lawful for any person to drive any mob of horses or cattle or flock of sheep into any part of the said Municipality for the purpose of depasturing the same, nor shall it be lawful for the driver of any mob of horses or cattle or flock of sheep to camp with such mob of horses or cattle or flock of sheep within any part of the said Municipality under a penalty or sum not exceeding one shilling for every head of horses and cattle, and one penny per sheep found so trespassing, which sum with costs may be recovered before any two Justices of the Peace as other penalties under these By-laws. Provided that nothing in this By-law shall prevent mobs of travelling horses or cattle or flocks of sheep from passing through any part of the said Municipality.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, on the 27th day of January, 1879.

(L.S.) THOMAS PEBERDY,
GEO. KENNEDY, Council Clerk. Mayor.

THAT By-law No. 1, passed by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield, on the 12th day of August, 1878, relating to fire-arms, fireworks &c., be rescinded, and that the following By-law be substituted:—

That no person shall throw, cast, or fire any squib, cracker, rocket, or any firework in, near, or into any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, or passage, within the boundary of the town proper, nor permit or suffer any person to fire off or discharge at or from his house, or in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or passage within the boundary of the town proper any gun, pistol, or other firearm, nor burn any matter in any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, or passage within the said boundary of the town proper, nor shall let off any fire-balloon within the boundary of the town proper; and that every person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of five pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, on the 27th day of January, 1879.

(L.S.) THOMAS PEBERDY,
GEO. KENNEDY, Council Clerk. Mayor.

THAT the following be an additional By-law for the regulating of slaughter-houses, &c.:—

If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal infected with any disease affecting the milt, or spleen, or lungs, to be

slaughtered in any such slaughter-house—or if after the slaughter of any animal it shall be found to be diseased, and such owner, or occupier as soon as the animal is inspected and condemned, shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carcass to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the Inspector,—such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. Provided however that should the owner of any animal which may be condemned by the Inspector object to the decision of that officer, such owner shall be at liberty to appoint some Veterinary Surgeon or other competent person as arbitrator in his behalf, and in the event of the Inspector and such Veterinary Surgeon or other competent person not agreeing, it shall be lawful and incumbent upon them each to appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, on the 27th day of January, 1879.

(L.S.) THOMAS PEBERDY,
GEO. KENNEDY, Council Clerk. Mayor.

THE following By-laws were framed and passed by the Municipal Council of Tenterfield at their general meeting, held on the 18th day of November, 1878:—

By-law to prevent the contamination of the water of the Tenterfield Creek.

Whoever shall bathe in any creek or watercourse within the boundary of the town proper, or permit or suffer to run or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy or unwholesome or improper water, or shall wash any clothes at any such stream as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any watercourse as aforesaid shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds (£5); for a second offence any sum not less than ten shillings (10s.) nor more than five pounds (£5); and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than one pound (£1) nor more than twenty pounds (£20).

Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, fence, culvert, sewer, watercourse, pump, or other public property within the Municipality shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds (£20) nor less than five pounds (£5).

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Tenterfield, on the 18th day of November, 1878.

(L.S.) THOMAS PEBERDY,
GEO. KENNEDY, Council Clerk. Mayor.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND)—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 156.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th November, 1878.

BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of West Maitland, for the regulation of Licensed and other Vehicles within the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

When lights to be used.

The driver of every vehicle driving through any street or place of the said Borough of West Maitland between sunset and sunrise shall be provided with a light on each side of the same, and so as to be plainly visible to the driver of any carriage proceeding along or through such street or place in a contrary direction to that in which such first-mentioned carriage shall be directed.

Driving or riding faster than a walk.

No person shall, within the said Borough of Maitland, drive any horse or horses attached to any vehicle, or ride any horse from one public street into any other public street, or turn the corner of any public street at a pace faster than a walk.

When lights to be used for carts.

The driver of every cart which shall, during the hours after sunset of any day and before sunrise of the following day, be in any street or public place within the said Borough of West Maitland, shall keep a light attached to or suspended from the off or right side of such cart, so as to be plainly visible to the driver of any vehicle proceeding along or through such street or place in a contrary direction to that in which such first-mentioned cart shall be directed.

Interpretation clause for vehicles.

The word vehicle, used in these By-laws, shall be understood to apply to either an omnibus, omnibus-car, hackney, or other carriage, cab, sociable, buggy, waggon, waggonette, gig, dog-cart, spring-cart, van, or other carriage on springs, and whether public or private.

Interpretation clause for carts.

The word cart shall include every waggon, dray, or other such carriage, whatever be its construction, drawn by a horse or horses or other animals used wholly or chiefly for the carriage of burthen or heavy goods, or water-carts, or wood-carts.

Penalties.

For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered before any two Justices of the Peace in a summary way.

Passed.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of West Maitland, this twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

THOMAS HUGHES,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) JOHN LEE,
Mayor.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF EAST MAITLAND—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th February, 1879.

BOROUGH OF EAST MAITLAND.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of East Maitland, in substitution for By-laws hitherto in force, for the regulating and licensing of vehicles plying for hire within that Borough, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING AND LICENSING VEHICLES PLYING
FOR HIRE WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF EAST MAITLAND.

1. The word vehicle, in these By-laws, shall include and apply to every omnibus, car, hackney carriage, cab, or buggy; and an omnibus shall mean a vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by one or more horses; and a car shall mean a vehicle upon two wheels, for which omnibus licenses have been taken out; and a hackney carriage shall mean a vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by two or more horses; and a cab shall mean a vehicle upon two wheels, drawn by one horse; and a buggy shall mean a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by one or more horses, plying for hire within the Borough of East Maitland.
2. From and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, no vehicle shall ply for hire, nor shall any person act as driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the said Borough of East Maitland, until licensed for such purpose.
3. Before any license for plying any such vehicle, or for driving or conducting the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk, and shall also insert in such requisition, in addition to the particulars set forth in Schedule A hereto, the tables of rates and fares proposed to be charged by such party for any such vehicle; and in the case of drivers and conductors, not being the proprietor, shall obtain a certificate from the proprietor as to his competency to act as such driver or conductor, and shall obtain from the Inspector hereinafter named, a certificate that the vehicle for which a license is applied for is fit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.
4. The Mayor of the said Borough for the time being shall, and is hereby, authorized to issue all such licenses in the name and on behalf of the said Borough Council; and the Mayor shall by indorsement on such license signify his approval of the scale of rates proposed to be charged for the hire of any such vehicle so licensed.
5. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, or conductors of vehicles shall be in the form of Schedule B hereto, or to the like effect; and shall be made out, numbered, and registered by the Council Clerk.
6. Every license granted by the Mayor shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing the date thereof; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle, but shall extend to any vehicle which shall bear the same number, and shall be used in substitute for any vehicle already licensed, and subject to all necessary certificates.
7. For every proprietor's license and for every renewal thereof, there shall be paid to the said Borough Council the sum of two pounds annually, if the license be granted on or after the first day of January, and on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year; and if after that date then in the following proportions:—If on or before the thirtieth day of June, the sum of one pound ten shillings; if on or before the thirtieth day of September, the sum of one pound; and if after that date, the sum of ten shillings.
8. For the license of a driver or conductor, which license may be transferred to the successor of such driver or conductor, and for every renewal thereof there shall be paid to the said Borough Council the sum of ten shillings.
9. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall have been obtained, shall be deemed the proprietor of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.
10. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any vehicle unless he be eighteen years of age, nor to act as conductor unless he be fourteen years of age.
11. Every proprietor of a licensed omnibus or omnibus car shall provide a driver for the same, and shall be held responsible for the good conduct of the driver, and also for the conductor, if a conductor be employed by him; and shall also be liable for all the penalties which such driver or conductor may incur under these By-laws.
12. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license, nor to sell or dispose of his licensed vehicle to any person without the knowledge of the Mayor; and if sold, shall cause the name of the purchaser, with the approval of the said Mayor, but not otherwise, to be registered on the books of the said Borough Council, whereupon the purchaser shall become amenable to these By-laws to the same extent as the original licensee; and the purchaser of such vehicle who shall allow the same to be used, or to ply for hire without such knowledge, approval, and registry, shall be considered as plying such vehicle for hire without a license, and liable under these By-laws accordingly.
13. No driver or conductor of any licensed vehicle shall lend his license, nor shall the proprietor of any such vehicle employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof.
14. Every owner, driver, or conductor of any vehicle, and every vehicle shall be deemed to be licensed under these By-laws on the production of the License Register Book containing a copy of any such license.
15. The license of the proprietor, driver, or conductor of any vehicle may be cancelled by the Municipal Council of the Borough of East Maitland, in case such proprietor, driver, or conductor shall have been convicted of three offences against these By-laws, committed within a period of six months next preceding, or for such other cause as to the said Municipal Council may seem sufficient.

16. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the said Borough Council shall be the Inspector or Inspectors of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the said Borough. And such Inspector or Inspectors shall, as often as he or they may deem necessary, inspect all licensed vehicles, and also the harness, and horse or horses, or other animal or animals used in drawing the same; and if such vehicles, horse or horses, animal or animals, shall in his or their opinion be unfit for public use, he shall report the same in writing to the Mayor, who shall have power to suspend the license of such vehicle until such vehicle, harness, horse or horses, or other animal or animals used in drawing the same, shall be, in the opinion of the said Mayor, in a fit state for public use; and it shall be the special duty of such Inspectors at all times to see that as far as possible these By-laws are duly observed and enforced.

17. No owner or driver of any vehicle, nor any other person, shall hinder or obstruct such Inspector or Inspectors in the execution of any of his or their duties.

18. The number of the license granted for every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney-carriage, cab, or buggy, in figures not less than two inches in height, and of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be printed or painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on a plate or plates affixed thereon, and also upon each lamp used upon such vehicle, as the Inspector may direct, and such number shall be kept legible and undefaced during all time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire. And the rate of fare chargeable under the license granted for such omnibus, car, hackney carriage, cab, or buggy shall in like manner be printed or painted upon some conspicuous place inside, in figures of not less than two inches in height and of proportionate breadth.

19. No proprietor or driver of any licensed vehicle shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares indorsed on the license of such vehicle.

20. The place specified in Schedule C, hereto annexed, is hereby appointed a public stand for licensed vehicles: Provided that the Council may from time to time, as they shall see fit, by resolution, abolish or alter the number and situation of the said stand.

21. The proprietor or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand for hire except at an appointed stand, and shall drive on to such stand before commencing to ply for hire.

22. No driver or conductor of any vehicle whilst standing at his proper stand (or on Sundays in any part of the said Borough) shall endeavour to attract notice by shouting, ringing of bells, blowing of horns, or other noise, nor shall deceive any person in respect to the route or destination of such vehicle by word or sign.

23. The first omnibus or car that arrives at any public stand shall be the first to start therefrom, and the others in due rotation, in the order at which they arrive at such stand, at intervals of not less than eight minutes and not more than twelve.

24. At every second vehicle on every stand there shall be left a space of at least eight feet and not more than twelve.

25. Every vehicle, on its arrival at any such public stand, shall be drawn at the end of and be the last of the rank of any vehicle that may be then on such stand. All vehicles shall be arranged only in single rank.

26. No driver of any vehicle, other than such as shall be hired by the then occupant for a specific purpose, shall suffer the same to loiter in any street or alongside any other vehicle, nor allow his vehicle to remain stationary, except at any appointed stand, longer than it may be necessary for passengers to alight from or enter such vehicle; nor shall the driver of any vehicle obstruct the driver or conductor of any other vehicle in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully or wrongfully or forcibly prevent, or endeavour to prevent, the driver of any other vehicle from taking a passenger or fare.

27. No driver or conductor of any vehicle shall, whilst driving, loading, or unloading, or attending any vehicle, or whilst on any public stand, wilfully or negligently do, or cause or suffer to be done, any damage to the person or property of any one, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or illbehaviour, or make use of any threatening, obscene, profane, abusive or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation.

28. Every driver whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passenger, shall, if requested during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street (and at a line with the kerb stone or edge of the footpath) at which the taking up or setting down is required.

29. No omnibus shall pass any other omnibus proceeding in the same direction if the latter be proceeding on its journey at a pace faster than a walk.

30. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn at a pace faster than that commonly known as trotting, and in the event of the conviction of any driver for a breach of this By-law, his license may be cancelled by the Borough Council.

31. No driver or conductor shall carry, or knowingly permit to be carried, in any licensed vehicle, except to some police office or watch-house, any deceased human body, or any person behaving or noisily conducting himself or herself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance or as to disturb the public peace.

32. The proprietor of every licensed vehicle shall at all times when plying or employed for hire have the same in good order, with the harness perfect and in good condition, and the glasses and frames of such vehicle whole, and the leathers attached to the frames of sufficient length, and the inside clean and in good repair, and the whole ready and sufficient for duty, with driver and horses competent to perform the trip from stand to stand in due and reasonable time.

33. No driver of any vehicle shall carry more passengers than his vehicle is licensed to carry on the report of the Inspector, nor shall the driver of any cab carry any passenger, or other person, on the driver's box or step behind the same, nor shall the driver or conductor of any omnibus or omnibus-car permit or suffer any person, except the conductor, to be on the footsteps at the back of any such omnibus or omnibus-car.

34. No driver or conductor shall smoke any pipe or cigar whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke inside or on any vehicle without the permission of the driver or against the wish of any passenger.

35. The driver and conductor of every licensed vehicle (if such vehicle has a conductor) shall be constantly attendant upon the same whenever standing or whilst plying or engaged for hire.

36. Every licensed vehicle plying or engaged after sunset shall be provided with a lamp on each side, and shall keep the same properly lighted until sunrise if so long plying or engaged.

37. The driver of every omnibus and omnibus-car shall provide and keep a lamp properly lighted in such a position inside of every such vehicle as the Inspector may direct, whenever such vehicle be plying or engaged at any time between sunset and sunrise.

38. Every lamp used on the outside of any vehicle shall be such and so disposed as to appear white on the front and outer sides, and red behind.

39. No vehicle which shall be let to hire by special agreement only, or only when bespoke at the stables or residence of its owner, shall be deemed a licensed vehicle within the meaning of these By-laws, nor shall the owner, or driver, or conductor of such vehicle be subject to the provisions thereof, in any respect whatever.

40. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws, to which no specific penalty has been attached herein, the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, which may be recovered before any two Justices, in a summary way.

41. No proprietor, driver, or owner, shall feed his horse or horses while standing on such stand except with nose bags.

42. No proprietor or driver shall put into vehicle, or allow to be put, any horse that is not thoroughly quiet, and broken into harness.

43. Any proprietor, driver, or conductor who shall cause the commission of, or shall himself commit, any breach of numbers 18, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 36, 38, and 39 of these By-laws, or any one or more of them, shall for every such breach, pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, which may be recovered before any two Justices in a summary way.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for License.

To the Borough Council of East Maitland.

I, _____, residing in _____ street, Maitland, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me, within the said Borough.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to a certain _____ number _____ within the Borough of East Maitland, from the day of the date hereof to the thirty-first day of December next, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE C.

Public Stand.

The south-east side of Lawes-street, between Banks and Grant Streets.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of East Maitland, this first day of December, A.D. 1878.

(L.S.) GEO. THOS. CHAMBERS,

Mayor.

F. BOWEN, Council Clerk.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th February, 1879.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.

BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Municipal Council of Inverell, being additional to Part III of the By-laws of that Municipality, for preventing and extinguishing fires, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.

NEW BY-LAW, No. 7, OF PART III.

EVERY person who shall erect or repair, or knowingly permit to be erected or repaired within the said Municipality any building or portion of a building, any portion of which shall be constructed of bark or other dangerously inflammable materials, shall on conviction for every such offence, pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds; and every such person who shall suffer any such building or portion of a building to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be guilty of a further offence against this By-law: Provided that this By-law shall only be enforced within that portion of the said Municipality bounded on the west by the M'Intyre River, on the north by Arthur-street, on the east by Henderson-street, and on the south by the M'Intyre River.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Inverell, this thirteenth day of January, 1879.

HENRY PRUMLEY, Council Clerk.

(L.S.)

W. SWANSON, Mayor.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PENRITH—AMENDED BY LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1878.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PENRITH.
AMENDED BY LAWS.

The following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Penrith, for regulating their own proceedings, the collection of rates, the suppression of nuisances, for laying out roads and streets, and the construction of sewers and drains in the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS.

Standing Orders.

- 1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 11 a.m. on every alternate Thursday; but, if it shall happen to be a public holiday, then the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor shall appoint.
- 2. If at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding any legally convened meeting of the Council the Mayor shall be absent, any Alderman present may be elected Chairman for that particular meeting.
- 3. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council, and shall preserve order; and on any disputed point of order his decision shall be final.

Order of business.

- 4. The business of the Council shall be conducted in the following order:—
 - (1.) Reading, correction if necessary, and confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
 - (2.) Reading of official correspondence.
 - (3.) Presentation of Petitions.
 - (4.) Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor to be dealt with.
 - (5.) Questions on matters under the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements upon matters which may require the attention of the Council or any of its Committees or officers shall be made: Provided that notice shall be given of all such questions as require for their answer a detailed reference to the books.
 - (6.) Motions of which due notice has been given shall be considered in the order in which they stand on the business paper, unless the Alderman giving such notice waives his right in favour of any other motion, when such suspended motion shall be considered as standing in the position of the one taken up.

- (7.) Orders of the day.—That is any matters which a previous meeting of the Council, or any of its Committees, or the Mayor, shall have directed to be placed on the business paper, as necessarily arising out of the proceedings of a former meeting.
- 5. All motions duly proposed shall be put by the Mayor, and the sense of the Council shall be declared by him.
- 6. Every such motion shall be put, first in the affirmative and then in the negative, as often as the Mayor shall deem necessary to enable him to ascertain which side has the majority.
- 7. If more than one member rises to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which is entitled to the priority.
- 8. Immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting are read, the question as to correctness shall be put, and no discussion thereon shall be permitted except as to point of accuracy.

Rules of Debate.

- 9. Every member when speaking to any motion or question shall stand up and address the Chair.
- 10. When the Mayor rises to address the Council, every member shall sit down, but he shall not interrupt a speaker unless it be to set him right as to the question before the Council or call him to order.
- 11. No member shall digress from the subject under debate, nor make personal reflections on members, nor impute improper motives to them.
- 12. Except in Committee no member shall speak more than once upon the same motion, unless by way of explanation when misunderstood or misrepresented: Provided that every member shall have the right to speak once on every amendment, the mover of the principal motion only having the right of reply.
- 13. When the mover of any motion has made his reply, the question shall be at once put and a vote taken.
- 14. When a question of order arises, the person who was speaking shall sit down until the point has been debated and decided. No other business shall be allowed to intervene.
- 15. Any debate may be adjourned to any specific time or day, and the member upon whose motion the adjournment takes place shall be entitled to commence the resumption of the subject.

Questions of Order.

16. Any member using offensive language or otherwise disturbing the proceedings of the Council, who when called to order refuses to retract or apologise, shall retire while the question is being discussed, and, should he still be contumacious, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound for the first offence, and for the second offence a penalty of from two pounds to ten pounds, and for the third offence from four pounds to twenty pounds, to be recovered under section 193 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

17. Should any Alderman be dissatisfied with any rule or principle of order, as laid down by the Mayor, he shall have the right to invite the Council by motion on notice to consider the subject, and to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of similar questions in future. Such rule or principle shall be binding on all parties, unless it shall be found to involve matters contrary to law.

18. As every member has the right to divide the Council or Committee of the Whole on any motion or question put from the Chair, an entry of such divisions shall be made in the minute book, and every member present must record his vote.

19. No business transacted at any meeting of the Council shall be binding upon any of its members or officers, unless the 104th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867 has been complied with.

Motions.

20. Notices of motion must bear the signature of the members forwarding it. No motion shall be considered which has not been given in at least four days before the time of meeting.

21. When a motion has been duly moved and seconded, it becomes the property of the Council or Committee, and cannot be withdrawn without leave.

22. When a motion is before the Council, any amendment thereon shall not be discussed until after it is seconded and placed before the Council in writing.

23. Only one amendment upon a motion or question shall be before the Council at the same time; and if the amendment is carried, it shall form part of the original question, and may be subject to further amendment, but should the amendment be negatived, then another amendment may be moved.

24. No motion, the effect of which would be to rescind or counteract any resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be entertained unless a call of the whole Council is made for that purpose, when, if the question is negatived, it shall not be again introduced for a period of three months.

Petitions.

25. When a Petition has been presented, the member in whose charge it is must be able to report to the Council that its language is respectful.

26. No debate or action shall be taken upon such Petition except referring it to a Committee, unless due notice has been given thereof.

27. No Petition shall be received unless at least one signature is written upon the sheet containing such Petition.

Committees.

28. In Committees of the Whole the General Rules of the Council shall be observed, except as regards the number of times of speaking.

29. Every Committee of which the Mayor is not an elected member shall choose its own Chairman, who shall be the convener thereof, and shall direct the Council Clerk to call meetings whenever he shall think proper.

30. No report from Committees shall be presented to the Council unless signed by the Chairman thereof.

31. All reports of Committees shall be fairly written on foolscap paper, with convenient margin for binding.

32. There shall be four Standing Committees, each consisting of three members, viz., a Finance Committee, a Committee of Works, a Committee for General Purposes, and a By-law Committee.

33. The Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Council at its first meeting after the election of Mayor; and any vacancies occurring therein during the year shall be filled by the Council.

34. The Council may at any time appoint Special Committees for the consideration of any matters which do not fall within the immediate control of any of the Standing Committees.

35. Every member proposing a Select Committee, must propose himself as one of its members.

The Finance Committee.

36. The Mayor shall (*ex officio*) be Chairman of the Finance Committee, which shall have charge of all matters relating to the finances of the Council; and no accounts affecting the corporate funds shall be disposed of until such Committee has examined and reported thereon.

37. The Mayor and Finance Committee may, during the interval of regular meetings, authorise the expenditure of any sum not exceeding five pounds.

38. All drafts upon the corporate funds shall be signed by the Mayor and one or more Aldermen, as the Council may appoint, and shall in all cases be countersigned by the Council Clerk.

39. The autographs of persons authorised to sign cheques, with a copy of the resolution of Council appointing them, shall be furnished to the Bank at latest on the day following such appointment.

Committee of Works.

40. The Works Committee shall have the oversight of all works ordered by the Council, all necessary improvements to roads, streets, ways, or bridges, and shall report upon all matters connected therewith; and no action shall be taken or expenditure incurred thereon until such report has been adopted by the Council.

41. No payments of accounts relating to matters under the cognizance of the Works Committee shall be made until such Committee has reported them correct.

Miscellaneous.

42. On no account shall tenders sent into this Council or to any of its Committees be opened or the covers thereof disturbed until the Council or such Committee are in sitting prepared to consider them.

43. In case of emergency arising from flood or fire, such members as can be suddenly called together by the Mayor or Council Clerk or Chairman of any Committee, as the necessities of the case may be, shall be empowered to expend any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

44. All emergency expenditure shall be reported on at the then next meeting of the Council.

45. Before any proposed By-law affecting the general interests of the body corporate shall be adopted by the Council, fourteen days' notice thereof shall be given, during which time it shall be open for public inspection at the office of the Council during office hours.

46. Whenever the Council is adjourned for want of a quorum the hour of such adjournment and the names of the members present shall be entered on the minutes.

47. The Council Clerk shall generally assist the Mayor in executing all orders or directions of the Council, conduct all official correspondence, have charge of all records and the corporate seal, and be responsible for the safe custody of the same.

48. The corporate seal shall not be affixed to any document except by vote of Council; and every impression thereof shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

49. No Alderman or officer of the Council shall be accepted as security for any of its officers.

50. The Clerk shall prepare and lay before the Council a quarterly report of all moneys received and expended during the term, and also showing the Bank balance.

51. No election to any paid office of the Council shall take place until after fourteen days' notice shall have been given in a newspaper circulating in the locality.

52. Unless as provided by law, no officer of the Council shall be at liberty to exhibit the records of the Council to any person not an Alderman without a special order from the Council.

53. The members of every Committee of which the Mayor is not a member shall elect their permanent Chairman within seven days' after their appointment.

54. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee, when requested to do so by its Chairman or any two of its members.

Collection of Rates.

55. The rates shall be collected half-yearly, and shall be held to be due and payable at the office of the Council Chambers on such days as the Council may from year to year appoint.

56. The Council Clerk shall furnish the Mayor with a list of persons in arrears of rates within one month after the day appointed for the payment of the same.

57. All arrears of rates may be recovered by levy and distress, or by summons at the District Court or Court of Petty Sessions as the circumstances of the case may warrant, and in all proceedings at such Courts for the recovery of such arrears of rates, it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk for the time being, and he is hereby and by virtue of the 138th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, authorized and empowered to sue, appear for, and represent the Council.

Bailliff.

58. The Bailliff, either permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and shall be removable by like resolution, and shall before performing any of the duties of such office give security in two bondsmen of not less than the sum of twenty-five pounds each.

59. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A, signed by the Mayor, with the corporate seal thereto attached, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

60. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make an inventory of all goods or chattels so levied upon, in the form of Schedule B, a copy of which shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so levied upon, or to some person resident at the place where such distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at the place with whom such inventory can be left, such inventory in plain legible writing, shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which such distress has been made, and a notification thereof addressed to the owner published in some newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood; and the Bailiff or the Council Clerk shall give a copy of such inventory to the ratepayer on demand within one month after the making of such distress.

61. When such distress has been made, the Bailiff, for better security of the goods so levied upon, may remove the same to any place within the Municipality, or he may impound the said goods or chattels on any part of the land or premises upon which such distress has been made, and leave a person or persons in charge thereof who shall exhibit such goods or chattels to all intending purchasers who come to view them: And if at the expiration of five days after such distress has been made, the full amount, with all costs and charges thereon, for which such distress has been made, is not paid, the said goods or a sufficient portion thereof shall be sold by auction, and an account sales with any surplus cash shall be given to the owner of such goods so sold, on demand made by him during office hours: And any person purchasing goods so sold, or any one on his or her behalf, shall be at liberty to enter upon or into the land or premises where such goods or chattels are, during the period of two legal days, for the purpose of removing the same.

62. The owners of goods or chattels so distrained upon shall have the option of directing the order in which such goods shall be sold; and within three days after such sale the Bailiff shall enter into a book, provided by the Council for that purpose, a detailed account sales, and hand over the proceeds thereof.

63. The costs and charges for every levy or distress and sale shall be in accordance with Schedule C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of Penrith, hereby authorize you, _____, the Bailiff of the said Municipal District, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of (name of person), situated at (name of locality), for the sum of (amount), being the full amount of rates due to said Municipal District for the period of (time), ending (date), for the said dwelling-house, or land or premises, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of said rates according to law.

Dated this _____, 187 .
 _____ Mayor.
 (Seal.)
 _____ Council Clerk.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, pursuant to warrant under the hand of the Mayor, and seal of the Municipal District of Penrith, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Municipal District for the sum of _____, being the amount of rates named in the warrant as due to the said Municipal District for the period of _____ ending the day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 187 .
 [Here follow the goods and chattels in detail.]
 _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Bailiff's Fees.

	s.	d.
1. For making entry in or upon the premises in executing a warrant, with or without inventory	2	6
2. If more than one hour in possession (additional).....	2	6
3. For every other day or part of a day	2	6
4. 2½ per cent. on the net proceeds of sale.		

Suppression of Nuisances.

64. It shall be lawful for any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in cases where he has reasonable grounds for believing that any nuisance exists, to enter upon and inspect any premises within the Municipality, between sunrise and sunset, and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder or occupier of land or premises that the

house or premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises, are a nuisance, or are kept in an offensive condition, such Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall, and is hereby empowered to enter upon and inspect the same; and if upon any such inspection as aforesaid, the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, shall be of opinion that a nuisance exists on any such premises as aforesaid, or that the said complaint is well founded, notice shall be given in writing to the owner or occupier of such premises to abate or remove such nuisance within seven days after service of such notice upon such owner or occupier, and if such nuisance shall not be abated or removed within the time aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound.

65. No offensive trades or occupations shall be carried on within the limits of the Municipality so as to be a nuisance to the residents of adjoining or neighbouring premises or to the public in general, under a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

66. Any officer appointed by the Council to inspect nuisances shall be the person to whom such complaint shall be made in the first instance; and such officer shall have power to enter and inspect the premises complained of, and to cause the same to be abated; and any person hindering such officer in the discharge of his duty shall be subject to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

67. Any person casting filth, rubbish, or any dead animal into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, drain, or reservoir, or who shall suffer any dead animal to remain on his, her, or their land or premises, so as to be or become a nuisance, or who shall suffer filth of any kind whatsoever to flow from their premises over the footways of the streets or roads within the Municipality, or who shall by means of drains or other contrivances, cause filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, or reservoir, or who shall divert any such water-course or drain from its proper course or channel shall, in addition to the cost of restoring such road, drain, footway, water-hole, or reservoir to its proper state, or of removing such filth or rubbish, pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

68. Any person allowing any horse, gelding, mare, or foal, bull, cow, ox, heifer, calf, swine, sheep, or goat belonging to him, her, or them, to stray about the public roads or streets, or be tethered thereon, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

69. Upon the representation of any respectable resident or owner of property within the Municipality that any house near to or adjoining his premises is a house of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and any two Aldermen to take such legal steps for the removal of the same as may be found necessary; and upon conviction the owner of such establishment shall be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty pounds nor less than five pounds. And if such nuisance is not removed from within the bounds of the Municipality within three days thereafter, he, she, or they shall be liable to a further penalty of five pounds, and for every forty-eight hours thereafter that such nuisance is continued a further sum of five pounds.

70. Any person who, after the passing of these By-laws, shall be found bathing within two hundred yards of any residence, public watering-place, or public road, in any river, creek, or water-hole shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Public roads and streets.

71. No new road, street, lane, or park, or other place to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the control or management of the Council until after it shall have been examined and reported upon to the Council by the Committee of Works.

72. Whenever it shall become necessary to alter the levels of any street, road, or lane, above or below the depth or height of six inches, the Council shall cause a plan and sections of such alterations, which shall be exhibited at the Council Chambers during the period of twenty-one days for the inspection of ratepayers; and notification of such plan and section shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the locality, and by notice written in a plain hand in front of the Council Chambers. If, during the said period of twenty-one days, no valid objection against such alterations of levels is made, the Council may alter or adopt the same as they see fit; but such alterations (if any) shall in no case increase the depth or height as marked on such plan, and when adopted it shall be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Council Clerk and be a record of the Council.

73. The Works Committee or the Surveyor (if any), or any person acting for him shall when necessary mark out any roads, streets, or lanes in actual public use, or such as have been dedicated to the public by any plan of sale or lease of land within the boundaries of the district. And it shall be lawful for the Council, or any of its officers appointed for that purpose, to have recourse to any such plans or correct copies thereof, for the purpose of defining the point of entrance and point of exit of such road, street, or lane.

74. When any street, road, or lane has been definitely marked off, the Works Committee or the Surveyor shall cause posts to be placed at the corners of the intersection thereof, leaving for every street of one chain wide, a carriage-way of forty-two feet, and for every road or street other than sixty-six feet wide, such width of carriage-way as such Committee or Surveyor shall deem necessary.

75. Any person who shall open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of any road, or footway, or other public place within the Municipality, without leave from the Council, or who shall in any way wantonly damage any such road or footway, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

76. If any person after the publication of these By-laws shall erect or cause to be erected any building or other structure on any part of any road, street, or way, such person or persons shall be compelled to remove such building or structure, or any part of the same which may be found to obstruct or prevent the even alignment of such street, road, or way. And if the same is not removed within seven days after notification from the Council, the person or persons to whom such obstructions belong shall pay all costs and charges incurred by the Council in removing the same, in addition to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than five pounds. Provided that the Council, if they see fit, may, instead of removing such obstruction, proceed by action of trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment or the person in charge thereof.

77. The Works Committee, or any person acting under their authority, may at any time stop the traffic on any road, street, or lane, for the purpose of repairing or making the same or any part thereof, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall offend against this By-law, either by riding or driving thereon, or by removing or destroying any fence or other obstruction which may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

78. Any driver or rider who shall negligently or wilfully injure or cause to be injured any kerb, whether of wood or stone, or any properly aligned pathway, or lead, ride, or drive any horse or other animal, or permit any horse or other animal to stand on any pathway, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, drawn, driven, or placed upon any of the said pathways, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other vehicle, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than one shilling. Provided always that the provisions of this By-law shall not apply to any persons right of ingress and egress to premises occupied by them.

79. Any person damaging any road, street, or lane, or any portion thereof, by trailing stone or timber thereon, or who shall suffer any timber or stone to trail over the sides of any wheeled vehicle so as to occupy a greater space than the breadth of the cart or dray upon which it may be drawn, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than one shilling.

80. Any person riding on the shaft of any waggon, dray, or other carriage whatsoever, or the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other waggon, cart, dray, or carriage whatsoever, and not keeping his waggon, cart, dray, or any other carriage whatsoever, on the left or near side of the road, or any person in any manner wilfully preventing any other person from passing him or any carriage, waggon, dray, or cart under his care upon any street, road, or public place, or by negligence or misbehaviour preventing, hindering, or interrupting the free passage of any carriage, waggon, dray, or cart whatsoever, or any person in, on, or upon the same, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

81. Any person driving any waggon, dray, cart, or other carriage whatsoever, in any water-table of any street or road, or in any other way damaging such street or road, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

82. When any road, street, or lane has been formed, and the pathways put in order, the owners of all houses or other structures abutting thereon shall so arrange the roofs of such structures by spouting or otherwise, as shall prevent the rain from flowing therefrom on to such pathway; and any owner or occupant who shall refuse or neglect to carry out the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, after due notice given, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

83. Nothing contained in any of these By-laws shall be taken as directing to be done, or as being directed to do, any matter or herds of cattle or other animals, provided the same be not negligently driven.

84. Wherever the word "Mayor" occurs in these By-laws as directing to be done, or as being directed to do, any matter or thing, the same shall apply to and be understood to mean any Alderman appointed by the Council to act as Mayor for the time being.

85. All fines and penalties for any breach of these By-laws shall be recoverable only by process, as directed by section 198 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

86. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drains or sewers shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the directions of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

87. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise damage or destroy the whole, or any part, of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street, footpath, or other place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

I hereby certify that these By-laws were duly passed
by this Council.

(L.S.) JAS. M'CARTHY,
Mayor.

Municipality of Penrith,
2nd January, 1879.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOURKE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st March, 1879.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOURKE.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Bourke, for the regulation of streets and public places, for preserving public health and decency, and for generally maintaining the good rule and government of the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOURKE.

1. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall permit to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing calculated to become dangerous or offensive in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in this Municipality; or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or any public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be in any or either of any such carriage or foot way; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or permit, cause, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon and along any of the said foot-ways of any such street or public place any wagon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel; or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon and along any such foot-way, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence: Provided that nothing in this By-law shall affect the right to free ingress and egress to and from any properties within the Municipality.

2. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein through or in any street or public place within this Municipality, between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall cause any

vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £5; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

3. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal; or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal; or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality; or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, creek, or canal; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any such sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

4. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Town of Bourke or of West Bourke; or shall suffer any swine or any sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place; shall on conviction forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

5. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within this Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

6. For preserving the cleanliness of this Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Municipality, and to give such direction concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such direction within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

7. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

8. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith within the limits of this Municipality, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof,

or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given, shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default. Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds; and the said Council shall, if they shall think fit, cause such house, building, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to be whitewashed, cleansed or purified; and for such purposes the proper officers, servants, and workmen of the said Council shall have power to enter the same.

9. Any individual who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Bourke, the 4th day of
November, 1878.

(L.S.)

EDW. JNO. BLOXHAM,
Mayor.

ALFRED HIBBLE,
Town Clerk.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th May, 1879.

BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG.

BY-LAW.

THE following By-law made by the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, in substitution for No. 3 of Part II of the By-laws of that Municipality, under the head of "Collection and enforcement of Rates, &c.," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, held on the 4th April, 1879, section 3 of Part II of the By-laws was rescinded and the following substituted, appointing Friday as the day for the payment and receipt of rates instead of Tuesday as heretofore, viz. :—

All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid, shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed by the Act, into the office of the Council Clerk during office hours, that is to say, Friday in each week between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

(s.s.) ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
Mayor.

Council Chamber, Wollongong,
4th April, 1879.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th June, 1879.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.

BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Ashfield, for regulating the proceedings of the Borough Council and Committees, preserving order at meetings of the Council, and regulating the duties of the officers and servants thereof, for the collection and enforcement of rates, for preventing and extinguishing fires, for the management of streets and public places, the preservation of public health and decency, &c., and the suppression of nuisances, and for restraining noisome and offensive trades, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.

AMENDED BY-LAWS.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of Order at Council Meetings—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

*Meetings of the Council.**Ordinary Meetings.*

1. The ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held on every alternate Monday, at the hour of half-past seven p.m., or on such other day and at such hour as the Council may by resolution from time to time appoint. If the appointed day happen to be a public holiday, then on next lawful day.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of twenty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting; and in the event of a quorum not being present at such meeting within half an hour after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the names of the Aldermen then present shall be entered in the minute-book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting shall stand adjourned.

*Order of Business.**Business of Ordinary Meetings.*

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

2. Correspondence to be read and, if necessary, ordered upon.
3. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor and Council Clerk, to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made, or any other special business.
6. Payments to be authorized.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; or such particular motion or business may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

4. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than five minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Business paper—how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen or left at their respective residences, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion proposed to be entertained at such meeting, which he shall have received.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of.

6. All notices of motion, &c., for the consideration of the Council at its next meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they shall be received, and entered on the business paper according to their number, and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of.

Motions and Amendments.

7. All notices of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, previous to being handed to the Council Clerk, and shall not be withdrawn from the business paper without the leave of the majority of the Council.

8. No motion the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a "Call of the Whole Council" has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

9. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Absence of proposed mover.

10. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

11. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

12. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Motions for adjournment.

13. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Orders of the Day.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.

14. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall, at a previous meeting thereof, have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

15. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition, to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same; and all petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

16. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

Form of report.

17. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

18. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

19. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may by permission of such Mayor or Chairman be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

20. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

21. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

22. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

23. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Mayor to decide as to pre-eminence.

24. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

25. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided however that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking or materially to interrupt the discussion.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

26. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final; and the Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing; and every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order. And the Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

27. Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound; and on a second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds; and on the third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

28. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

29. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division: in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall refuse to vote on such division, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound. This shall apply also to Committees of the Whole Council.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged.

30. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must however be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice.

Special powers of Mayor.

31. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

32. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

33. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

34. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call: And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Special Committee.

35. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot.

Chairman of Committee.

36. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

37. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead.

Committee Meeting—how called.

38. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee, or the Chairman thereof may call a meeting, if he shall think fit.

Records of transactions in Committee.

39. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

How reports are to be dealt with.

40. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all works to be estimated before undertaken.

41. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

42. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee,—for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor,—for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works or the Mayor, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

43. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Special Committee for that purpose, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

44. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Special Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled before recommending payment: Provided that in cases of special expenditure under section 41 of this Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate.

Common Seal and Records of the Council.

Common Seal.

45. The common seal shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Records of the Council defined—provisions for proper keeping of same.

46. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal

business addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

47. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid to prosecution for stealing such book or record or to an action-at-law for detention of the same. Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit-at-law, by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be; and every such person so removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

48. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Bonds for good conduct.

49. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Attorney or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

50. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be intrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

51. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same, and report thereon at the next meeting; or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

52. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

53. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice.

Lapsed business.

54. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid, at the next fortnightly meeting.

How notices are to be published.

55. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of rates.

Times and modes of collection.—Rates under sec. 164 of the 31st Vict. No. 12 to be collected yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be levied and collected for the year and be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special Rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867 and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them, have appointed.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the said resolution, into the office of the Council Clerk, during the office-hours appointed by the Council.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. The Mayor shall issue distress warrants against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced, or cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by Distress.

Bailiff.

6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council, and the said Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Council, to the extent of twenty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies, by distress, for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of Distress.

7. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

8. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall cause to be sold the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

9. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

10. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person who soever, after the expiration of the five days, as heretofore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of Sale.

11. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

12. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

13. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of _____, do hereby authorize you _____, the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises), of _____, situate at _____, for _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____
 _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of _____, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situate at _____, within the said Borough, for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____
 _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	1	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials, to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Discharging fireworks, firearms, &c.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms on any road, street, or public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter, by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Willfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every person who willfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or store pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

PART IV.

Streets and Public Places.—Public Health and Decency, &c. Streets, &c.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

1. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, way, park, or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, or park, &c., he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, or park, and if the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, or other place to public use as may be considered necessary by the Council, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council; but the Council shall not be compelled to take charge of, or spend money on, or vote money for any new street, road, lane, or thoroughfare that is not forty feet wide, including pathway, and unless such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other place is first proclaimed and properly formed and completed to the satisfaction of the Council, at the expense of the owner or owners of the land through which such road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or other place is carried.

Erection of houses, &c.

2. No person shall be permitted to erect any fence, house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place in the Municipality, without first giving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment on payment of a fee of five shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

Committee for Works to fix street levels, &c.

3. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough, and the carriage and footways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place posts, at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and footways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

4. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall close such private drain under a further penalty of two pounds per week so long as such private drain remains.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

6. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface-water from land.

7. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the footway, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

8. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

9. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or footway of any street or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Holes to be enclosed.

10. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or the

foundation to any house or other building, or for a well or any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, on conviction shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

11. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

12. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles, or to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

13. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage way or foot way of any street or other public place in the said Borough,—or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any such carriage or foot way,—or shall run, drive, draw, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, driven, or drawn, upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel,—or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway,—shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such offence.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

14. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kinds whatsoever, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Borough,—or shall place, or cause to be placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriageway, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals,—or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things whatsoever,—or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway or carriageway, or over any area of any house or other building or premises,—and shall not immediately and permanently remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council,—shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placards not to be affixed on walls, &c., without consent.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface, any such wall, house, fence, or erection, by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

16. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or earth, within fifty yards of any road, street, public place, or dwelling, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when

the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety, on payment of a fee of five shillings; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted, any rock or earth within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the Council Clerk, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

17. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night,—or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, slop, mire, or channel-dirt, or filth, in or upon any such street or public place,—or shall deposit night-soil or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances,—or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or other vehicles,—or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances,—shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

18. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same with reins,—or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the said thoroughfare,—every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

19. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Borough so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

20. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

21. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

22. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, or waterhole,—or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse or waterhole,—or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough,—or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, gutter, or waterhole,—or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer, watercourse, or creek,—shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Swine not to be kept.

23. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Borough, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Cattle, &c., straying in the streets.

24. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Privies, &c.

25. Any person who shall dig, form, or make any privy within fifteen feet of any dwelling-house, or within thirty feet of any well used for supplying any dwelling-house with water, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings, and if not removed within forty-eight hours after such conviction it shall be dealt with as a fresh offence.

As to private avenues, &c.

26. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land within the said Borough, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

27. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, as often as he shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing dead animals on premises.

28. Any person who shall place, or shall cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the Borough, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall on conviction suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

29. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

30. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house, fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall erect or allow to be erected any flagstaff, sign-post, or pole of any kind without having it at once attached to some other post or building so as to prevent its being blown down when it becomes decayed.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot, box, or other thing in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.)

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, corks, or any other offensive substance, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.

Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right of way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

31. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any manufacture or trade, in the conducting or carrying on of which, or from the premises where the same is carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough; and upon complaint in writing by any householder that any offensive trade is being so conducted or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder,--the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time as the said Council may direct. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.--Penalty.

2. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon

which is likely to prove offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue, any such manufacture, trade, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Service of Notice.--Liabilities.

3. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, or calling is being carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last-known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, or operation as aforesaid shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Damming up water without consent.

4. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any creek or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction, such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay, a sum of fifty pounds.

Penalty.

For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws except as otherwise provided, the offender shall be liable to, and shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace; and all other penalties and fines imposed by these By-laws, except as otherwise provided, shall also be recoverable in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Ashfield, this twenty-fourth day of March, A.D., 1879.

(L. S.) DANIEL HOLBOROW,

W. BEAMES,
Council Clerk.

Mayor.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL SHOALHAVEN—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th July, 1879.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CENTRAL SHOALHAVEN.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Central Shoalhaven for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants thereof—for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates—for preventing fires—for suppressing nuisances—for compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters—for regulating the killing of cattle and sale of butchers' meat—for preserving trees and shrubs—for preserving public decency—and for generally maintaining the good rule and government of the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

1. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such Meeting, to give place to the Mayor if he should arrive at any later hour during the meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the minute-book.

2. The business of each ordinary meeting of the Council shall be transacted in the following order, viz. :—

- (1.) The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting.
- (2.) The reading of official correspondence.
- (3.) The presentation of Petitions.
- (4.) Miscellaneous business.
- (5.) Reports brought up from Committees or officers.
- (6.) Motions of which notice has been given.
- (7.) Notices of motion.
- (8.) Orders of the day.

3. The question for confirming the minutes of the previous meeting shall be proposed by the Mayor or Chairman immediately upon their being read, and shall be to the effect that minutes now read are a correct record of the proceedings, and no discussion shall be allowed thereon, except on the point of accuracy.

4. Except in Committee, no member shall speak more than once on the same question, unless in explanation when misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided however that the mover of any question shall have the liberty of reply, and provided further that every member shall be at liberty to speak once on any amendment as well as on the original motion; but the right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

5. No motion shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

6. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

7. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion nor impute motives, and all personal reflections shall be considered highly disorderly and withdrawn accordingly.

8. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case without discussing or commenting upon the same.

9. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any question of order or of practice may at once invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided however that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which in his opinion is contrary to law.

10. Any Alderman may demand the production of any of the documents of the Council relating to the subject under discussion.

11. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council, and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded the question shall first be put on the last amendment, and then on the one next to the last, and so on in the inverse order in which they are moved: Provided that when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

12. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind or be repugnant to any resolution which has been passed by the Council, shall be entertained during the same municipal year, unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made for that purpose; and no such motion, if negatived by the Council, shall be again entertained during the same municipal year.

13. No proposition once brought before the Council shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council, nor shall any proposition be entertained by the Council until the same be seconded.

14. No discussion shall be allowed on any motion of adjournment; but if the question be negatived, the next motion or order of the day shall be considered before the question of adjournment shall be again entertained: Provided the motion be carried, any business left undecided shall take precedence at the next meeting of the Council.

15. There shall be three standing Committees of the whole Council, namely,—the Committee of Finance, the Committee of By-laws, and the Printing Committee, and three members of the Council shall form a quorum of each Committee.

16. There shall be a standing Committee of Works. In works affecting one ward only, the Aldermen of that ward shall be the Committee, but in works affecting more than one ward, the whole Council shall be the Committee, and a majority of the Committee in either case shall be a quorum.

17. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting application from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

18. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined upon, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

19. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867 or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions in the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books and documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

20. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have already been given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record as hereinbefore provided, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *visd voce* or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

21. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or which is anonymous. And such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

22. The common seal shall be in the custody of the Mayor; or, if found more convenient, it may, by resolution of the Council, be placed in charge of the Council Clerk, and shall be kept in such secured form as the Mayor may direct.

23. The common seal shall not be attached to any paper or document unless the same be signed by the Mayor, or in case of his absence or illness, by two Aldermen duly authorized by resolution of Council.

24. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence, to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

25. The rates shall be collected yearly, and shall be held to be due and payable at the Council Chambers on such days as the Council may from year to year appoint.

26. The Council Clerk shall furnish the Mayor with a list of persons in arrears of rates within one month after the day appointed for payment of the same.

27. Any person who shall fall or throw any timber, filth, rubbish, or any animal dead or alive into any watercourse, drain, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall permit or suffer any slops, suds, or filth to remain on his or her premises, or to flow therefrom, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any drain, sewer, or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall on conviction thereof pay a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor exceeding forty shillings, and shall pay the cost of removing such filth, timber, or other obstruction, and of restoring such drain, sewer, watercourse, river, creek, or canal, to its former condition.

28. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament, situate and being in or within fifteen yards of any dwelling, street, or public place in the said Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her or under his or her charge, to stray, or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for each offence, not less than two shillings and six-pence and not exceeding forty shillings.

29. Any person who being the owner of the putrid carcass of any dead horse, bullock, cow, sheep, pig, goat, dog, or other animal shall allow the same to lie exposed within any part of this Municipality, and who shall not destroy by burning, or burying such putrid carcass under the surface of the ground three feet at least, within twelve hours after due notice has been given him, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding forty shillings; and for every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds.

30. Any person riding or driving any horse, mule, or other animal so as to create alarm or danger to the public, or shall endanger the safety of any person on any road, street, or public place within the Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for a first offence, the sum of ten shillings; for a second offence, the sum of twenty shillings; and for every subsequent offence, the sum of forty shillings.

31. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break, injure, or remove any lamp or lamp post, or who shall extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than ten shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

32. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, well, pump, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if the damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay not less than ten shillings and not exceeding twenty pounds.

33. Any person who shall wilfully or without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, or root up, or otherwise damage, or destroy any tree, sapling, shrub, flower, or underwood, growing in or upon any enclosed place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit and pay not less than two shillings and sixpence, and not exceeding ten pounds.

34. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other person appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

35. Every person who in any road, street, or other public place or passage within the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings and not exceeding ten pounds:—

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any road, street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nailmaker, metalfounder, limeburner, brickmaker, potter or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door or window or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any road, street, lane, or passage, and not closing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening within one hour after sunset, so as to effectually prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, road, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

36. Any individual who shall offend against decency by the unnecessary exposure of his or her person in any road, street, or public place within the Municipality or in view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence not less than ten shillings and not exceeding ten pounds.

37. In cases of emergency arising from flood or fire, such members as can be suddenly called together by the Mayor or the Chairman of any Committee shall be empowered to expend any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and shall report thereon to the Council at the next meeting.

38. Every person who shall place or knowingly allow to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or other explosive or inflammable material, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds and forthwith shall remove such fire, gunpowder, or other explosive or inflammable material. Any person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or explosive or inflammable material to remain as aforesaid for seven days after such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

39. No slaughter-house or other place for slaughtering cattle, sheep, or swine shall be allowed within one hundred yards of any public road or street within the Municipality, and any person or persons using any such premises situated within one hundred yards of such road or street, as a place for slaughtering cattle, sheep, or swine, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

40. Every person who shall convey or carry or cause to be conveyed or carried in any road, street, or public place in this Municipality, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient or proper cloth covering the same for concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid, shall on conviction for every such offence, pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

41. If any person shall ride or drive any horse, mare, or other animal, or wheelbarrow, dray, cart, waggon, gig, truck, or any other carriage or vehicle drawn by a horse, mule, bullock, or other animal, on or along any footway in the public thoroughfares of the said Municipality, every person so offending shall for such offence forfeit and pay the fine or sum of five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay the fine or sum of ten shillings.

42. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart or dray of any kind shall ride upon such vehicle in any street, road, or thoroughfare within the Municipality not having some person on foot to guide the same, or driving such vehicle with reins, or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever, shall negligently be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it is passing along such street, road, or thoroughfare, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same, or if any rider or driver, whatsoever, meeting any animal or vehicle, shall not keep his waggon, cart, carriage, or animal on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons, from passing him or any carriage under his care upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour, prevent, hinder, or intercept the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same,—every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

43. Any driver or rider who shall negligently or wilfully injure or cause to be injured any water-table or any kerb, whether of wood or stone, or any pathway, by riding or driving thereon, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a penalty of five shillings, for the second a penalty of twenty shillings, and for the third and every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds.

44. If any person shall draw any timber, stone, or any weighty matter on or along any road, street, or highway maintained at the cost, or being under the control or management of the Municipal Council, without the load being placed upon or suspended from a wheel carriage, or shall lock or cause to be locked the wheel or wheels of any timber carriage, dray, or other vehicle, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of five shillings for a first offence, twenty shillings for a second offence, and forty shillings for any subsequent offence.

45. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any stone, sand, turf, clay, gravel, or other material from any road, street, or public place; or to place any fence, timber, or other obstruc-

tion on, or to cause any obstruction whatever to any road, street, or thoroughfare, or to play quoits, cricket, skittles, or any other game thereon without the authority of the Municipal Council; and any person who shall offend against any of these provisions shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

46. Any person trespassing upon any cemetery or public burying ground within the said Municipality by falling or removing timber, or depasturing horses, cattle, sheep, or swine therein, or by destroying or removing any gate or fence belonging to the said cemetery or public burying ground, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

47. Every person having a well in the said Municipality shall cause such well to be securely covered over, and any owner or occupant who shall fail to cover such well securely within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual place of abode or on the said premises, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed to have committed a separate offence.

48. The Committee for Works may at any time cause the traffic of any roadway to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any other necessary purpose; and any person or persons wilfully travelling thereon, or removing or destroying any obstruction that may have been placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

49. In case bad weather or other cause shall render it desirable to lighten the traffic on any road or roads within the Municipality, it shall be lawful for the Works Committee of the Ward in which such road shall be, by notice in a newspaper, or by placard, to direct that no heavy vehicles shall carry more than half of their usual loads, for a time stated; and any person who shall commit a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

50. If any tree or part of any tree shall fall on or across any public road within the Municipality from any land by which such road is bounded, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or any Alderman or officer of the Council to give notice in writing to the occupier, tenant, or owner of such land to remove such tree or the part of any tree forthwith; and if such occupier, tenant, or owner on whom notice has been served as aforesaid shall fail or neglect to remove such tree, or the part of such tree, the Mayor, Alderman, or officer giving such notice may cause such tree or part of any tree to be removed, and the occupier, tenant, or owner on whom the notice has been served as aforesaid shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings over and above the cost of removing such tree or part of a tree.

51. No culvert, bridge, or crossing shall be constructed or commenced across any water-table or watercourse in this Municipality until the consent of the Council shall have been obtained; and any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

52. Any person allowing the weeds known as the Butchurst burr, inkweed, Scotch thistle, or other noxious weeds, to grow upon his or her land, and failing to destroy the same before they seed or within seven days after due notice from the Council has been served upon the owner or occupier of such land, shall forfeit and pay a sum for such offence not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

53. In all cases where by any By-law of this Municipality a minimum fine shall be stated for any offence, the Council may, before instituting legal proceedings, give notice of such intention to the person chargeable with such offence, and if such person shall pay to the Council Clerk or other officer on behalf of the Council, within twenty-four hours after receiving such notice, the minimum fine named in the said By-law, the Council may accept the same and may refrain from taking further proceedings in respect of such offence.

The foregoing By-laws have been made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Central Shoalhaven, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) W. LOVEGROVE,
H. L. LOYSENOVZ, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ST. PETER'S—BY-LAWS—FREE LIBRARY.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 153.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
Sydney, 23rd May, 1879.

BOROUGH OF ST. PETER'S.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of St. Peter's, for the regulation of the St. Peter's Free Library having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published, in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

F. B. SUTTON.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE ST. PETER'S FREE LIBRARY.

1. The Library shall be open to the public every day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, that is to say, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 to 9 p.m., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

2. In connection with the Library there will be a Reading-room, which shall be open every lawful day during the hours stated in the preceding by-law.

3. Any person who being intoxicated shall enter such Library or Reading-room shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessarily loud talking, or by any noise, or otherwise disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such Library or Reading-room, or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such Library or Reading-room, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and any such person may be forthwith removed by any Officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading-room.

4. No person shall be allowed inside the Library or Reading-room unless he or she be cleanly attired.

5. Any society or class for mutual improvement, or instruction, or for study or experiments, may with the consent of the Council be formed in connection with or may hold its meetings or carry on its studies or experiments at the said Library or Reading-room, provided that the general free access to and use

of the said Library or Reading-room by persons who are not members of such society or class be not thereby interfered with: Provided, however, that no rule made by the members of any such society or class for the management of the same shall conflict in any way with these regulations or with any regulations made by the said Council hereunder.

6. Any person who shall wilfully damage any book, catalogue, copy of regulations, or record kept at any such Library or Reading-room for the general uses thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

7. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of these rules or any injury to the books.

8. The foregoing rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library and Reading-room, for the information of visitors.

9. The whole number of the members of the Municipal Council for the time being shall form the Library Committee, and three of such members shall form a quorum.

Passed by the Municipal Council of St. Peter's, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

THOS. LEEDER,
Council Clerk.

W. G. JUDD,
Mayor.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
Sydney, 17th July, 1879.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of the Glebe, for the regulation of the Glebe Free Library, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

F. B. SUTTON.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE GLEBE FREE LIBRARY.

1st. The Library shall be open to the public every day, except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m.

2nd. In connection with the Library there will be a Reading Room, which shall be open every lawful day during the hours stated in the preceding By-law.

3rd. Any person who being intoxicated shall enter such Library or Reading Room, shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall, by unnecessarily loud talking, or by any noise, or otherwise, disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such Library or Reading Room, or who shall, without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such Library or Reading Room, shall forfeit or pay any sum not less than ten shillings or more than ten pounds; and any such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading Room.

4th. No person shall be allowed inside the Library or Reading Room, unless he or she be cleanly attired.

5th. Any society or class for mutual improvement or instruction, or for study or experiments, may, with the consent of the Council, be formed in connection with, or may hold its meetings, or carry on its studies or experiments at, the said Library or Reading Room, provided that the general free access

to and use of the said Library or Reading Room, by persons who are not members of such society or class be not thereby interfered with: Provided however that no rule made by the members of any such society or class for the management of the same, shall conflict in any way with these regulations or with any regulations made by the said Council hereunder.

6th. Any person who shall wilfully damage any book, catalogue, copy of regulations, or record, kept at any such Library or Reading Room for the general uses thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

7th. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of these Rules, or any injury to the books.

8th. The foregoing Rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library and Reading Room, for the information of visitors.

9th. The whole number of the members of the Municipal Council, for the time being, shall form the Library Committee, and five of such members shall form a quorum.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Glebe, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 17.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1878.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

Governor.

Message No. 17.

In accordance with 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 the Bill to amend the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Government House,

Sydney, 7th November, 1878.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—OMNIBUS AND WAGGONETTE OWNERS OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Omnibus and Waggonette Owners, plying in the City and Police District of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware that a Bill is now under the consideration of your Honorable House under the title of "*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Corporation of the City of Sydney*," wherein it is proposed to transfer the powers to license and regulate vehicles plying for hire in the City of Sydney from the Transit Commissioners to the City Council.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Act of 1873" should not be set aside by the transfer of its power to the City of Sydney, or any Municipal Council, but that the public interest will be best served by continuing the power in the control of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the proposed change will disorganize the traffic, lead to public inconvenience, burdensome taxation, and great loss to all engaged in the conveyance of passengers.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the clauses of the Bill that relate to Public Vehicles.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 15 signatures.*]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—W. J. TRICKETT, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF WOOLLAHRA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Residents and Ratepayers in and about the Borough of Woollahra, in Public Meeting assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That under and by virtue of the provisions of "Public Vehicles Regulation Act," 36 Vic. No. 14, the Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts have the right to elect from the Mayors and Aldermen of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts, one person to act as a Transit Commissioner under the said Act, and to represent the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts.

2. That your Petitioners have always exercised such right, and although the said Act is in many respects objectionable, yet your Petitioners have found that the rights and interests of the passengers travelling to and from the City of Sydney and the said Borough and Municipal Districts, have to a certain extent be watched over and preserved, and your Petitioners have also found that omnibuses and other public vehicles have been better conducted and controlled by the Transit Commissioners than the same were formerly conducted and controlled by the City Corporation.

3. That your Petitioners observe with great regret that by the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the City of Sydney, which has already been read a second time before your Honorable House, it is proposed to repeal the said "Public Vehicles Regulation Act," 36 Vic. No. 14, and by clauses 99 to 104 inclusive, of the said Bill, it is further proposed to vest in the City Council the power to regulate public vehicles plying for hire within the city, and other powers in the said clauses mentioned, and that all license fees and fees payable, received, and recovered in respect of any public vehicles, and any breach of any by-laws in respect to such vehicles shall form part of the city fund, and no provision has been made for the regulating of public vehicles plying for hire beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney.

4. That nearly all public vehicles plying for hire within the city ply also for hire within and through the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and that the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are by the said Bill deprived of the right which they have hitherto enjoyed of having a voice in the control and management of public vehicles plying for hire as aforesaid, and the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are thus placed entirely at the mercy of the said City Council.

5. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by clauses 136 and 138 of the said Bill, to be vested in the City Council, to establish in places beyond the City buildings, yards, and other premises for the sale of cattle, inasmuch as such sale-yards would almost certainly be within the boundaries of Municipalities, and the Councils of such Municipalities would have no control or power of supervision over such sale-yards.

6. That your Petitioners also protest against the unlimited powers proposed to be conferred by part VIII of the said Act, and especially by clauses 145 to 147 inclusive, with the exception of the latter part of the last-named clause.

7. That your Petitioners beg to point out that while the rate for water supplied within the city is fixed at maximum of 5s. per room, no limit is fixed for water to be supplied in the suburbs.

8. That in the suburbs there is little or no use of water in water-closets, and consequently the charge in the Suburban Districts should be limited to a sum considerably below the city maximum rate.

9. That your Petitioners further protest against the powers to be conferred by 158 and the following clauses of the said eighth section, inasmuch as the City Council is thereby empowered to coerce Suburban Borough Councils without actual proof being required as to the alleged contamination, and irrespective of the practical ability of the said Borough Councils to abate such alleged contamination or not.

10.

10. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by the 166th, 167th, and the following clauses of the said Bill to be given to the said City Corporation, to deposit night-soil and other filth and refuse matter outside of the boundaries of the city inasmuch as the city is everywhere surrounded by Municipalities, and the places which may be purchased or rented for the purpose of depositing such night-soil thereon must almost of necessity be within one or more municipalities; and further, because the said clauses are in direct contravention of the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

11. That your Petitioners object to and protest against the power proposed by the 204th clause of the said Bill, to be given to the City Council, to cause sewers and drains to communicate with any arm of the sea, inasmuch as under such a power the sewerage of the city may be conducted into any of the bays or creeks within the Borough, and thus become dangerous to public health.

12. That your Petitioners respectfully express their desire that the whole of the matters hereinbefore referred to should be placed under the charge and care of one or more properly constituted Metropolitan Boards.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 36 Vic. No. 14, and will not pass into law the clauses 99 and 104 of the said Bill, unless at the same time your Honorable House shall adopt such measures as will afford to the inhabitants of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts a controlling power over the public vehicles plying for hire within the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and a just and proportionate share of the license fees which may be imposed on such public vehicles; and further, that your Honorable House will not vest in the said City Council the powers and authorities to which your Petitioners object, as hereinbefore stated.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

For and on behalf of the Petitioners.

W. J. TRICKETT,
Chairman of Public Meeting.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF WOOLLAHRA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Mayor and Aldermen of the Suburban Borough and Municipal District of Woollahra, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That under and by virtue of the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act 36 Vic. No. 14, the suburban boroughs and municipal districts have the right to elect from the mayors and aldermen of the said boroughs and municipal districts, one person to act as a Transit Commissioner under the said Act, and to represent the said boroughs and municipal districts.

2. That your Petitioners have always exercised such right, and although the said Act is in many respects objectionable, yet your Petitioners have found that the rights and interest of the passengers travelling to and from the City of Sydney and the said boroughs and municipal districts have to a certain extent be watched over and preserved, and your Petitioners have also found out that omnibuses and other public vehicles have been better conducted and controlled by the Transit Commissioners than the same were formerly conducted and controlled by the City Corporation.

3. That your Petitioners observe with very great regret, that by the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the City of Sydney, which has already been read a second time before your Honorable House, it is proposed to repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act 36 Vic. No. 14, and by clauses 99 to 104 inclusive of the said Bill, it is further proposed to vest in the City Council the power to regulate public vehicles plying for hire within the city, and other powers in the said clauses mentioned, and that all license fees and fines received and recovered in respect of any public vehicles, and any breach of any by-law in respect to such vehicles shall form part of the City Fund; and no provision has been made for the regulating of public vehicles plying for hire beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney.

4. That nearly all public vehicles plying for hire within the city ply also for hire within and through the said boroughs and municipal districts, and that the suburban boroughs and municipal districts aforesaid are by the said Bill deprived of the right which they have hitherto enjoyed, of having a voice in the control and management of public vehicles plying for hire as aforesaid, and the said suburban boroughs and municipal districts are thus placed entirely at the mercy of the said City Council.

5. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by clauses 136 and 138 of the said Bill to be vested in the City Council, to establish in places beyond the city, buildings, yards, and other premises for the sale of cattle, inasmuch as such sale-yards would almost certainly be within the boundaries of municipalities, and the Councils of such municipalities would have no control or power of supervision over such sale-yards.

6. That your Petitioners also protest against the unlimited powers proposed to be conferred by part VIII of the said Act, and especially by clause 145 to 147 inclusive, with the exception of the latter part of the last-named clause.

7. That your Petitioners beg to point out, that while the rate for water supplied within the city is fixed at a maximum of 5s. per room, no limit is fixed for water supplied in the suburbs.

8. That in the suburbs there is little or no use of water in water-closets, and consequently the charge in the suburban districts should be limited to a sum considerably below the city maximum rate.

9. That your Petitioners further protest against the powers to be conferred by 158 and the following clauses of the 8th section, inasmuch as the City Council is thereby empowered to coerce suburban Borough Councils, without actual proof being required as to the alleged contamination, and irrespective of the practicability of the said Borough Councils to abate such alleged contamination or not.

10. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by the 166th, 167th, and following clauses of the said Bill to be given to the said City Corporation to deposit night-soil and other filth and refuse matter outside of the boundaries of the city, inasmuch as the city is everywhere surrounded

surrounded by municipalities, and the places which may be purchased or rented for the purpose of depositing such-night soil therein, must almost of necessity be within one or more municipalities; and further, because the said clauses are in direct contravention of the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

11. That your Petitioners object to and protest against the power proposed by the 20th clause of the said Bill to be given to the City Council, to cause sewers and drains to communicate with any arm of the sea, inasmuch as under such a power the sewerage of the city may be conducted into any of the bays or creeks within this borough, and thus become dangerous to public health.

12. That your Petitioners respectfully express their desire that the whole of the matters hereinbefore referred should be placed under the charge and care of one or more properly constituted Metropolitan Boards.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act 36 Vic. No. 14; and will not pass into law the clauses 99 to 104 of the said Bill unless at the same time your Honorable House shall adopt such measures as will afford to the inhabitants of the said borough and municipal districts, a controlling power over the public vehicles plying for hire within the said boroughs and municipal districts, and a just and proper share of the license fees which may be imposed on such public vehicles. And further, that your Honorable House will not vest in the said City Council the powers and authorities to which your Petitioners object as hereinbefore stated.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 9 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF PADDINGTON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Paddington.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That under and by virtue of the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act," 36 Vic. No. 14, the Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts have the right to elect from the Mayors and Aldermen of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts one person to act as a Transit Commissioner under the said Act, and to represent the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts.

That your Petitioners have always exercised such right, and although the said Act is in many respects objectionable, yet your Petitioners have found that the rights and interests of the passengers travelling to and from the City of Sydney and the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts, have to a certain extent been watched over and preserved; and your Petitioners have also found that omnibuses and other public vehicles have been better conducted and controlled by the Transit Commissioners than the same were formerly conducted and controlled by the City Corporation.

That your Petitioners observe with very great regret that by the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the City of Sydney, which has already been read a second time before your Honorable House, it is proposed to repeal the said "Public Vehicles Regulation Act," 36 Vic., No. 14, and by clauses 99 to 104 inclusive, of the said Bill, it is further proposed to vest in the City Council the power to regulate public vehicles plying for hire within the city, and other powers in the said clauses mentioned, and that all license fees and fines paid, received, and recovered in respect to any public vehicles, and any breach of any by-laws in respect to such vehicles, shall form part of the city funds, and provision has been made for the regularity of public vehicles plying for hire beyond the boundaries of the city.

That nearly all public vehicles plying for hire within the city ply also for hire within and through the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and that the said suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are by the said Bill deprived of the right which they have hitherto enjoyed of having a voice in the control and management of public vehicles plying for hire as aforesaid, and the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are thus placed entirely at the mercy of the said City Council.

That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the power proposed by clauses 136 and 138 of the said Bill, to be vested in the City Council, to establish in places beyond the city boundaries yards and premises for the sale of cattle, inasmuch as such sale-yards would almost certainly be within the boundaries of Municipalities, and the Councils of such Municipalities would have no control, power, or of supervision over such sale-yards.

That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by 166th, 167th, and following clauses of the said Bill, to be given to the said City Corporation, to deposit night-soil and other filth and refuse outside the boundaries of the city, inasmuch as the city is everywhere surrounded by Municipalities, and the places which may be purchased or rented for the purpose of depositing such night-soil thereon must almost of necessity be within one or more Municipalities; and further, because the said clauses are in direct contravention of the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

That your Petitioners respectfully express their desire that the whole of the measures hereinbefore referred to should be placed under the control, charge, and care of one or more properly constituted Metropolitan Boards.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not repeal the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act," 36 Vic. No. 14, and will not pass into law the clauses 99 to 104 of the said Bill, unless at the same time your Honorable House shall adopt such measures as will afford to the inhabitants of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts a controlling power over the public vehicles plying for hire within the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and a just and proportionate share of the license fees which may be imposed on such public vehicles: And further, that your Honorable House will not vest in the City Council the powers and authorities to which your Petitioners object, as hereinbefore stated.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Council, 22nd October, 1878.—

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Mayor.
CHARLES HELLMRICH, Council Clerk.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—WILLIAM BAILEY, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT NEWTOWN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mayors, Aldermen, and Ratepayers of the Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That under and by virtue of the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 36 Vic. No. 14, the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts have the right to elect from the Mayors and Aldermen of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts one person to act as a Transit Commissioner under the said Act, and to represent the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts.

2. That your Petitioners have always exercised such right, and although the said Act is in many respects objectionable, yet your Petitioners have found that the rights and interests of the passengers travelling to and from the City of Sydney and the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts have to a certain extent been watched over and preserved. And your Petitioners have also found that omnibuses and other public vehicles have been better conducted and controlled by the Transit Commissioners than the same were formerly conducted and controlled by the City Corporation.

3. That your Petitioners observe with very great regret that by the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the City of Sydney, which has already been read a second time before your Honorable House, it is proposed to repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulations Act, 36 Vic. No. 14, and by clauses 99 to 104 inclusive of the said Bill it is further proposed to vest in the City Council the power to regulate public vehicles plying for hire within the city and other powers in the said clauses mentioned; and that all license fees and fines payable, received, and recovered in respect of any public vehicles, and any breach of any by-laws in respect to such vehicles, shall form part of the city fund; and no provision has been made for the regulating of public vehicles plying for hire beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney.

4. That all public vehicles plying for hire within the city ply also for hire within and through the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and that the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are, by the said Bill, deprived of the right which they have hitherto enjoyed of having a voice in the control and management of public vehicles plying for hire as aforesaid, and the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are thus placed entirely at the mercy of the said City Council.

5. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by clauses 136 and 138 of the said Bill to be vested in the City Council to establish, in places beyond the city buildings, yards, premises for the sale of cattle, inasmuch as such sale-yards would almost certainly be within the boundaries of Municipalities, and the Councils of such Municipalities would have no control or power of supervision over such sale-yards.

6. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by the 166th, 167th, and following clauses of the said Bill, to be given to the said City Corporation, to deposit night-soil and other filth and refuse matter outside of the boundaries of the city, inasmuch as the city is everywhere surrounded by Municipalities, and the places which may be purchased or rented for the purpose of depositing such night-soil thereon must almost of necessity be within one or more Municipalities.

7. That your Petitioners object to and protest against the powers proposed by the 204th clause of the said Bill, to be given to the City Council, to cause sewers and drains to communicate with any arm of the sea, inasmuch as under such a power the sewerage of the city may be conducted in Cook's River or Johnson's Bay or any other bay, and thus become dangerous to public health.

8. That your Petitioners object to the powers proposed to be given to the City Council respecting the water supply to the city and suburbs, and your Petitioners object generally to any special interference by the City Council with any matters beyond its corporate limits; and your Petitioners respectfully suggest and express their desire that the said Bill should be withdrawn from the consideration of your Honorable House, and that in lieu thereof a Bill should be introduced defining the metropolitan area, and dealing with the City of Sydney and all other Municipalities on a basis of equality.

9. That your Petitioners respectfully urge and submit that the management of the sewerage and water supply ought at once to be taken away from the City Council and placed under the control of a body representing the interests of the whole of the said metropolitan area.

10. That at a public meeting held at the Town Hall, Newtown, on the twenty-first day of October instant, resolutions embodying all the matters aforesaid were unanimously agreed to, and the chairman of such meeting was authorized to sign this petition on behalf of such meeting.

11. That at such meeting the Boroughs of Newtown, Petersham, Redfern, Camperdown, Burwood, Waterloo, West Botany, Macdonald Town, Darlington, Alexandria, Saint Peter's, and Marrickville were represented.

12. That your Petitioners respectfully express their desire that the whole of the matters hereinbefore referred to should be placed under the charge and care of one or more properly constituted Metropolitan Boards.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 36 Vic. No. 14, and will not pass into law the said clauses 99 to 104, inclusive, of the said Bill, unless at the same time your Honorable House shall adopt such measures as will afford to the inhabitants of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts a controlling power over the public vehicles plying for hire within the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and a just and proportionate share of the license fees which may be imposed on such public vehicles, and that your Honorable House will not vest in the said City Council the powers to which your Petitioners object as aforesaid, and that your Honorable House will grant the desire of your Petitioners as above expressed.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

As Chairman of the public meeting referred to in the tenth paragraph of the above Petition.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF WAVERLEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mayor and Aldermen of the Suburban Borough and Municipal District of Waverley, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That under and by virtue of the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act 36 Vic. No. 14, the suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts have the right to elect from the Mayors and Aldermen of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts one person to act as a Transit Commissioner under the said Act and to represent the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts.

2. That your Petitioners have always exercised such right, and, although the said Act is in many respects objectionable, yet your Petitioners have found that the rights and interest of the passengers travelling to and from the city of Sydney and the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts have to a certain extent been watched over and preserved; and your Petitioners have also found that omnibuses, and other public vehicles have been better conducted and controlled by the Transit Commissioners than the same were formerly conducted and controlled by the City Corporation.

3. That your Petitioners observe, with very great regret, that by the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the City of Sydney, which has already been read a second time before your Honorable House, it is proposed to repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act 36 Vic. No. 14, and by clauses 99 to 104, inclusive, of the said Bill, it is further proposed to vest in the City Council the power to regulate public vehicles plying for hire within the city, and other powers in the said clauses mentioned, and that all license fees and fines payable, received, and recovered in respect of any public vehicles, and any breach of any by-laws in respect to such vehicles, shall form part of the City Fund, and no provision has been made for the regulating of public vehicles plying for hire beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney.

4. That nearly all public vehicles plying for hire within the city ply also for hire within and through the said suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and that the said suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are by the said Bill deprived of the right which they have hitherto enjoyed of having a voice in the control and management of public vehicles plying for hire as aforesaid, and the said suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are thus placed entirely at the mercy of the said City Council.

5. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by clauses 136 and 138 of the said Bill, to be vested in the City Council, to establish in places beyond the city buildings, yards, and other premises for the sale of cattle, inasmuch as such sale-yards would almost certainly be within the boundaries of Municipalities, and the Councils of such Municipalities would have no control or power of supervision over such sale-yards.

6. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by the 166th, 167th, and following clauses of the said Bill, to be given to the said City Corporation, to deposit night-soil and other filth and refuse matter outside of the boundaries of the city, inasmuch as the city is everywhere surrounded by Municipalities, and the places which may be purchased or rented for the purpose of depositing such night-soil therein must almost of necessity be within one or more Municipalities; and further, because the said clauses are in direct contravention of the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act 1875.

7. That your Petitioners respectfully but strongly protest against the powers proposed by clauses 158, 159, and 160 of part 8, which would especially affect this Borough Council or Municipal District, wherein the City Council would be permitted to perform certain works which they may deem necessary to prevent impure water flowing into the watershed and swamps, and charge the cost of same against the Borough Council or Municipal District, and gives to the Borough Council or Municipal District no right of appeal against same—the City Council being appointed sole judges of the necessity or practicability of the works; by these clauses an injustice may possibly be done to this Borough Council or Municipal District, inasmuch as all surface water from a portion of this Borough Council or Municipal District must of necessity flow into the water reserve.

8. That your Petitioners object to and protest against the power proposed by the 20th clause of the said Bill, to be given to the City Council, to cause sewers and drains to communicate with any arm of the sea, inasmuch as under such a power the sewerage of the city may be conducted into any of the bays or creeks within this borough, and thus become dangerous to public health.

9. That your Petitioners respectfully express their desire that the whole of the matters hereinbefore referred to should be placed under the charge and care of one or more properly constituted Metropolitan Boards.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act 36 Vic. No. 14, and will not pass into law the clauses 99 to 104 of the said Bill, unless at the same time your Honorable House shall adopt such measures as will afford to the inhabitants of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts a controlling power over the public vehicles plying for hire within the said Borough and Municipal Districts, and a just and proper share of the license fees which may be imposed on such public vehicles. And further, that your Honorable House will not vest in the said City Council the powers and authorities to which your Petitioners object as hereinbefore stated.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Signed by Mayor and Aldermen.]

Sealed with the seal of the Borough Council of Waverley.

WM. WILEY,
Council Clerk.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.
(PETITION AGAINST—MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 November, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Sydney,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware that a clause in the new Corporation Bill now under the consideration of your Honorable House, providing for the election of the Mayor of Sydney by the Citizens, has passed a Committee of the Whole of your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the Mayor of Sydney should not be so elected, but that the election should be left in the hands of the Aldermen, as provided for under the existing law.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the clause above referred to may receive the re-consideration of your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

JAMES MERRIMAN,
Mayor.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 November, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Petersham, in
the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That under and by virtue of the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 36 Vic. No. 14, the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony of New South Wales have the right to elect from the Mayors and Aldermen of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts one person to act as a Transit Commissioner under the said Act, and to represent the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts.

2. That the said Boroughs and Districts have always exercised such right; and although the said Act is in many respects objectionable, yet your Petitioners have found that the rights and interests of the passengers travelling to and from the city of Sydney and the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts have to a certain extent been watched over and preserved by the said Transit Commissioners. And your Petitioners have also found that omnibuses and other public vehicles have been better conducted and controlled by the Transit Commissioners than the same were formerly conducted and controlled by the City Corporation.

3. That your Petitioners observe with very great regret that, by the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the city of Sydney, which has already been read a second time before your Honorable House, it is proposed to repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 36 Vic. No. 14, and by clauses 99 to 104 inclusive of the said Bill it is further proposed to vest in the City Council the power to regulate public vehicles plying for hire within the city and other powers in the said clauses mentioned; and that all license fees and fines payable, received, and recovered in respect of any public vehicles, and any breach of any by-laws in respect to such vehicles, shall form part of the city fund; and no provision has been made for the regulating of public vehicles plying for hire beyond the boundaries of the city of Sydney.

4. That all public vehicles plying for hire within the city ply also for hire within and through the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and that the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are, by the said Bill deprived of the right which they have hitherto enjoyed of having a voice in the control and management of public vehicles plying for hire as aforesaid, and the said Suburban Boroughs and Municipal Districts are thus placed entirely at the mercy of the said City Council.

5. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by clauses 136 and 138 of the said Bill to be vested in the City Council to establish, in places beyond the city, buildings, yards, premises for the sale of cattle, inasmuch as such sale-yards would almost certainly be within the boundaries of Municipalities, and the Councils of such Municipalities would have no control or power of supervision over such sale-yards.

6. That your Petitioners strongly object to and protest against the powers proposed by the 166th, 167th, and following clauses of the said Bill, to be given to the said City Corporation, to deposit night-soil and other filth and refuse matter outside of the boundaries of the city, inasmuch as the city is everywhere surrounded by Municipalities, and the places which may be purchased or rented for the purpose of depositing such night-soil thereon must almost of necessity be within one or more Municipalities.

7. That your Petitioners object to and protest against the powers proposed by the 204th clause of the said Bill, to be given to the City Council, to cause sewers and drains to communicate with any arm of the sea, inasmuch as under such a power the sewerage of the city may be conducted in Cook's River or Johnson's Bay or any other bay, and thus become dangerous to public health.

8. That your Petitioners object to the powers proposed to be given to the City Council respecting the water supply to the city and suburbs, and your Petitioners object generally to any special interference by the City Council with any matters beyond its corporate limits; and your Petitioners respectfully suggest and express their desire that the said Bill should be withdrawn from the consideration of your Honorable House, and that in lieu thereof a Bill should be introduced defining the metropolitan area, and dealing with the city of Sydney and all other Municipalities on a basis of equality.

9. That your Petitioners respectfully urge and submit that the management of the sewerage and water supply ought at once to be taken away from the City Council and placed under the control of a body representing the interests of the whole of the said metropolitan area.

10. That your Petitioners respectfully express their desire that the whole of the matters hereinbefore referred to should be placed under the charge and care of one or more properly constituted Metropolitan Boards.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not repeal the said Public Vehicles Regulation Act, 36 Vic. No. 14, and will not pass into law the said clauses 99 to 104 inclusive of the said Bill, unless at the same time your Honorable House shall adopt such measures as will afford to the inhabitants of the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts a controlling power over the public vehicles plying for hire within the said Boroughs and Municipal Districts, and a just and proportionate share of the license fees which may be imposed on such public vehicles, and that your Honorable House will not vest in the said City Council the powers to which your Petitioners object as aforesaid, and that your Honorable House will grant the desire of your Petitioners as above expressed.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Signed by *Mayor and Aldermen.*]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(NUMBER OF RATEPAYERS IN SYDNEY, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER ENTITLED TO ONE, TWO, THREE, AND FOUR VOTES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 October, 1878.

RETURNS per Colonial Secretary's letter, 18th October, 1878.

No. 1.

Number of Ratepayers in the City of Sydney at the latest date when such estimate was made... 17,988

No. 2.

Estimated number of Ratepayers (houses) who will have one, two, three, and four votes respectively, under the provisions of the new Sydney Corporation Bill* :—

One vote (£25 and under)	7,277
Two votes (£25 to £75)	7,896
Three votes (£75 to £150)	1,837
Four votes (£150 and upwards)	1,147

* The figures herein represent the number of *houses* of the different classes of valuation, but these will not necessarily accord with the number of *voters*, which would in all probability be considerably reduced by the payment of the rates by landlords, who in many cases are in the habit of doing so upon the whole of their properties.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 September, 1878.

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with 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 the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Corporation of the City of Sydney.

Government House,
Sydney 25th September, 1878.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 33.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 February, 1879.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

Message No. 33.

Governor.

Referring to Message of September 25th, 1878, the Governor, in accordance with the 54th section of the Constitution Act, recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet any additional expenses in connection with the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Corporation of the City of Sydney.

Government House,

Sydney, 3 February, 1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY CORPORATION.

(PAPERS RELATING TO FINANCIAL CONDITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 March, 1879.

No. 1.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that he may be furnished with a return showing the total amount of the indebtedness of the Sydney Corporation to the Government at this date, the heads and authorities under which and the purposes for which it was incurred, and the interest of each amount for a separate service to be shown separately.

2. I am to add that the return should also explain whether any portion of the amount is still existing in the form of debentures, or whether the whole amount of money has been actually paid out of the Consolidated Revenue.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—B.C., 5/3/79, G.E. With the required return.

No. 2.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

Debt Statement.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sewerage Debentures, 1854	209,030	0	0			
Water Supply Debentures, 1854	208,400	0	0			
				417,430	0	0
BALANCES—						
Dr.						
Interest Account—						
Sewerage Debentures	229,147	9	7			
Water Supply Debentures	218,050	10	0			
Treasury Drafts	1,578	19	4			
Cr.	448,771	18	11			
General Account	176,130	4	4			
				272,641	14	7
Loan of 18th October, 1875	20,000	0	0			
Interest on do. at 4 per cent. from 18th October, 1875, to 28th February, 1879, being three years and 134 days	2,693	13	11			
				22,693	13	11
Loan of 22nd December, 1875	20,000	0	0			
Interest on do. at 4 per cent. from 22nd December, 1875, to 28th February, 1879, being three years and sixty-nine days	2,551	4	7			
				22,551	4	7
Total Debt				£735,316	13	1
Sewerage Debentures, 17 Victoria, No. 34	209,030	0	0			
Water Supply Debentures, 17 Victoria, No. 35	208,400	0	0			

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 March 1879.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 3.
INTEREST ACCOUNT ON SEWERAGE DEBENTURES.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Interest for period from 1854 to 28th February, 1879	242,002 16 1	By Repayment of Interest from 28th April, 1855, to 4th January, 1858	13,131 14 0
„ Interest paid by Bank of New South Wales, for half-year ended 30th June, 1856, not included in the above	276 7 6	„ Balance	229,147 9 7
Total	£ 242,279 3 7	Total	£ 242,279 3 7

To Balance, 28th February, 1879... .. £229,147 9s. 7d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 March, 1879.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 4.
INTEREST ACCOUNT ON WATER SUPPLY DEBENTURES.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Interest for period from 1854 to 28th February, 1879	234,775 17 9	By Re-payment of Interest from 28th April, 1855, to 22nd October, 1858	14,524 7 6
		„ Amount paid in part for Interest due 16th February, 1859	2,201 0 3
		„ Balance	218,050 10 0
Total	£ 234,775 17 9	Total	£ 234,775 17 9

To Balance, 28th February, 1879... .. £218,050 10s.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 March, 1879.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 5.
GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Commission and Brokerage on sale of City Debentures by the Bank of New South Wales, London	1,852 10 0	By Credit given the Municipal Council for the accrued interest upon Debentures at their sale, viz. :—	
„ Overpayment to the Municipal Council of Sydney from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1858	13,337 19 3	In 1856	£610 5 1
„ Commission and Brokerage on sale of Sewerage Debentures in London, to the extent of £24,000 by the Oriental Bank Corporation in 1858	178 13 6	In 1857	201 5 7
„ Do. Water Supply £5,900 in 1858	43 19 10	In 1858	20 1 2
„ Discount on Debentures issued to the amount of £20,000, to pay off City Debentures falling due in 1859 to that extent	95 2 0	In 1859	2 18 3
„ Commission and Brokerage on sale of the before-mentioned Debentures, viz. :—		and on those sold by the Bank of New South Wales, London	2,786 5 6
Brokerage	£50 0 0	„ Amount of the following Votes due to the Municipal Council retained by the Government to meet in part the overpayment from the Treasury in 1858, viz. :—	
Commission	£99 5 5	Vote of 1858, for opening streets through Crown Lands, Sydney	£1,500 0 0
	149 5 5	Vote of 1859 in aid of the City Funds	10,000 0 0
„ Discount on Debentures issued to the amount of £148,200 to pay off City Debentures due on 1st January, 1866	14,695 7 9	„ Balance of the overpayment to the Council in 1858 on account of Water Supply charged upon the 1860 endowment of £10,000 to the City	1,837 19 3
„ Charges on sale of the above-mentioned Debentures	1,899 8 0	„ Balance of the 1860 endowment of £10,000 to the City withheld and transferred to the credit of the Council in part repayment of the debt	8,162 0 9
„ Balance	176,130 4 4	„ Amount of endowment for period from 1861 to 1876 inclusive	140,000 0 0
Total	£ 208,382 10 1	„ Amount paid as compensation for land resumed under the Water Act of 17 Victoria No. 35	43,261 14 6
		Total	£ 208,382 10 1

By Balance, 28 February, 1879 £176,130 4s. 4d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 March, 1879.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.
No. 6.

3

No. 6.

INTEREST ACCOUNT ON LOAN OF £20,000, 18TH OCTOBER, 1875.

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount.	Particulars	Amount.
To Interest at 4 per cent., from 18th October, 1875, to 28th February, 1879, being 3 years and 134 days	£ s. d. 2,693 13 11	By Balance	£ s. d. 2,693 13 11
Total	£ 2,693 13 11	Total	£ 2,693 13 11

To Balance, 28th February, 1879 £2,693 13s. 11d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 March, 1879.J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 7.

INTEREST ACCOUNT ON LOAN OF £20,000, 22ND DECEMBER, 1875.

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount.	Particulars	Amount.
To Interest at 4 per cent. from 22nd December, 1875, to 28th February, 1879, being 3 years and 69 days	£ s. d. 2,551 4 7	By Balance	£ s. d. 2,551 4 7
Total	£ 2,551 4 7	Total	£ 2,551 4 7

To Balance, 28th February, 1879 £2,551 4s. 7d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 March, 1879.J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 8.

INTEREST ACCOUNT ON TREASURY DRAFTS.

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount.	Particulars	Amount.
To Interest on Treasury Drafts pending the sale of City Debentures by the Bank of New South Wales, London	£ s. d. 1,573 19 4	By Balance	£ s. d. 1,573 19 4
Total	£ 1,573 19 4	Total	£ 1,573 19 4

To Balance, 28th February, 1879 £1,573 19s. 4d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 March, 1879.J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Town Clerk.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 November, 1878.

I am directed to request that you will ascertain from the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney whether he is in possession of returns or authentic information enabling him to inform the Colonial Secretary on the following points, viz. :-

- (1.) As to the probable amount in which the Government will be liable if all public buildings in the city (in which term it is not meant to include buildings *rented* by the Government), and all Crown lands not dedicated to some public purpose, be now subjected to all municipal rates in common with private property.
- (2.) As to the aggregate amount of liability if the public lands and buildings had been subjected to rating from the time of the incorporation of the city to the present time.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

No. 10.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Town Clerk.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney to cause a return to be furnished to me, showing the total liabilities of the Corporation of a permanent character other than and in excess of the indebtedness to the Government at this date; such return to show separately the amounts for different services or purposes, the date in each case, and the authority under which the debt was incurred; the return also to show separately the principal and interest in each case.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

No. 10 B.

The Town Clerk to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to forward herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the particulars of the indebtedness of the City Council (irrespective of the sums due to the Government) at the present date, as required by your letter of this date.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,

Town Clerk.

No. 11.

LIABILITIES of the SYDNEY CORPORATION (in excess of sums due to the Government), 28th February, 1879.

Service	Debentures issued under Acts.	Debentures.	Bank Overdraft.	Totals.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sewers	} 20 Victoria 36	200,000 0 0	62,634 17 5	262,634 17 5
Water		136,000 0 0	.....	136,000 0 0
City	} 31 Victoria (1868)	100,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0
Sydney Common		10,000 0 0	24,939 16 8	34,939 16 8
Palace Alfred Park		33 Victoria (1869)	12,000 0 0	6,387 0 2	18,387 0 2
		£458,000 0 0	£93,961 14 3	£551,961 14 3

Debentures bear interest at 6 per cent.

Bank overdrafts bear interest at 8 per cent.

Edw. Lord,

City Treasurer.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 November, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Secretary for Lands to have a return obtained for him of all Crown Lands in the city of Sydney not dedicated to any public purpose, with a rough estimate of their value, if now in the market. This matter is very urgent.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 13.

Messrs. Richardson & Wrench to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 13 December, 1878.

We have the honor to advise that, in accordance with your instructions, conveyed in your letter of 10th instant, we have valued the three (3) properties therein referred to, as per tracings furnished.

Our valuation is enclosed herein, and the three tracings are handed you herewith.

We have, &c.,

RICHARDSON & WRENCH.

Now forwarded, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in reference to letter from his department of 22nd November last.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—W.W.S., B.C., 27/12/78.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures to No. 13.]

VALUATION of City Lands, on account of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

PLAN A.

Block of land, Gloucester-street, between the Old Custom House and property known as William Whalley Billyard's. It contains 12 perches. Present market value, £320.

PLAN B.

Corner block of land having the following frontages:—100 feet to Liverpool-street; 170 feet to Bourke-street; 85 feet to Thomson-street; and containing an area of 1 rood 30 perches, more or less. Present market value, £2,000.

PLAN C.

Four blocks of land, comprising lots 8, 9, 12, and 13, as per plan, each 66 feet frontage to Keat-street, under the Flag-staff Hill Reserve, with depths of 72½ feet. Present market value of the four lots, £2,640.
In all four thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds *etq.* (£4,960).

RICHARDSON & WRENCH.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 November, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Secretary for Public Works to have it ascertained whether the Colonial Architect can give quickly a return of the public buildings in Sydney—that is buildings *owned*, not *rented*, by the Government, with a rough estimate of their value if marketable. This matter is very urgent.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 November, 1878.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed to enclose, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a list showing the public buildings in the city of Sydney *owned* by the Government, with an estimate of their annual value.

I have, &c.

JOHN RAE.

No. 16.

LIST of Public Buildings in Sydney *owned* by the Government.

[Name of Building.]	Estimated annual Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Australian Library	300	0	0
" Museum	400	0	0
Artillery Barracks, Dawson Point	400	0	0
Benevolent Asylum and Immigration Depôt, Hyde Park	200	0	0
Botanical Gardens, Director's Residence	180	0	0
Lecture Hall, Overseer's Quarters	75	0	0
Pavilion for Band, Plant and Tool-houses, and Stables			
Belmore (Mounted) Police Barracks	250	0	0
Colonial Secretary's Office and Works Office (corner Macquarie and Bridge Streets)	1,600	0	0
Colonial Architect's Office	180	0	0
Crown Law Office	250	0	0
Commissariat Office and Colonial Store	750	0	0
Custom House	500	0	0
Central Police Court, George-street	200	0	0
Colonial Secretary's Office (old)	200	0	0
Coroner's Court, Hyde Park	40	0	0
Darlinghurst Court-house	200	0	0
" Gaol	500	0	0
" Police Station	75	0	0
" Lunatic Receiving House	150	0	0
District Court, Hyde Park	75	0	0
Domain Lodges and Gates—four at £30 each	120	0	0
Dead-house, Circular Quay ... ..	.....	.....	.....
General Post Office	1,750	0	0
Government House, Guard House, Lodge, and Stables	800	0	0
Insolvent Court. (See Supreme Court.) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General of Police, Dwelling-house	100	0	0
Lands Offices, Bridge-street (new; unfinished) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Buildings	1,600	0	0
Mortuary Station, Redfern ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Observatory	200	0	0
Printing Office	750	0	0
Registry Office	500	0	0
Royal Mint and Officers' Quarters	900	0	0
Supreme Court	350	0	0
Surveyor General's and Lands Office (old)	250	0	0
Signal Station, Fort Phillip	40	0	0

Treasury

Name of Building.	Estimated annual Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Treasury	300	0	0
Vaccine Institution, Hyde Park	30	0	0
Water Police Court and Keeper's Quarters	200	0	0
Station	100	0	0
Watch-house, George and Druitt Streets (Central Police)	50	0	0
George and Pitt Streets (South Sydney)	75	0	0
Cumberland-street	30	0	0
Kent and Argyle Streets	40	0	0
Kent and Bathurst Streets	25	0	0
Birkino-street	25	0	0
	£ 14,760	0	0

These valuations are only approximative; many of the buildings from their situation and arrangement being fit only for the purpose for which they are used, and therefore would not command a rental at all in proportion to their cost and value.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 20 Nov., 1878.

JAMES BARNET,
Col. Archt.

I certify that this list contains the whole of the public buildings in Sydney belonging to the Government that are under control of the Colonial Architect.

JAMES BARNET,
Col. Archt.

7 March, /79.

No. 17.

Land Valuer, Railway Department, to The Commissioner for Railways.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL rental of the Buildings connected with the Railway Station and Works at Redfern, supposing all the said buildings were used for mercantile or other purposes unconnected with the Railway or Railway Works.]

Name of Building.	Estimated annual Value.
	£
Passenger station	700
Pumping shed	30
Carriage running shed	300
Goods sheds (2)	700
General store	200
Engine shed	500
Engine-drivers' room and store	25
Old boiler shop	300
Boiler-shed and buildings attached	150
Machine-shop and buildings attached	450
Smiths shops	400
Locomotive offices	25
Carriage repairing shop and weigh-bridge	400
Carriage painting shop	75
Painters and plumbers shop and tool-house	40
Carpenters shop, engine-house, and offices	450
Locomotive Engineer's Office	125
Audit Office, George-street	100
Goods sheds, Darling Harbour	500
	£5,470
Mortuary	100
	£5,570

H. ROBERTSON, 7/3/79.

[Three plans.]

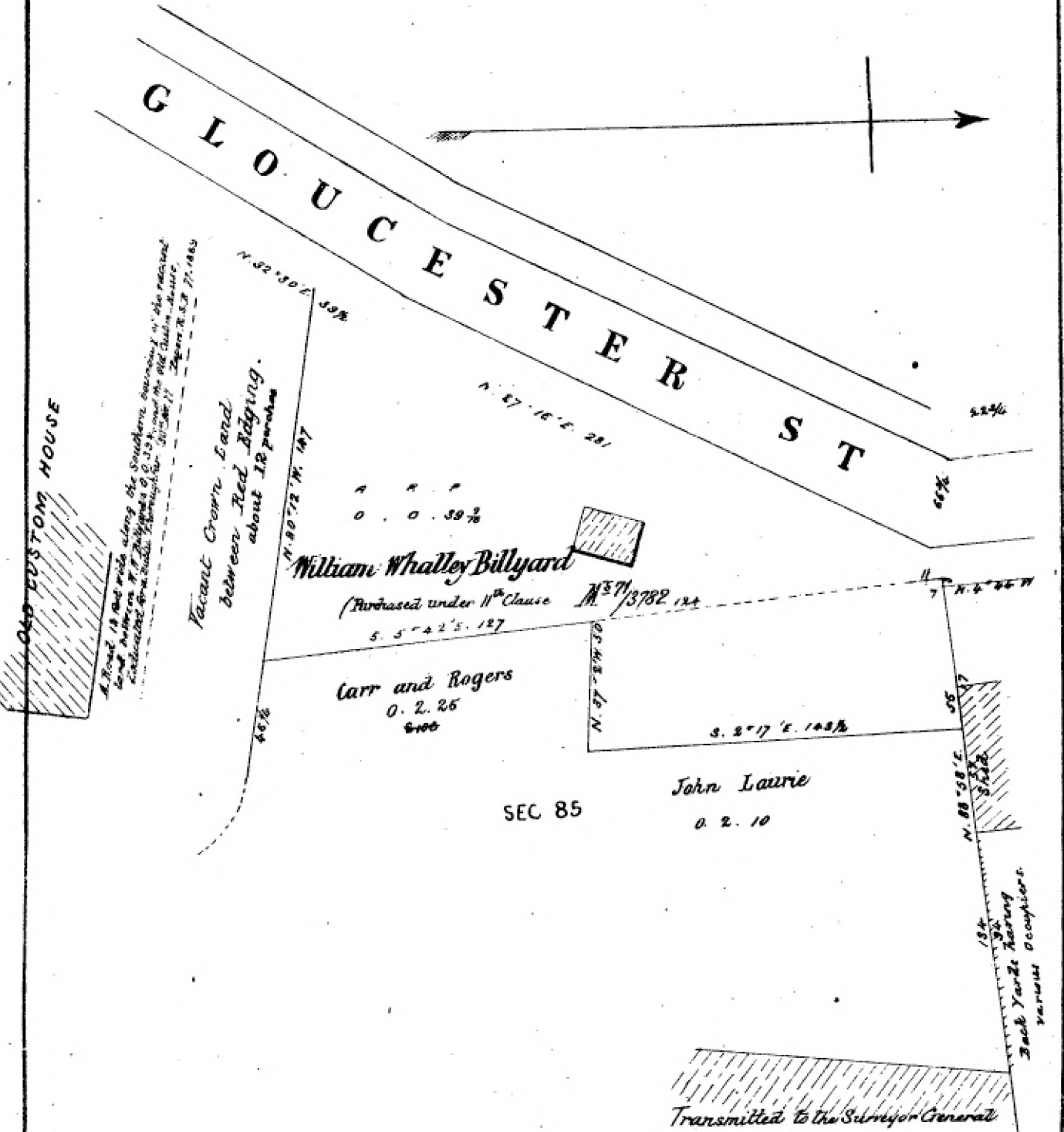
Tracing

Showing (between Red Ridging) a portion
of Crown Land in Section 85, in the
City of Sydney

"A"

Min. 70.5616

COUNTY OF Cumberland



Cat. No. S354.858

Transmitted to the Surveyor General
on the 8th July 1871
(Sig^a) Robert Handcock.

Licensed Surveyor.

DS Est. 13.7.71 JL

Tracing

"B"

of part of Allot. G. containing Area 1st 30th

Men^s 78. 5816

at Woolloomooloo City of Sydney

Parish of Alexandria

COUNTY of Cumberland

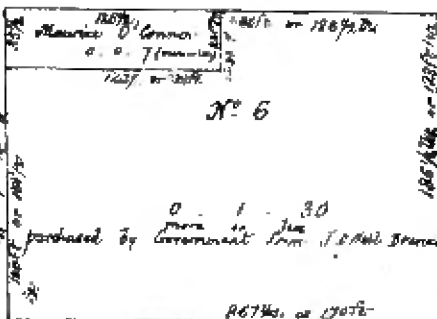
sold to the Crown by John O'Hall, Deceased, Registered 27th April 1852 N. 787 Area 60

* Sufferance Occupation of a portion on the Southern Boundary of this land 10 ft frontage to Bourke St^s by 20 ft in depth granted to City Telephone Fire Co N^o 3 Title Dec 77. 3624

THOMSON

ST

ST



Executors of E. Riley

N^o 5

O. 1. 25

LIVERPOOL

BOURKE

ST

Cat. No. S343.858

J.S.

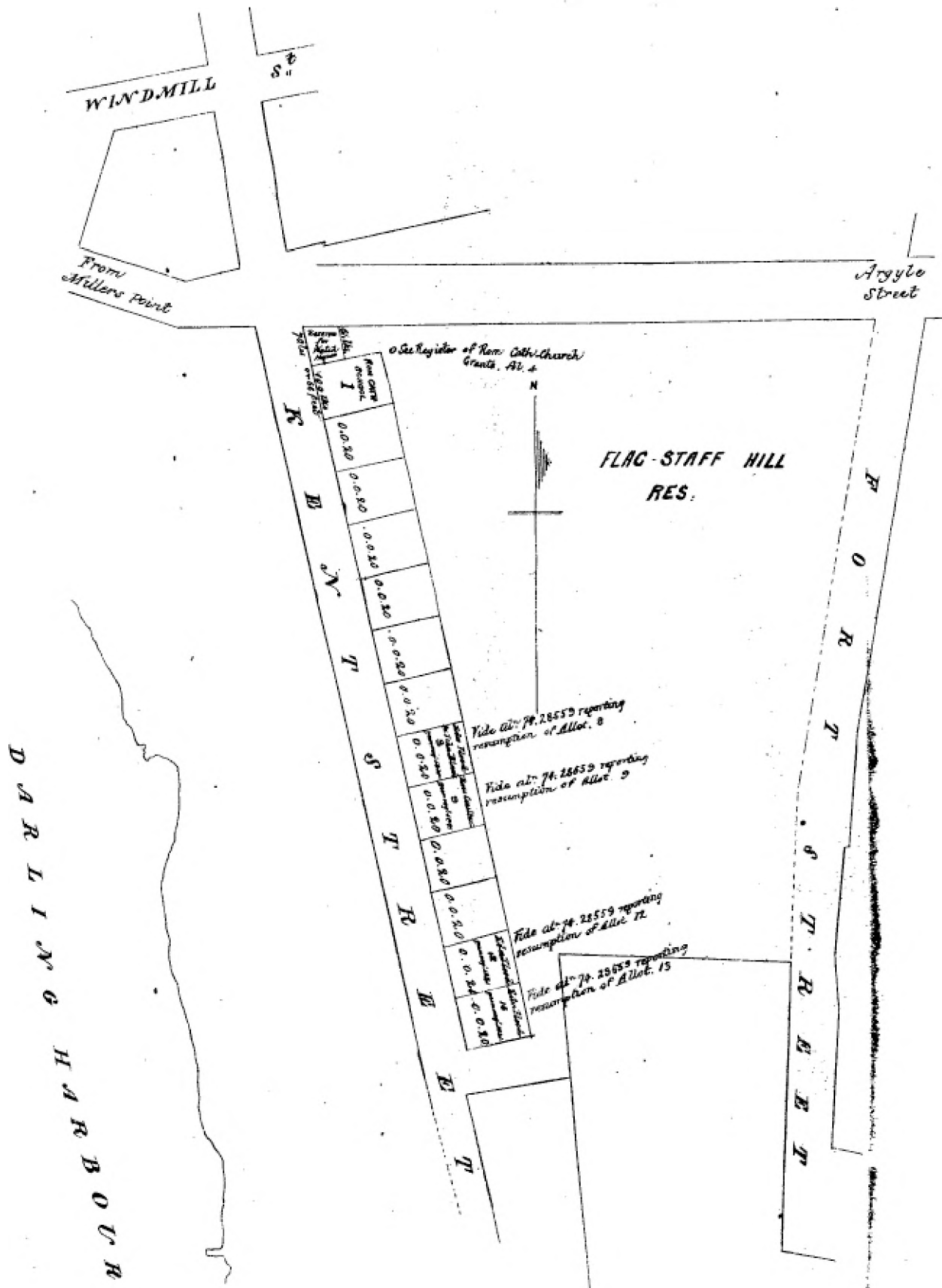
Ext. Ch. 17 Nov 18

TRACING

Showing 4 allotments in
 Kent Street, Sydney —
 Resumed by the Crown, Papers AL 74.28559

“C”

Min. 78.5816



PS Ex. 19 Nov. 78

Cat. N° 8821

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION
ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vict. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th February, 1879.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Borough Council of Newcastle, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS—MUNICIPALITY OF NEWCASTLE.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of Newcastle, for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill fame; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling or skittle alleys, and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, streets, ways, and reserves; for protection of public fountains and watercourses; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; the slaughtering of cattle; for the collection of rates and special rates; for regulating as to the blasting of any rock or rocks; preventing trees from overhanging public pathways, and preserving trees, shrubs, and other public property; for preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; for restraining noisome and offensive trades; and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

*Meetings of Council.**Ordinary Meetings.*

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 7 p.m. every alternate Monday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—Adjournment for want of Quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such Meeting, to give place to Mayor if he should arrive at any later hour

during meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the minute book.

*Order of business.**Business of ordinary meetings.*

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council, other than special meetings:—

- 1st. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected, if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- 2nd. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
- 3rd. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- 4th. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
- 5th. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
- 6th. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- 7th. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

4. Provided it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Alderman at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Town Clerk or other person acting as his substitute, not less than 48 hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.**Motions how to be moved.**

11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall, as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motions to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How amendments to be put.

18. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council, and when more than one amendment shall have been moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment, then on the next preceding the last, and so on, in inverse order to that in which they shall have been moved, unless when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, and then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

Motions for adjournment.

19. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be discussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once. If negatived, no similar motion will be permitted to be made until half-an-hour has elapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects on the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

Motions to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

20. The Town Clerk shall put every motion into writing, which shall be signed by the mover; and every motion, when seconded and read by the Clerk, shall be considered the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Orders of the Day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.**

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or Chairman, or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration, and all such matters may be dealt with by the Council as if due notice of motion had been given in respect thereof.

How they are to be dealt with.

22. The Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to move the same.

Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.**

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How Petitions are to be dealt with.

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting; Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.**Duties of Mayor as to Correspondence.**

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by section 23 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed on Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

27. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or Town Clerk, and copies of which may be read to the Council: Provided however that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any letters whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees, and Minutes from the Mayor.**Form of Report.**

28. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's Minutes.

29. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written on paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with; duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

30. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee, or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course; and whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Town Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid as will enable such Town Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

Questions and Statements.

Limitations as to Questions and Statements.

31. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 4 of this Part of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

32. Twenty-four hours notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

33. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

34. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

35. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection, and of subsequent motion reserved.

36. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council.

37. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall while so doing stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in a like manner; but in every such case the question so put, and the answer thereto, shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or inclemency. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations—as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

38. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

39. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak longer than fifteen minutes nor oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and Seconded.

40. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

41. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make any personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

42. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

43. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

44. Any Alderman may request the matter or question under discussion to be stated or read for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon any such question or matter. No such request or requisition shall be made so as to interrupt any Alderman when speaking.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

45. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 4 of this Part of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by section 37 of the same; but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless as in section 37), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor may call Member to order.

46. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman there shall be a necessity for so doing, and if any Alderman shall so persist as to interfere with the proper conduct of the business of the Council the Mayor may at once adjourn the said Council meeting to another day.

Decision of points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting on the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.

48. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected.

Mode of Voting.

How questions to be put.

49. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.

Divisions—penalty for refusing to vote.

50. Any Alderman may call for a division, and the votes shall be taken by a show of hands. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for who shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

Committee of the Whole Council.

Business in Committee.

51. The Council may at any time resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of any matter affecting the Borough, and the business of such Committee of the Whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided as near as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

Calls of the Council.

How call of Council to be made.

52. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution which may be moved, without previous notice, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before the Council.

Such call to be compulsory in certain cases.

53. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any resolution, order, or decision of the Council, shall be entered on the business paper unless a call of the Council has been duly made and granted for such purpose.

Mode of proceeding.

54. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered, and all absent members shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for such absence, recoverable in a summary manner, provided that the said Council may excuse such absence for any reasonable cause.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

55. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-law, an Improvement, and a Finance, but the Council shall have power to appoint such further or other Committees as may from time to time be considered necessary. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be held after the election of Mayor.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

56. The re-appointment of such Committees shall be made by ballot. A list or lists of the members shall be handed to each then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result; and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed.

By-Law Committee.

57. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

Improvement Committee.

58. The Improvement Committee shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council; they shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

59. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Records of transactions in Committees.

60. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

61. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses—Expenses authorized to be reported—Outlay to be in accordance with the orders of the Council.

62. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

- (1.) By order of the Improvement Committee, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
- (2.) By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of ten pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Improvement Committee or the Mayor.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

63. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order—Certificates to be attached to report.

64. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee or Mayor showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment before recommending payment; and provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment.

Common seal and records of the Council—Common seal and press, how secured—care of same.

65. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Town Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Town Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

66. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Town Clerk. Provided that the Mayor may attach such common seal to any document for the purpose of authentication, with his certificate to that effect, and the Mayor shall keep a record of all such occasions.

How books of account, &c., be kept.

67. All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and other records of the Council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be kept at the Council Chambers in the custody and care of the Town Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the same, but the Mayor or Town Clerk may for any special purpose authorize their removal.

Books, &c., not to be shown or exposed to view without leave.

68. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, without the written permission of the Mayor. Any member or officer who shall commit a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

Records not to be removed.

69. Any person removing any such book, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Mayor or Town Clerk in writing first had and obtained, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have received such book, paper, or record, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book, paper, or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

Receipt for documents.

70. Every person removing any document or record with such consent as aforesaid shall give a receipt under his hand for every such document, which receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the document or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed.

Penalty for destroying or defacing records.

71. Any person destroying or defacing, or wilfully or improperly altering any books, papers, or records, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

72. A detailed account of all moneys received and of all sums disbursed on behalf of the Council, up to the end of each month, and also the cash-book and bank pass-book, balanced, shall be laid before the Council by the Town Clerk, at each monthly meeting, or oftener, if required.

73. Every contractor shall be required to find approved securities for the due performance of his contract.

74. In no case shall the Council accept as surety for the due and faithful performance of any duty or contract any member of the Council, nor any person holding office or employment under the Council.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to Candidates.

75. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting application from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

Mode of appointment.

76. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined upon, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

77. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

78. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Town Clerk.

79. The Town Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Act of 1874," or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Acts; he shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council; he shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records; he shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council, and the duties of the Mayor, and shall make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

Duties of other officers and servants.

80. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation in addition to the duties which by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be defined by such Regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

81. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information, by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such return or statement, explanation, or information, already given and on record, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may be either rendered *vis à voce*, or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

Complaints against officers.

82. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or which is anonymous. And such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

*Miscellaneous.**Leave of absence.*

83. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor, or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of Council, adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for tenders.

84. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Draft of intended By-laws.

85. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given, as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

86. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council, shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of uprating such first-mentioned motion; Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration

and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been remitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council, with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

87. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the next meeting, at the point where it was so interrupted.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

88. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality as may have been directed by the Council, shall be so commenced or laid by the Solicitor of the Municipality, or by any officer named by the Council for that purpose imposing the penalty sought to be enforced; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or Auditor, or servant, except on an express resolution of the Council.

How notices are to be published.

89. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

90. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

PART II.*Collection and enforcement of rates.**Rates when due and payable.*

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council shall by resolution, without any notice of motion, from time to time appoint.

Time and place of payment.

2. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

3. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Bailiff, how appointed.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be appointed by the Council, and may from time to time be removed by them.

Bailiff to find sureties.

6. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of (£50) fifty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Bailiff.

7. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make levies by distress for the recovery of rates in manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

8. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

9. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff, or his deputy and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any such distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distress, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff or his deputy may, between the hours of eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon, on the next day thereafter,

cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of such goods so sold, on demand by such owner; and any person interfering with the said Bailiff in the execution of any of the duties devolving upon him under these By-laws or hindering or preventing him from delivering to the purchaser thereof any property so sold by the said Bailiff, shall be liable to a penalty of (£5) five pounds.

Inventory.

10. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the Town Clerk.

Goods may be impounded.

11. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

12. The owner of the goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

13. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Town Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Deputy.

14. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorize by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorized shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council for every levy and distress made under this By-law the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

To _____ and his assistants.

Whereas _____ the premises comprised in the Schedule hereunder written have been rated by the Borough Council of Newcastle in the sum of £ _____ as for general and gas rates.

And whereas the said sum was due and payable on account of such rates by the said _____ on the _____ day of _____ and whereas default has been made in payment of the same, and the same is still due and owing; and whereas due notice demanding payment of the said sum of £ _____ have been duly served.

These are therefore to authorize you forthwith to make distress of the goods and chattels of the said _____ and if within _____ days after the making of such distress the sum of £ _____ and also all costs thereon, payable according to the Schedule of costs hereunder written, shall not be paid, that then you do sell the goods and chattels of the said _____ so by you distrained, and out of the money arising by such sale you retain the said sum of £ _____ rendering to the said _____ the surplus, if any, after deducting the costs as aforesaid, and that you certify to me on or before the _____ day of _____ what you shall have done by virtue of this warrant.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Occupier.	Description of Property.	Situation of Property.	Rates Municipal year ending.	Costs.	Total.

Given under my hand, and the common seal of the Borough Council of Newcastle, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Newcastle, dated _____ distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situate at _____ within the said Municipality for being the amount of rates due the said Municipality for the Municipal year ending _____ day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every Warrant of Distress	2	6
For every Levy	2	6
For man in possession, each day or part of a day	6	0
Inventory, sale, commission, and delivery of the goods, 5 per cent. on the net proceeds of the sale.		

PART III.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

3. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building or boundary or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter shall be of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Fireworks.

4. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar barrel, or firework, upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any fire-arms without lawful cause within one thousand yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Willfully setting fire to chimneys.

5. Every person who willfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the persons so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

6. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipality, or who shall within ten yards of any dwelling-house burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive substance, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Placards not to be affixed on walls without consent.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Compensation for attendance at fires.—Rewards.

8. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds to the owner of every water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall by resolution have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums by way of reward as the Council may by similar resolutions have fixed.

PART IV.

Streets and public places. Public health and decency, &c. Streets, &c.

New roads to be reported on.

1. No new public road, street, way, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or reserve shall have been examined by the Improvement Committee, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedications of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Improvement Committee, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Improvement Committee to fix street-levels, &c.

4. The Improvement Committee, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipality, and the carriage and foot ways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person, to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and foot-ways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter directed.

Change of street-levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Improvement Committee shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to

inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Town Clerk; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, or any road scrapings or sweepings, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or any other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

7. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Improvement Committee of the said Municipality, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be no longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed under penalty.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, or land, within the said Municipality, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space, adjoining the foot-way of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the foot-way of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof of every such owner or occupier shall as often as he shall be convicted of such offence forfeit and pay a sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such fences or other enclosures as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over—penalty.

9. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or foot-way, within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or foot-way within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of ten shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions thereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

10. The Improvement Committee, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

11. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail

upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

12. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said foot-ways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, or do, or cause to be done, any damage to the kerbing, streets, pathways, roads, lanes, or gutters of the Municipality, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to allow to fall upon, or to, carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipality, or any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required to do so by any officer of the Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten shillings, and a like sum for every day or part of a day that the same shall not be remedied or removed: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of such foot-ways into the gutters adjoining the same: and provided also that all such pipes shall be laid down to the satisfaction and under the superintendence of the officer appointed by the Council.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on foot-ways, &c. Not removing when required. Replacing the same after removal. Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

14. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board, (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipality,—or shall set out, lay or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage, upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading and unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage,—or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever,—or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises, over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council,—or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheel-barrow, hand-

barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or foot way, or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid,—shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, in such manner as that such awning shall be at least ten feet above the height of the foot-way, and that the posts be placed close to the curb-stone or outer edge of such foot-way, and a plan must be submitted to the Council prior to its erection.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

15. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver or guided with reins only excepted),—or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation, whilst it shall be passing upon such street, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same,—or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare,—or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same,—every driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

16. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.

17. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within seventy yards of any street or public place within the Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and be made liable for damages.

18. Every person driving any vehicle within the Borough between sunset and sunrise shall carry a light on such vehicle in a conspicuous place. Any one offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

19. No person shall be allowed to remove loam, sand, gravel, or other material from any reserve or other lands of the Municipality without authority in writing of the Council or their duly authorized officer, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not less than one pound or more than forty shillings. The driver of any vehicle shall, for the purposes of the By-law, be held and taken to be the owner thereof until the contrary be shown.

Blasting rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Town Clerk.

20. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-house in the said Municipality shall give notice, in writing, twenty-four hours previously, to the Town Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Town Clerk, he or she shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

21. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

22. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

23. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Obstructing public pathways.

24. That the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or foot-way on the side of any such street or road, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who on demand made by the Council, or their overseer or inspector, shall not cut or cause to be cut, lopped, or caused to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

25. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, water-pipe, or any other thing connected with the preservation or supply of water to the Municipality, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall bathe and wash himself, or shall wash any clothes or other article at or in any reservoir, channel, fountain, or basin provided for public use, or who shall in any other way foul the water preserved or used for the purpose aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Obstructions.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public places, reserves, watercourses.

26. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the foot-ways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Suppression of nuisances, &c.

27. In case any privy, hogsty, or any other matter or thing whatsoever which shall at any time be or become a nuisance by causing unwholesome smells to arise within any part of this Municipality, it shall be lawful for any two Justices upon complaint thereof by any person, to investigate such complaint, and to order that such privy, hogsty, boiling-down establishment, or other matter or thing, being a nuisance as aforesaid, to be cleansed, removed, or discontinued, as the case may be, within seven days after such order has been made, and notice given to the owner or occupier of the premises whereon such nuisance shall exist; and every such owner or occupier neglecting to remedy or remove such nuisance, pursuant to such notice or order, and to the satisfaction of such Justices, shall forfeit and pay a sum of ten pounds for every such neglect or disobedience; and also it shall be lawful for such Justices to indict or cause to be indicted for such nuisances such person or persons so neglecting or disobeying any such notice or order at the then next Court of General or Quarter Sessions to be held nearest to the said Municipality; and the person or persons being found guilty shall be subject to such punishment and such further order as the Justices assembled at such Sessions shall lawfully decide.

Swine not to be kept.

28. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament, situate and being in or within seventy yards of any street or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Cattle, &c., not allowed to go about the streets, &c.

29. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goats belonging to him, or under his or her charge, to depasture, stray, or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect to every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

As to private avenues, &c.

30. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean any private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

31. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellingmongering establishments in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Inspection of premises.

32. Upon the reasonable complaint in writing, of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

33. Every person who in any street or other public place of passage within the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds—

Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the foot-way thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass, or any part of the carcass, of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nailmaker, metalfounder, hincburner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, and placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

34. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality, is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

35. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipality, between the hours of seven in the morning and seven in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of person.

36. Any individual who shall offend against decency, by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five pounds.

Houses of ill-fame.

37. Upon representation of any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the Municipality, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice; and if such nuisance be not so abated, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein, and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, such holder of such house, or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such second offence a sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

PART V.*Noisome and offensive trades.*

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitant.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke, shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke, shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon the complaint in writing of any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member

of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade," within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality; and if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence, a sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceeding shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except that the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or take such measures as shall effectually prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in such case commence, enter upon, or continue, any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall in any way be "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notices.—Liabilities.

5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.**MISCELLANEOUS.***Public Exhibitions, &c.*

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling-alley, skittle-alley, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Municipality, unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor.

No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

2. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open, or used for the purposes of such public amusements, on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Willful trespass.

3. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves or public recreation ground any animals, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Penalty for destroying boundary marks.

4. Any person pulling down, destroying, defacing, or injuring any marks, or any fence or other erection thereon, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Erection of houses, &c.

5. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building, in any street, lane, or place, in the Municipality, without first serving notice, in writing, on the Mayor or Town Clerk, on any lawful day between the hours of nine a.m. and four o'clock p.m., stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Town Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment, if in a proclaimed street, on a payment of a fee of five shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

6. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Using bark for building in the main thoroughfares.

7. All persons are prohibited from erecting buildings any portion of which shall be constructed of bark, palings, or other dangerously inflammable material; and any person or persons erecting such buildings shall forfeit, on conviction of every such offence, a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

8. Any person who shall convey or carry, or cause to be conveyed or carried, along any street or thoroughfare within the Municipality, the carcases, or any portion thereof, of a slaughtered animal, or of an animal which has apparently been slaughtered, without a sufficient cloth or other covering to conceal the same from public view, shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every such offence.

9. No person shall obstruct any road, street, pathway, or public thoroughfare, by building material, drays, carts, or any thing calculated to prevent a free passage to persons using the said passages, nor leave waterholes, excavations, or cellars, or dangerous openings of any kind whatever, whereby the public safety shall or may be endangered without sufficient fencing or other means of security against risk to individuals, nor allow any obstruction necessarily created to remain without providing lights thereat, to prevent accidents, between sunset and sunrise, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

10. Any person or persons riding or driving into or out of any yard or alley abutting on any street or road within the Municipality shall do so at a walking pace, and anyone offending against this By-law shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

11. Any person wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp-post, or street name plate, or extinguishing any light set up for public convenience, or damaging any Corporation property whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before two Justices in Petty Sessions.

PART VII.

BY-LAWS for the Municipality of Newcastle, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

1. Every earth-closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high and shall be not less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall be ventilated; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

2. Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling-house; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

3. Until, and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

I hereby certify that the foregoing By-laws were adopted by resolution of the Council, at a meeting thereof, duly convened and held on the 16th day of December, A.D. 1878.

(L.S.) GEO. WALLACE,
EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Mayor.
Town Clerk.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.

(BOROUGH OF GRAFTON—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th August, 1878.

BOROUGH OF GRAFTON.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Grafton, under the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of that Act.

MICHAEL, FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Borough of Grafton for the suppression of certain nuisances prejudicial to public health and for improving the sanitary condition of the Borough, in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

1. Every person about to erect a closet or form a cesspit shall, before he shall commence any such work, give to the Town Clerk seven days notice in writing of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet or cesspit; and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

2. No closet shall be erected or cesspit formed except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council.

3. No cesspit shall be built under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 12 feet therefrom, nor in such position that the same cannot be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house.

4. No cesspit shall be less than four feet long by three feet wide internal measurement, nor of a less depth than four feet, nor greater than six feet below the ground surface, with a fall of one inch and a half per foot to the man-hole hereinafter mentioned.

5. Every cesspit shall have a man-hole of the clear internal dimensions of two feet wide by two feet long, with a depth extending one foot below the cesspit, and shall be closed at the top with a slab of hardwood not less than two and a half inches thick, or of stone not less than four inches thick, or of metal not less than half an inch thick, and shall be connected with the cesspit by an opening at the bottom thereof not less than one and a half feet high and one and a half feet wide.

6. The walls and floor of every cesspit and man-hole attached thereto shall be built of brick or stone of a thickness of not less than nine inches, and laid in cement, and rendered three-quarters of an inch thick with cement inside, in such a manner as to make it perfectly watertight to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances, or of such other officer as may be appointed by the Council, and the top of every cesspit shall not be less than six inches higher than the highest part of the ground immediately adjoining it.

7. Every closet shall be built with walls seven feet high, and shall not be less than three feet six inches wide and four feet six inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened on the inside, and shall have ventilating holes four and a half inches wide.

8. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a brick or stone dividing wall of not less than four and a half inches in thickness between every two closets, and each wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit through the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation.

9. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, and a breach of this By-law shall make the owners or occupiers of any premises upon which there shall be a joint closet liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

10. In dwelling-houses where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep therein shall exceed twelve, the capacity of the cesspit shall be increased by four cubic feet for every person beyond the number of twelve, or else a separate closet shall be provided for every twelve persons or fraction of twelve.

11. In schools or factories, or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than eighty cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex.

12. If any alterations shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency in the case of any existing cesspit or closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive twenty-one days' notice to remove or alter the same, and if he fail to do so, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be either injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

13. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council, and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the municipality, except as allowed by By-laws 16 and 17.

14. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by the servants of, or contractors with, the Council, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

15. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

16. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided; and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, it shall be deodorized by chemicals or in some other manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom.

17. Any person desirous of erecting an earth-closet shall be at liberty to do so after giving notice of his intention to the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council; but all night-soil shall be removed therefrom once in four days or oftener, and buried the earth.

18. Every person shall be at liberty to use on his own premises all night-soil collected thereon, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

19. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission in writing of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed in that behalf, to use on his premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere.

20. The owner or occupier of any house, building, passage, yard, or premises within this Municipality, shall cause the yard and ground adjoining or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

21. Any person allowing night-soil from any closet to fall into any street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

22. Any person wilfully allowing filth of any kind, or accumulation thereof, or any substance or substances from which noxious effluvia arises to remain upon his premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

23. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from live or dead animals of any kind or species within the Borough, and to give notice to the owner or owners thereof or the owner or occupier of the premises upon which such animals may be to remove and destroy the same (if very offensive) within a period of six hours, and if not removed or destroyed within that period to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay, and the owner or owners thereof, or the owner or occupiers of the premises in default, and on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, in each case shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than forty shillings in addition to all legal and other expenses incurred in the proceedings, and in the removal and destruction of said nuisances.

24. If at any time the cesspit in any premises shall overflow or cease to be water-tight, the owner or occupier shall within twenty-four hours give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, otherwise such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

25. The Council may recover, and the owner or occupier of the premises shall pay such sums for the emptying of cesspits as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

26. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be furnished annually with a list copied from the Rate Books of the Council, showing the names of owners and occupiers of all household property or business premises within the Borough, the list to be furnished within three months after the filling up of the said Rate Book in each year.

27. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be provided by the Council with a supply of printed forms of notices or other documents (as by the Act prescribed) from time to time when required for service upon the owners or occupiers of premises.

28. The Inspector of Nuisances shall obtain from the contractor or night-man a list showing the names of occupiers or owners of premises where water-closets have been emptied, and the situation of such premises, and shall submit the said list to the Council quarterly, viz., at the end of March, June, September, and December in each year, with a view of carrying out the 10th section of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

29. The Inspector of Nuisances shall report to the Mayor for the time being, or to any authorized officer of the Council, when any water-closet is connected with any drain or sewer, and take such action as may be directed by the said Mayor or officer with a view of carrying out the purposes of the Act.

30. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain, or filthy premises that may be brought under his notice, and take such action as may be directed by the Mayor or other authorized officer of the Council, in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

31. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council every three months with a list of the persons who have been proceeded against and fined for nuisances within the Borough, together with the dates and amounts of such fines respectively.

32. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality, or any other person who shall have or erect upon his premises, any closet or cesspit otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall (in cases where no special penalty is provided) forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

33. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the said Act.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Grafton, at their meeting
this twentieth day of February, A.D. 1878.

(L.S.) HORACE DEAN,
Mayor.

D. W. MUNRO, Town Clerk.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT OF 1875.
(BOROUGH OF GLEBE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th July, 1878.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of the Glebe, in substitution for Nos. II and III of the By-laws made by that Council, under the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of that Act.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

BY-LAW for the regulation of closets, in accordance with and under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, being substituted instead of By-laws Nos. II and III, which have been rescinded by the Council of the Borough of the Glebe.

Clause II. Closets shall be built with cesspits not less than 4 feet by 3 feet internal measure.

Clause III. Each closet shall have a man-hole in the floor not less than 2 feet square, clear internal measure, to be covered with a trap-door, having two flush rings for nightmen to lift thereby.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of the Glebe, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1878.

W. DE BURGH HOOPER,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.)

J. H. SEAMER,
Mayor.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th February, 1879.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY.

BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by Council of the Municipal District of Hay, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of that Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY.

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Municipal District Council of Hay, for carrying out the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

1. All closets, earth-closets, privies, cesspools, and cesspits, within the Municipal District of Hay, shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom; in no case where practicable shall a cesspit or cesspool be situated within twenty-five feet from any dwelling.

2. On and after the date of this By-law becoming law there shall not be formed, dug, or excavated, any earth below the surface for the purpose of making any cesspit, cesspool, or other opening for the receptacle of night-soil, unless by and with the permission of the said Council; all closets made or constructed after this By-law becoming law shall be made or fitted with a movable receptacle or pan, and such as are usually known as earth-closets, unless the consent of the said Council be given to construct other than an earth-closet.

3. A separate closet shall be provided for every dwelling-house, and when two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a properly constructed dividing wall between each closet, commencing at the floor and terminating at the roof; each closet shall be provided with at least one public closet and one or more properly constructed urinals, which shall be erected in such situations as the said Council or their officers shall decide upon.

4. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles for night-soil may be removed by contract in properly constructed water-tight carts; and the said Council is hereby empowered to enter into any contract or contracts with any person or persons for the due performance of any or all matters connected with the removal and deposit of night soil, and may make regulations from time to time as to them may seem necessary respecting such contract or contracts, and may also by like regulations determine the price which the owner or owners or occupants of any premises shall pay or be liable to pay the said Council for emptying and cleansing, or causing to be emptied and cleansed, their cesspools, cesspits, privies, or earth closets afore-

said; and the said Council may recover in any competent Court such charges as have been fixed by the said Council duly assembled by resolution or otherwise.

5. When any existing closet, cesspool, cesspit, or similar appliance of any kind shall, in the opinion of the said Council or their duly appointed officer or officers, be injurious to public health or be or become a nuisance or opposed to common decency the owner or owners thereof shall upon receiving seven (7) days notice from the said Council or from their duly appointed officer for that purpose, make such alterations as may be ordered by the said Council or by such officer within the time prescribed by such notice; any owner or occupier neglecting or refusing to comply with the terms of such notice the said Council shall and may have the required alterations carried out at the costs and expense of the said owner or occupier thereof; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay such expense after demand the same shall and may be recovered in the manner provided by section No. 14 of the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875.

6. Any owner or owners of existing closets or soil pits may be required to alter and improve them in such manner as may be deemed necessary by the said Council in order to bring them into conformity in all respects with these By-laws on notice being given by the said Council or by their duly appointed officer for that purpose, to that effect. Owners or occupiers failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with terms of the notice aforesaid; the same to be recoverable in any Court of competent jurisdiction within the Colony of New South Wales.

7. The said Council may from time to time by regulation or regulations, appoint depôts within the said Municipal District, wherein the contents of closets, cesspools, cesspits, and other offensive matter shall be deposited, and may use or cause to be used, such disinfectants as may appear necessary, so that the existing matter shall not be a nuisance or injurious to health. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Council from making arrangements to deposit night-soil and other manures on private lands, or disposing of such by

sale or otherwise, in accordance with the general provision of these By-laws, but no person shall be allowed to deposit night-soil, sewerage, or other offensive matter on private lands within the said Municipality without the consent of the Council or their duly appointed officer.

8. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles for night-soil shall be removed in properly constructed water-tight carts, by persons who have been duly authorized and licensed for the performance of such work by the said Council; and no person shall be allowed to perform such duties of nightman, without having first obtained a license from the said Council, any person infringing this part of the By-law shall on proof thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a penalty for every such offence of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

9. All privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles, wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health; and no householder or resident shall allow or permit any such premises to be a nuisance or offensive to neighbouring householders or residents, under a penalty of not less than one pound, to be recovered in any competent Court of jurisdiction as aforesaid.

10. The occupier of every house, building, or tenement within the said Municipal District shall cause every cesspit, cesspool, or privy therein to be emptied and cleaned from time to time as soon as the portion of the contents of such shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of six inches from the top of such receptacle or cesspit, or sooner on complaint being made and notice given by the said Council's duly appointed officer for the removal of such night-soil: Provided that the contents of any cesspool, cesspit, privy, or closet-pan shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except by some nightman or nightmen duly authorized or licensed as such by the aforesaid Council, and only between the hours of 11 o'clock p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m. No cesspool, cesspit, or privy shall have connected therewith or attached thereto any pipe or other appliance capable of being used for the purpose of discharging or removing the contents of such cesspool, cesspit, or privy upon or under the surface of any adjoining ground, or into any drain or sewer, or into any other place or places whatsoever; any person or persons wilfully violating this part of the By-law in any respect shall be liable to and forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings, to be recoverable in such aforesaid Court.

11. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto shall not be provided with a cesspit, shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or some other material efficient and sufficient for deodorizing the night-soil deposited therein; and shall also cause all such night-soil which may be deposited in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet, to be immediately on the deposit thereof covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth or such other deodorizing material as aforesaid, sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorize the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle.

12. Licensed nightmen for the removal of night-soil shall under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being or their officer or officers appointed by the said Council, make a trench on the depôts fixed upon by the said Council for the purpose of depositing therein all night-soil that shall from time to time be taken thereto; and the whole of such night-soil shall as deposited be covered with earth and disinfectants, so as to prevent any nuisance to arise therefrom; and any nightman or other person who shall deposit night-soil either on the appointed depôt or any other land within the said Municipal District without covering or otherwise deodorizing the same, shall be liable to a penalty not less than ten shillings, to be recovered in any Court as aforesaid.

13. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer duly appointed by the said Council, to demand admission into and upon the premises from the owner or occupant, to inspect any premises within the said Municipal District for the

purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act aforesaid, the said Inspector of Nuisances or any other person duly appointed by the said Council shall have full power without any other authority than this By-law to go on any such premises for the purpose of making any such examination or inspection; and if any such premises shall be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive, notice in writing by the said officer shall be given by delivering the same to such proprietor or other person resident on the said premises, or by leaving the same at the house or dwelling of such proprietor or resident, that if within seven days after the service of such notice the said nuisance shall not be removed, the proprietor, tenant, or occupier, of the aforesaid premises shall, upon such neglect or default, and upon conviction thereof before any competent Court, be liable to any penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, to be recoverable as aforesaid.

14. Every cesspool, cesspit, or earth-closet, shall be in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house; and any person or persons having or building any cesspool or cesspit contrary to this part of the By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, to be recovered on conviction by any competent Court as aforesaid.

15. Any person or persons desirous of substituting earth or pan closets for or in lieu of any existing cesspit, cesspool, or privy, shall be at liberty so to do on giving notice to the Inspector of Nuisances or other duly appointed officer, who shall under his hand, give permission in writing for such substitution; no existing cesspit, cesspool, or other receptacle shall be covered over, filled up, or otherwise abandoned, without the consent, in writing, of the Inspector of Nuisances.

16. Any person or persons who intend to construct any privy or closet, shall give notice in writing to the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being, of their intention so to do; and the said Inspector shall within forty-eight (48) hours, inspect the premises on which such is intended to be constructed, and if in accordance with this By-law and the Nuisances Prevention Act, shall give the necessary permission for the construction of such closet; any person constructing a closet or other receptacle for the deposit of night-soil without giving such notice and receiving such permission shall upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

17. Any person or persons obstructing the said Council or their appointed officers or servants, or any or either of them in the execution of their duty in any way or manner, shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds sterling in accordance with the provisions and powers contained in the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

18. There shall be paid to the said Municipal Council the sum of ten shillings per annum for a license or permission to act as a night-man; and every person owning two or more night-carts shall pay the sum of ten shillings for each and every cart he may have so employed or engaged in such work; and no person shall be allowed to empty, carry away, or in any way dispose of night-soil or any other nuisance, without having first obtained the permission of the Inspector of Nuisances; any person on conviction, having acted contrary to this part of the By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds sterling.

19. Every person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence, when not otherwise expressly mentioned, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered as aforesaid.

The foregoing By-laws were passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Hay, held on the 27th day of November, 1878.

(L.S.)

M. TARTAKOVER,

OTTHBERT ALLISON,
Council Clerk.

Mayor.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.
(BY-LAW UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vict. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th August, 1878.

TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' BY-LAWS.

THE following By-Laws, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, establishing Time-tables and Stands for Omnibuses plying between Kingston and Wynyard-square, and between Edgecliff Road and Macquarie-place, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, hereby make and establish the following Public Stands, with the Lines of Road and Time-tables, as required in Schedules G and J, for regulating Licensed Vehicles.

SCHEDULE G—continued.

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stands.
Edgecliff Road, at Albert-street.	Edgecliff Road, North, Ocean, and Piper Streets, South Head Road, Oxford, College, Park, and Pitt Streets.	Macquarie-place, east side, at Bridge-street.
Kingston, Bedford-street, south side, at Baltic-street.	Baltic, Alhermale, and Australia Streets, Newtown Road, George, Wynyard, York, King, and George Streets, Newtown Road, Australia, Alhermale and Baltic Streets.	York-street, east side, at Erskine-street.

SCHEDULE J—continued.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Edgecliff Road and Macquarie-place.

Omnibuses shall start from Edgecliff Road for Macquarie-place, at 8:30 a.m., 10 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 4:50 p.m., and 6:45 p.m.; and omnibuses shall start from Macquarie-place for Edgecliff Road, at 9:10 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:20 p.m., 4 p.m., 5:30 p.m., and 7:30 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Edgecliff Road and Macquarie-place in 37 minutes and the parts of the journey as follows:—

- From Edgecliff Road, at Albert-street, to Piper-street, at South Head Road, in 10 minutes.
- „ Piper-street, at South Head Road, to Bourke-street in 12 minutes.
- „ Bourke-street to Market-street in 8 minutes.

- From Market-street to Macquarie-place in 7 minutes.
 - „ Macquarie-place to Market-street in 7 minutes.
 - „ Market-street to Bourke-street in 8 minutes.
 - „ Bourke-street to Piper-street in 12 minutes.
 - „ Piper-street, at South Head Road, to Edgecliff Road, at Albert-street, in 10 minutes.
- Colour of omnibus body and lamps to be white and red.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Kingston and York-street, Sydney.

Omnibuses shall start from Kingston for York-street at 8 a.m., and every 15 minutes till 9 p.m.; and omnibuses shall start from York-street for Kingston at 8:40 a.m., and every 15 minutes till 9:40 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from York-street and Kingston in 30 minutes, and the parts of the journey as follows:—

- From Bedford-street, at Baltic-street, to Newtown Road in 5 minutes.
- „ Newtown Road, at Railway Bridge, to George-street West in 9 minutes.
- „ George-street West, at Newtown Road, to Railway Bridge in 4 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Liverpool-street in 4 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to "Royal Hotel" in 4 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Erskine-street in 4 minutes.
- „ Erskine-street to "Royal Hotel" in 4 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Liverpool-street in 4 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to Railway Bridge in 4 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Newtown Road in 4 minutes.
- „ George-street West, at Newtown Road, to Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 3 minutes.
- From Railway Bridge to Bedford-street, at Baltic-street, in 5 minutes.

Colour of omnibus body and lamps to be blue.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(Ls.) MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Chairman.
EDMUND FOSBERY, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 10th July, 1878.

TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' BY-LAW.

The following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, amending the Time-table for Omnibuses plying between Sydney and Bondi, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

The Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, declare that the following Time-table of Schedule J, under the By-laws now in force for regulating licensed vehicles, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, viz. :—

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Bondi and Macquarie Place.

And that the following be adopted in lieu thereof :—

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Bondi and Macquarie Place.

Omnibuses shall start from Bondi for Macquarie Place at 8 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:45 a.m., and 9 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 4 p.m.; and at 4:15 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 5 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., and 9 p.m.; and Omnibuses shall start from Macquarie Place for Bondi at 8:57 a.m., 9:12 a.m., 9:27 a.m., 9:42 a.m., and 9:57 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 4:57 p.m., and at 5:12 p.m., 5:27 p.m., 5:42 p.m., 5:57 p.m., 6:27 p.m., 6:57 p.m., 7:27 p.m., 7:57 p.m., 8:57 p.m., and from the theatre.

On Saturdays Omnibuses shall start from Bondi for Macquarie Place at 8 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:45 a.m., and 9 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 12 noon; and at 12:15 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:45 p.m., and 1 p.m., and every 30 minutes till 9 p.m.; and Omnibuses shall start from Macquarie Place for Bondi at 8:57 a.m., 9:12 a.m., 9:27 a.m., 9:42 a.m., and 9:57 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 12:57 p.m.; and at 1:12 p.m., 1:27 p.m., 1:42 p.m., and 1:57 p.m., and every 30 minutes till 8:57 p.m., and from the theatre.

On Sundays Omnibuses shall start from Bondi for Macquarie Place at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 10:40 a.m., 12 noon, 1 p.m., 1:15 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:45 p.m., 2 p.m., 2:15 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 7:30 p.m., and 9 p.m.; and Omnibuses shall start from Macquarie Place for Bondi at 9:57 a.m., 10:57 a.m., 11:57 a.m., 12:57 p.m., 1:57 p.m., 2:12 p.m., 2:27 p.m., 2:42 p.m., 2:57 p.m., 3:12 p.m., 3:57 p.m., 4:57 p.m., 5:57 p.m., 6:12 p.m., 6:27 p.m., 6:42 p.m., 6:57 p.m., 7:57 p.m., 8:27 p.m., and 9:57 p.m.; and each Omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Macquarie Place and Bondi in 56 minutes, and the parts of the journey as follows :—

From stand at Bondi to Tea Gardens in 14 minutes.
 „ Tea Gardens to Piper-street in 12 minutes.
 „ Piper-street to Bourke-street in 13 minutes.
 „ Bourke-street to Market-street in 9 minutes.
 „ Market-street to Macquarie Place in 8 minutes.
 „ Macquarie Place to Market-street in 8 minutes.
 „ Market-street to Bourke-street in 9 minutes.
 „ Bourke-street to Piper-street in 13 minutes.
 „ Piper-street to Tea Gardens in 12 minutes.
 „ Tea Gardens to stand at Bondi in 14 minutes.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.) MICHL. CHAPMAN, Chairman.
 EDMUND FOSBERY, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.
 (AMENDED BY-LAW UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Sydney, 16th October, 1878.

TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, appointing a Carriage-stand in Macquarie-street, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, declare that the following Public Stand, under Schedule H, for regulating licensed vehicles, is hereby repealed, viz. :—

Macquarie-street, east side, south of Bent-street, for ten carriages; and that the following Public Stand be made in lieu thereof :—

Macquarie-street, east side, north of Bent-street, the first and second cabs to stand between the north and south entrances to the Parliament Houses during the time of sittings only—for ten carriages; and also that the first, second, and third cabs, of the Castlereagh-street north rank, stand in Bent-street, north side, at Eligh-street.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.)

JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.
 MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
 EDMUND FOSSBERY, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

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1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th November, 1878.

TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, amending the Time-table for Omnibuses plying to and from Cook's River and Clarence-street, Sydney, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, declare that the following Public Stands and Omnibus Time-table of Schedules G and J, under the By-laws now in force for regulating licensed vehicles shall be and the same are hereby repealed, viz. :-

Omnibus Stands, with the line of Road to and from the same.

Stand.	Line of Road.	Stand.
Cook's River Road, west side, south of Cook's River Street.	Cook's River and Newtown Roads, Parramatta, George, Wynyard, and York Streets.	Erskine-street, north side, at York-street.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Erskine-street, Sydney, and Cook's River Street, Cook's River Road.

And that the following Public Stands and Time-table shall be adopted in lieu thereof :-

Omnibus Stands, with the line of Road to and from the same.

Stand.	Line of Road.	Stand.
Cook's River Road, west side, south of Cook's River Street.	Cook's River and Newtown Roads, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, King, and George Streets, and Newtown and Cook's River Roads.	Clarence-street, east side, north of Erskine-street.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Cook's River and Erskine-street.

Omnibuses shall start from Cook's River at 8-15 a.m., 9-15 a.m., 11-15 a.m., 12-15 p.m., 2-15 p.m., 3-15 p.m., 5-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m., and 8-15 p.m.; and shall start from Erskine-street,

at 9-15 a.m., 10-15 a.m., 12-15 p.m., 1-15 p.m., 3-15 p.m., 4-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m., 7-15 p.m., and 9-15 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Cook's River and Erskine-street, in 60 minutes, and the parts of the journey as follows :-

- From Cook's River Street to St. Peter's Church in 15 minutes.
- " St. Peter's Church to Newtown Railway Bridge in 15 minutes.
- " Newtown Railway Bridge to Fitzroy-street in 5 minutes.
- " Fitzroy-street to George-street West in 5 minutes.
- " George-street West, at Newtown Road, to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- " Railway Bridge to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- " Liverpool-street to "Royal Hotel" in 5 minutes.
- " "Royal Hotel" to Clarence-street in 4 minutes.
- " Clarence-street to "Royal Hotel" in 4 minutes.
- " "Royal Hotel" to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- " Liverpool-street to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- " Railway Bridge to Newtown Road in 5 minutes.
- " Newtown Road, at George-street West, to Fitzroy-street in 5 minutes.
- " Fitzroy-street to Newtown Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- " Newtown Railway Bridge to St. Peter's Church in 15 minutes.
- " St. Peter's Church to Cook's River-street in 15 minutes.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.) MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, Chairman.
EDMUND FOSSERY, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.

(BY-LAWS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th December, 1878.

TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, amending carriage stands in Macquarie-street and Redfern Railway Station Yard, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

The Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, declare that the following public stands, as shown in Schedule II, under the By-laws now in force for regulating licensed vehicles, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, viz. :—

Redfern Railway Station Yard, west side, for twenty cabs, first cab to stand at north-west corner of Station verandah.

Macquarie-street, east side, north of Bent-street, the first and second cabs to stand between the north and south entrances to the Parliament Houses during the time of sittings only, for 10 carriages.

And that the following public stands be adopted in lieu thereof :—

Redfern Railway Station Yard, north side, for twenty cabs.

Bent-street, north side, at Macquarie-street, first and second cabs to stand between the north and south entrances to the Parliament Houses during the time of sittings only; the third and fourth cabs to stand on the east side of Macquarie-street, at Hunter-street; the fifth cab to stand on the east side of Macquarie-street, at entrance to Domain, for ten cabs.

(L.S.) JAMES MERRIMAN, Chairman.
MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSBERY, Commissioner.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight,—

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873.
(BY-LAWS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Art 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th June, 1879.

TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, amending certain Time-tables, Stands, and lines of Road, for Omnibuses plying between Cook's River and Wynyard Square; Glebe-street and Miller's Point; Alexandria and Wynyard Square; George-street, Redfern, and Wynyard Square; and Arncliffe and Wynyard Square; and appointing Cab-stands in Darlinghurst Road, Elizabeth-street, and George-street, Sydney, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873."

HENRY PARKES.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, constituted and empowered by the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the said Act, declare that the following Omnibus Time-tables under the By-laws now in force for regulating licensed vehicles, shall be, and the same are hereby repeated, viz. :—

Time-table for Omnibuses plying to and from Erskine-street, Sydney, and Cook's River Street, Cook's River Road.

Time-table for Omnibuses plying to and from Cook's River Street and Crescent-street, Enmore.

And that the following Omnibus Stands and Time-tables be adopted in lieu thereof,—

SCHEDULE G—continued.

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stands.
Glebe-street, Glebe, at Mitchell-street.	Glebe, Ultimo, Wattle, George, Fort, Argyle, Fort, George, Wattle, Ultimo, and Glebe Streets.	Nil.
Alexandria, Raglan-street, at west side of Phillip-street.	Raglan-street, Botany Road, Regent, George, and Wynyard Streets, Wynyard Square East, Margaret, George, and Regent Streets, Botany Road, and Raglan-street.	Nil.
George-street, Redfern, at John-street.	George, Cleveland, Regent, George, and Wynyard Streets, Wynyard Square East, Margaret, George, Regent, Cleveland, and George Streets.	Nil.
Arncliffe Road, south side 20 yards from Rocky Point Road.	Arncliffe Road, Cook's River Road, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, King, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, Cook's River Road, and Arncliffe Road.	Erskine-street, north side at York-street.

SCHEDULE J—continued.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Glebe-street, Glebe, and Miller's Point.

Omnibuses shall start from Glebe-street, Glebe, for Miller's Point, at 8 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 9 p.m.; and shall start from Miller's Point for Glebe-street, Glebe, at 8:30 a.m. and every 30 minutes till 9:30 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Glebe-street, Glebe, and Miller's Point, in 30 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Glebe-street, at Mitchell-street, to Wattle-street in 4 minutes.
- „ Wattle-street, at Ann-street, to Railway Bridge in 4 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to "Royal Hotel" in 5 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Essex-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Essex-street to Kent-street, at Argyle-street in 7 minutes.
- „ Kent-street to Essex-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Essex-street to "Royal Hotel" in 5 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Wattle-street, at Ann-street, in 4 minutes.
- „ Ann-street to Glebe-street, at Mitchell-street, in 4 minutes.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Alexandria and Wynyard-square East.

Omnibuses shall start from Alexandria for Wynyard-square East at 8 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 9 p.m.; and shall start from Wynyard-square East for Alexandria at 8:25 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 9:25 p.m.; and each Omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Alexandria and Wynyard-square East in 25 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Raglan-street, at Phillip-street, to Cleveland-street in 6 minutes.
- „ Cleveland-street to Railway Bridge, George-street, in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to "Royal Hotel" in 5 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Wynyard-square in 4 minutes.
- „ Wynyard-square East to "Royal Hotel" in 4 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge, George-street, to Cleveland-street, in 5 minutes.
- „ Cleveland-street to Raglan-street at Phillip-street in 6 minutes.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from George-street, Redfern, and Wynyard-square East.

Omnibuses shall start from George-street, Redfern, for Wynyard-square East, at 8 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:45 a.m., 9 a.m., and every thirty minutes till 9 p.m.; and shall start from Wynyard-square East at 8:25 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 9:25 a.m., and every thirty minutes till 9:25 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from George-street, Redfern, and Wynyard-square East in 25 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From George-street at John-street to Regent-street in 6 minutes.
- „ Regent-street at Cleveland-street to Railway Bridge, George-street, in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to "Royal Hotel" in 5 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Wynyard-square East in 4 minutes.
- „ Wynyard-square East to "Royal Hotel" in 4 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Cleveland-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Cleveland-street at Regent-street to George-street at John-street in 6 minutes.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Arneliffe and Erskine-street, Sydney.

Omnibuses shall start from Arneliffe Road at 7:50 a.m. and at ten minutes to every hour till 8:50 p.m.; and shall start from Erskine-street for Arneliffe Road at 8:50 a.m. and at ten minutes

to every hour till 9:50 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Arneliffe Road and Erskine-street in 60 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Arneliffe Road to St. Peter's Church in 15 minutes.
- „ St. Peter's Church to Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 15 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge, Newtown, to Fitzroy-street in 6 minutes.
- „ Fitzroy-street to George-street West in 5 minutes.
- „ George-street West, at Newtown Road, to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to "Royal Hotel" in 5 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Erskine-street in 4 minutes.
- „ Erskine-street to "Royal Hotel" in 4 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Newtown Road in 5 minutes.
- „ Newtown Road, at George-street West, to Fitzroy-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Fitzroy-street to Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 6 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge, Newtown, to St. Peter's Church in 15 minutes.
- „ St. Peter's Church to Arneliffe Road in 15 minutes.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses plying to and from Cook's River Street, Cook's River, and Erskine-street, Sydney.

Omnibuses shall start from Cook's River Street, Cook's River, for Erskine-street, at 7:45 a.m., and every 20 minutes till 9 a.m., and then every 30 minutes till 4 p.m., then every 20 minutes till 5 p.m., and then every 30 minutes till 9 p.m., and shall start from Erskine-street for Cook's River Street, Cook's River, at 8:45 a.m., and every 20 minutes till 10 a.m., and then every 30 minutes till 5 p.m., then every 20 minutes till 6 p.m., and then every 30 minutes till 9:30 p.m., and at 10:15 p.m.

On Sundays omnibuses shall start from Cook's River Street, Cook's River, for Erskine-street, at 9 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 9 p.m.; and shall start from Erskine-street for Cook's River Street, Cook's River, at 10 a.m., and every 30 minutes till 9:30 p.m., and at 10:15 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Cook's River Street, Cook's River, and Erskine-street, Sydney, in 60 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Cook's River Street to St. Peter's Church in 15 minutes.
- „ St. Peter's Church to Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 15 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge, Newtown, to Fitzroy-street in 6 minutes.
- „ Fitzroy-street to George-street West in 5 minutes.
- „ George-street West at Newtown Road to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to "Royal Hotel" in 5 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Erskine-street in 4 minutes.
- „ Erskine-street to "Royal Hotel" in 4 minutes.
- „ "Royal Hotel" to Liverpool-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Liverpool-street to Railway Bridge in 5 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to Newtown Road in 5 minutes.
- „ Newtown Road at George-street West to Fitzroy-street in 5 minutes.
- „ Fitzroy-street to Railway Bridge in 6 minutes.
- „ Railway Bridge to St. Peter's Church in 15 minutes.
- „ St. Peter's Church to Cook's River-street in 15 minutes.

And the Board aforesaid hereby make and establish the following Public Stands for hackney carriages and cabs:—Darlinghurst Road west side, at Macleay-street, for five vehicles; Elizabeth-street east side, at Liverpool-street, to rank south, for five vehicles; George-street east side, to rank from south side of Martinet's Church, for ten vehicles.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

C. J. ROBERTS, Chairman.

(L.S.) MICHL. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I. G. Police, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIWAN, Registrar.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT.
(BY-LAWS UNDER FOR LICENSING PUBLIC VEHICLES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 36, sec. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd September, 1878.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, in substitution for By-laws hitherto in force for the regulating and licensing of public vehicles within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," 39 Vic., No. 36.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

BY-LAWS UNDER THE NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1876, 39 VIC., NO. 36.

THE Council of the Municipality of Newcastle do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876, hereby make and establish the following By-laws for the regulation of public vehicles within the City of Newcastle, and generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of the said Act, and declare that the same shall stand in the place and instead of all By-laws heretofore in force, which By-laws heretofore made are hereby repealed.

Interpretation.

1. In the construction of these By-laws, unless the context shall otherwise indicate, the following terms in inverted commas shall bear the meaning and include the things hereinafter severally assigned or set against them:—

- "Council"—The Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Newcastle.
- "Inspector"—The Inspector of Vehicles or Sub-Inspectors now or hereafter to be appointed by the said Council.
- "Vehicles" shall include all vehicles hereafter defined in this By-law.
- "Omnibus"—A vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for passengers to be carried for hire at separate fares in any public street or place, and including the following description:—Vehicle on four wheels drawn by two or more horses.
- "Omnibus Car"—Any vehicle on four wheels drawn by one horse other than vehicles licensed as a hackney carriage.
- "Carriage"—Any vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for hire in any public street or place and including the following descriptions:—Hackney carriages or vehicles on four wheels drawn by one or two horses, cab or vehicle on two wheels, drawn by one horse, other than cars.

- "Dray"—Dray, wain, waggon, cart, van, or vehicle of any construction, standing or plying for hire, and drawn by one or more horses.
- "Owner"—Every person who alone or in partnership with any other person shall keep any vehicle for which a license shall, may, or ought to be obtained by or of which the license shall or may be transferred to him.
- "Conductor"—Every person other than the driver engaged or employed in attending upon passengers in or upon any omnibus.
- "Driver"—Every person engaged or employed in driving any vehicle.
- "Passenger"—Every person carried in or upon any omnibus or carriage other than the driver or conductor.
- "Horse"—Horse, mare, gelding.

And in the construction of these By-laws any word importing the singular number shall be understood to include several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and any word importing the plural number shall be applied to one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

Public Vehicles generally.

No vehicle to ply or person to drive or conduct without a license.

2. No vehicle shall ply for hire nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the Municipality of Newcastle unless licensed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, nor during the suspension or after cancellation of such license as hereinafter provided. The owner of any such vehicle shall not permit the same so to ply for hire until he shall have taken out the license therefor, and paid the fee provided in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C, applicable to the description of vehicles intended to be licensed.

A requisition must be sent for licenses.

3. Before any license shall be granted to the owner, driver, or conductor of any vehicle, the person requiring such license shall obtain from the Inspector, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it with a certificate from two respectable persons, stating that he is of good character, of the required age, and competent for the position under license applied for, to the Inspector at least twenty-four hours before the day for granting licenses by the Council next following the date of such requisition.

No license to be granted for vehicle in bad condition.

4. No license for any vehicle shall be granted or renewed unless the vehicle, horse or horses, and harness, shall have been examined by the Inspector, or other person appointed by the Council, and reported by him in writing to be in a fit state to be licensed, and no license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Council, shall be unsafe, in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers, or for the conveyance of goods or merchandise.

Form of license.

5. Licenses for owners, drivers, or conductors, shall be in form provided in schedule B for each such license respectively, or to the like effect.

Licenses to continue in force until 31st December.

6. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the hand of the Mayor, and countersigned by the Town Clerk, and shall be, unless cancelled or suspended, as hereinafter provided, in force from the date of such license up to and including the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that if by accident any vehicle shall become unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the owner thereof, during such reasonable time as it shall be undergoing repairs, to use another vehicle as a substitute; but the substitute shall in all respects, except as to a license, be subject to these By-laws in the same manner as if a license had been granted for it, and the owner using it shall be liable for any non-compliance with these By-laws in respect thereof as if it had been licensed. In order to entitle an owner to the benefit of the above provision, he shall, before using such substitute, give notice in writing of his intention to do so to the Inspector, stating the true cause of his being compelled to use such substitute, and the period during which it will be necessary to do so; and no such substitute shall be used until it shall have been inspected and approved of by the Inspector, or for a longer period than fixed by a certificate, to be signed by the Inspector and delivered to the owner.

Licenses—by whom made out.

7. Licenses shall be made out in duplicate by the Town Clerk, or his assistant, and numbered in such order as the Council shall from time to time direct.

Renewal of licenses.

8. Licenses may be renewed at the end of every year, by endorsement under the hand of the Town Clerk, provided that the applicant for such renewal shall have been reported by the Inspector as having conducted his business creditably and satisfactorily.

Owner not to part with license or licensed vehicle without the approval of the Council.

9. No owner shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license. Any owner transferring or selling his licensed vehicle shall immediately give notice thereof to the Town Clerk, and the transferee or purchaser shall thereupon apply to have the license transferred to him, and shall sign his name in the books of the Council, and on the license; and until this By-law shall have been complied with, the transferrer or seller shall remain liable as owner for the breach of any of these By-laws, and no transferee or purchaser shall use the vehicle, or allow it to be used to ply for hire.

Who deemed owner.

10. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear on the books of the Council shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which such license shall have been issued.

Change of residence to be notified.

11. Whenever any person named as the owner, or one of the owners, driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle, shall change his place of abode he shall, within two days next after any such change, give notice thereof in writing, signed by him, to the Town Clerk, specifying his new place of abode, and the same shall be endorsed upon the license granted to such owner, driver, or conductor, and entered in the register of licenses.

12. Any holder of a license under these By-laws who, since the license shall have been issued to him, shall have been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or of having been

intoxicated while in charge of a licensed vehicle, or of any two breaches of these By-laws within a period of six months, shall be liable to have his license cancelled or suspended by the Council, and no person shall, during the suspension or cancellation of his license, act as driver of any licensed vehicle.

13. The Council shall have power to suspend or cancel the license of any driver or conductor who shall have been guilty of any breach of these By-laws, notwithstanding the provisions of the next preceding by-law; and no person shall, during the suspension of his license, act as driver or conductor of any licensed vehicle.

Driver and conductor not to part with license.

14. Every driver or conductor shall deliver to the owner employing him the duplicate of his license, but he shall not lend or otherwise part with his original license on any pretence whatsoever. No owner of any such vehicle shall employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof, or without receiving from such licensed driver or conductor the duplicate of the license held by him, which duplicate the said owner shall hold during the time of such person's employment by him; and on discharging any such person he shall return to him the said duplicate.

15. The Council may, as often as they shall deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness and horse or horses used in drawing the same; and if any vehicle, horse or horses, or harness shall be found by them, in their opinion, unfit for public use, notice in the form or to the effect contained in the Schedule annexed, marked L, shall be given to the owner of such vehicle. And no owner, after such notice, shall use or let for hire, or suffer to be used or let for hire, such vehicle, horse or horses, or harness, as the case may be, before the same shall, in the opinion of the Inspector, be in condition fit for public use. And the Council may suspend for such time as they may deem proper the license of such vehicle. And in case the owner shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle, horse or horses, and harness before the Council, when he shall be called upon for that purpose, the Council may suspend the license of such vehicle; and no owner of any such vehicle shall permit or suffer the same to ply for hire during the suspension of such license.

Lamps to be lighted.

16. Every licensed vehicle shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same, outside; and the driver of same, when plying for hire, between sunset and sunrise, shall light and keep such lamps lighted; and the conductor of an omnibus shall also, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, light and keep lighted, the lamp inside such omnibus.

No vehicle to be withdrawn without notice.

17. No owner of any licensed vehicle shall withdraw the same from hire for two successive days, or for any two days in one week, without leave from the Mayor, except in case of accident: Provided that any owner may obtain such leave to withdraw his vehicle, on giving two days' notice, in writing, to the Town Clerk, of his desire to do so.

To ply from stands.

18. The owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire except at or from an appointed stand.

Stands in Schedule.

19. The places specified in the Schedules G, H, and I, hereunto annexed, are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles.

Mode of driving on stands.

20. Every vehicle, on its arrival at any public stand, shall be drawn to the end of, and be the last of the rank of any vehicle that may be on such stand; and at every public stand all vehicles shall be arranged in single rank only, and shall draw up in succession, in order of arrival, to the place vacated on such stand.

Space to be left between every fourth vehicle.

21. At every fourth vehicle on every stand there shall be left a space of at least eight feet for passengers to pass through.

Driver and conductor to be in attendance.

22. The driver and conductor of any vehicle shall be constantly in attendance on the same when standing on a public stand or plying for hire; and no driver or conductor, when standing on a public stand, or plying for hire, shall be at such a distance from the horse or horses attached thereto as to prevent his having control over the same; nor shall the driver or conductor at any time stand by or remain on the footway or pavement of any of the streets, lanes, or public places next adjoining any public stand; but every driver and conductor when not actually employed in or about his vehicle, or in feeding or watering his horses, shall remain on the driving-box or step of his vehicle, and not elsewhere.

Taking up or setting down passengers.

23. The driver of any vehicle taking up or setting down passengers at any place of public worship or public amusement, or at any public meeting within the Municipality of Newcastle, or who is waiting for any of those purposes, shall obey the direction of the Inspector or other officer of the Council who may be on duty at such place or places, as to the taking up or setting down, or waiting for passengers, and as to the order and place in which any vehicle shall stand; and every driver shall perform his duty in a careful and quiet manner, and shall not push into or get out of the line or position fixed for the vehicles, so as to endeavour to arrive at his place of destination before any other vehicle, the driver whereof, from its position, would have a prior right to take up or set down passengers.

Mode of feeding horses.

24. The driver of every vehicle shall place a muzzle upon the head of any vicious horse while on the stand, and, whilst feeding his horse or horses shall use nose-bags to contain the forage, and shall not remove his horses' blinkers during the time of feeding.

No loitering.

25. No driver of any vehicle shall suffer the same to stand or loiter in any street, or alongside any other vehicle, in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent, or endeavour to prevent, the driver of any other vehicle from taking a fare.

No negligence, &c.

26. No owner, driver, or conductor shall, whilst driving, loading, or unloading, or attending any vehicle, or whilst on any public stand, wilfully or negligently do or cause, or suffer to be done, any damage to the person or property of any one, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated or make use of any threatening, obscene, indecent, blasphemous, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation, but shall at all times be sober and careful in the discharge of his duties. No person using a licensed vehicle shall wilfully or negligently injure the same, or damage the person or property of any person, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, abusive, obscene, indecent, blasphemous, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation.

Not to stand longer than necessary for loading, &c.

27. No driver shall, except whilst standing on an appointed stand, permit his vehicle, with or without a horse or horses, to stand in any part of the city longer than may be absolutely necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, nor shall he cause any obstruction in any part of the Municipality of Newcastle.

Driver to keep on the near side of the road.

28. Every driver of any vehicle shall keep the same on the left or near side of the road, except in case of actual necessity, and shall permit any other vehicle to pass, having the right so to do, and when about to stop, shall raise his whip straight up, so as to warn the driver of any vehicle that may be behind.

Driver to turn vehicle at a walk, &c.

29. The driver of every vehicle requiring to turn for the purpose of proceeding in an opposite direction on any street, road, or lane in the Municipality of Newcastle, shall bring the horse or horses to a walking pace before commencing to turn, and shall also go at the same pace in turning the corner of any street.

Pace for omnibuses and carriages, &c.

30. No vehicle, except a dray, shall be drawn through any part of the Municipality of Newcastle at a walking pace except as before provided, or on Sunday, when all shall be so drawn when passing places of public worship during divine service, or whilst in a funeral procession, nor at a pace faster than that of a trot, which shall not be at a less rate than six miles an hour, at which rate all carriages shall be drawn, except when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

Condition of vehicle.

31. The owner of every vehicle shall at all times, when the same is plying for hire, make and keep it clean, strong, and in good order in all respects, and if with windows, they shall be sound and unbroken, with the leathers or lifts suitably attached to the frames. The horse or horses shall be able and sufficient for their work, free from disease, and properly broken into harness; the harness for each horse shall be perfect, good, and sufficient for the purpose; and every driver and conductor shall be clean in his person, and wear a good hat and other clean and respectable clothes, and conduct himself in a proper and decorous manner.

Who shall be carried.

32. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person (or, except to some police office or

watch-house), any corpse or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving, as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

33. No driver or conductor shall smoke tobacco or other thing whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke on any vehicle without the consent of the driver, or against the wish of any other passenger, and in no case shall any smoking be allowed inside any omnibus. No conductor shall enter any omnibus, nor mount on the top of it whilst performing his journeys for the purpose of collecting any fares, or for any other purpose, or permit any person to stand on the steps or monkey-board whilst he shall be conducting.

No person to drive without consent of owner.

34. No person, except the driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle (authorized by the owner of such vehicle), shall drive or conduct the same. No driver or conductor shall suffer or permit any other person to act as driver or conductor of such vehicle, without the consent of the owner; neither shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle leave the same when plying for hire, and no person shall tout or solicit passengers for him.

Not to neglect to take a fare agreed for.

35. No owner or driver of any licensed vehicle, having agreed to take a fare from any place at any time, shall delay, neglect, or refuse to do so.

Vehicle whilst loading to be placed near side of street.

36. Every driver whilst engaged in loading or unloading his vehicle shall place it as near as conveniently may be to the side of the street, parallel to the footway.

By-laws to be given to licensed persons.

37. Every person obtaining a license under these By-laws shall, at the time of registering his license, have given to him, without charge, a copy of these By-laws, each such copy to be signed by the Town Clerk, and to have the name of the owner, driver, or conductor to whom the same shall be delivered, with the number of the license written distinctly thereupon; and such owners, drivers, and conductors respectively, shall at all times have such copy of By-Laws ready for production, and shall upon request, produce the same for any person using or hiring any vehicle, and every driver and conductor shall at all times have his original license, and produce the same when required by any person as aforesaid, or to the Inspector or his assistants, or to any Justice of the Peace, or Inspector of Police requiring same.

The register of license.

38. Every owner, driver, and conductor on receiving his license shall sign a copy purporting to be such, and acknowledging the receipt of the original license, which copy shall be kept by the Inspector, and the production of which on any proceeding for breach of the By-laws shall be sufficient evidence that the person so signing is in fact the person to whom such original license was issued, and of his being so licensed, without any notice to produce the original.

*Omnibus and Omnibus Car Regulations.**Construction of omnibus furnishing, necessary particulars to be painted.*

39. Every omnibus and omnibus car for which a license shall hereafter be applied for, shall be of the dimensions herein directed, and shall be provided with the fittings and furniture, and have painted on it the words, figures, and notices detailed and described as follows:—

Dimensions.

- From floor to roof, in line with front of each seat, not less than five feet.
- From top of seat of cushion to roof, not less than three feet six inches.
- Each seat shall be not less than fourteen inches wide; space from seat to seat, between the inside seats, not less than two feet.

Fittings and furniture.

- The outside seats, when not of the rustic pattern, and all inside seats, shall be furnished with good cushions.
- Springs shall be provided to all window-frames, of an improved pattern, effective to prevent noise.
- Waterproof aprons shall be provided sufficient to cover the legs of all outside passengers, which aprons the driver shall offer for use.
- A bell or check-string to warn the driver to stop when required.
- Two lamps outside, one on each side of the omnibus or omnibus car, of the colour prescribed for the line of road on which it shall ply, one lamp inside.

A sliding panel or flag, with the words "Full inside" painted thereon on both sides, which the conductor shall hoist into position at the rear near the top of the omnibus or omnibus car, and keep hoisted so long and so often as the omnibus or omnibus car shall contain its licensed number of passengers.

The number of license in black on the outside lamps.

The number of the license, four inches long, and of proportionate width, upon or near the driver's seat, and upon the panel of the door on the outer side.

The fare and name of the owner, the licensed number of passengers, on the outside of the door.

The name of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply, on each external side, clear of the wheels; also

On the end panel inside, in a conspicuous place, the names of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply, the licensed number of passengers, the time of journey, the fare, and the name of the owner, except where otherwise directed. All the above words and figures to be not less than two inches in length, free from flourishes or intricate designs, and of a colour opposite to, contrasting with the ground on which they shall be painted. No alteration shall be made in any of the above without notice to the Inspector and the approval of the Council: Provided that no alteration in the colour of the body of any omnibus or omnibus car shall be enforced until it shall require to be painted: Provided also that it shall not be lawful for the owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus or omnibus car to suffer any notice, advertisement, or printed bill, or any names, letters, or numbers to appear upon the outside or inside thereof, without the consent of the Council previously obtained.

Not to carry a greater number than licensed for.

40. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the outside, of any omnibus, at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry, inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fixed seats, properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of eighteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age, sitting on the lap, shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

Omnibuses to start in rotation.

41. The time of starting shall be according to the tables in Schedule K. The first omnibus to start on one day shall be the last on the next, and the others in their order, starting earlier by the interval appointed between any two omnibuses on such stand; and each owner shall furnish an omnibus to perform the journeys in every turn that falls to him, so as to keep a continuous rotation daily: Provided that no omnibus or other such vehicle plying from and to the same stand shall start at a less interval than ten minutes.

Line of road and time to be kept.

42. Every omnibus or other vehicle licensed to ply from stand to stand shall, on each line of road, start from its stand and complete its journey and the parts thereof to its other stand, if any, for such road, in the times shown in said Schedule K, without turning round or leaving the proper line of road, from one stand to the other, as shown in the license of such omnibus or other vehicle.

Extraordinary occasions.

43. The Inspector of licensed vehicles for the time being shall be at liberty to grant permission to the owner or driver of any licensed vehicle, to leave the line of road for which such vehicle is licensed, and ply the same from any place not being an appointed stand, and no owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall permit or suffer the same to leave the line of road for which such vehicle is licensed.

No blowing of horns, &c.

44. No driver or conductor of any omnibus whilst standing at a public stand or plying for hire in any part of the Municipality of Newcastle, shall endeavour to attract notice by ringing of bells, blowing of horns, or other instruments, nor deceive any person in respect of the route or destination thereof by word or sign; nor shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle endeavour to attract notice by shouting on Sunday whilst standing at a public stand, or in any part of the said Municipality.

Passing.

45. No omnibus or other vehicle shall pass any other in the Municipality of Newcastle, proceeding in the same direction from or to the same stand, if the latter be proceeding on its journey at a pace faster than a walk.

Eligible passengers not to be refused.

46. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus or other vehicle licensed to ply for hire from stand to stand, shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large immovable figures in some conspicuous place, both inside and outside the omnibus, as the fare for which such omnibus or other vehicle plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. And no driver or conductor of an omnibus or other vehicle as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room, and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws, nor except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot-passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

Carriage and Cab Regulations.

Carrying capacity of hackney-carriages, &c.

47. No license shall be hereafter granted for any vehicle to be used as a Hansom cab, unless the said vehicle shall be of the following dimensions:—Height inside, from bottom or floor thereof to roof (in front of seat), four feet ten inches; height inside, from top of seat to roof, three feet six inches; width of seat room, three feet; depth of seat, one foot two inches; space from front of seat to inside of door, eleven inches; width outside, immediately over door, not less than three feet seven inches. The number of the license granted for every hackney carriage or cab shall be painted in figures not less than two inches in height, and of proportionate breadth, of a colour to contrast with the colour of the ground on which it shall be painted, outside on the panel of each door on any hackney carriage, and on the sides of the boot of any cab, and upon each lamp on any of the aforesaid vehicles the same number of the same size shall be painted black, and all the aforesaid numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire. The drivers of such vehicles respectively shall be bound to take, if required, exclusive of the driver, four persons inside and one person outside a hackney carriage, or two persons inside a Hansom cab. The driver shall not be obliged to take any luggage exceeding fifty pounds in weight, being clean and of such a description as may be placed inside or outside the vehicle without injuring the same; and the driver shall be entitled to claim one shilling for every additional fifty pounds weight, or portion thereof, so carried; but, the person hiring such vehicle shall be allowed eighty-four pounds weight of luggage when the number of persons is short of the number aforesaid. Whenever the number of persons carried shall exceed that named for each vehicle respectively, the driver shall be entitled to charge by time or distance, as the hiring may be, one-third more for each adult or two children over five and under fifteen years of age. Further, the driver shall not allow any person to ride, drive, or be carried in or upon such vehicle without the consent of the hirer.

Number of carriage and table of fares to be affixed inside.

48. The number of the license of every carriage on a card six inches by three, printed in clear legible figures, and the table of fares, to be fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the back of the panel of such carriage, or in such other place as the Council may direct, and such card shall be kept so affixed, legible, and undefaced during all the time the carriage shall ply or be used for hire. No owner or driver of a licensed hackney carriage or cab shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked F.

Driver to draw to near side to put down, &c.

49. Every driver of a carriage, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street, and in a line parallel with the kerbstone at which the taking up or setting down is required: Provided that he shall put down or take up on his near side.

Fares to be paid for vehicles sent for but not used.

50. Any person calling or sending for a carriage or cab and not further employing the same shall pay as follows:—For a hackney carriage, one shilling; for a cab, ninepence; or the fare from the stand or place from which the carriage or cab was engaged, at the driver's option. And if the person calling the carriage or cab shall detain the same more than five minutes, he shall pay for any time it may be detained, not exceeding a quarter of an hour, if a hackney carriage, ninepence, if a cab, sixpence, and any further time in the same proportion.

Dray Regulations.

No person to ride on dray without reins.

51. No owner, driver, or other person, having the care and charge of any dray, drawn by one or more horses, or other animals, shall ride thereon unless he shall be provided with sufficient reins, or if such dray be loaded; and no block dray shall be allowed to proceed out of a walking pace.

Property left on dray.

52. In every case of goods or merchandise being left on any licensed dray or with the driver thereof by any person having hired or used the same, such property shall be delivered up to such person, or shall within eighteen hours be taken in the state in which it shall have been found to the Council's Office, and there deposited with the Town Clerk.

Not to carry more than one ton on dray.

53. No owner or driver shall at any one time carry on any licensed dray having only two wheels and drawn by one horse a greater weight than a ton.

Detention.

54. Whenever any dray, hired by the load or distance, having taken up a load, shall be detained with the same more than fifteen minutes, the hirer shall pay for every fifteen minutes after the first, sixpence, and so in proportion for any longer period.

How numbers placed on dray.

55. The number of the license granted for every dray shall be painted white on a ground of black, or the reverse, on the sides thereof, in a conspicuous place in figures not less than three inches in height and of proportionate breadth, with the letters N. B. C., of the same colour, immediately above the figures; and the driver or owner of such dray shall at all times keep the same legible undefaced.

Not to demand more than legal fare.

56. No owner or driver of any dray shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or amounts fixed by the Council by these By-laws; and no owner or driver of any dray shall permit or suffer any person to be carried therein as a passenger.

Fares for sending for but not using dray.

57. Any person calling or sending for any licensed dray and not further employing the same shall pay the sum of two shillings, or the fare or hire from the stand or place where the dray was engaged, at the driver's option; he shall, further, for any time the dray may be detained, not exceeding a quarter of an hour, pay the sum of one shilling, and for any time not exceeding a second quarter of an hour the sum of sixpence, and for any further time, at the rate of sixpence for every quarter of an hour.

Distance—how computed.

58. The distance shall be computed from the stand or place where the dray was hired.

Council appoint stands.

59. The places enumerated in the Schedule hereto, marked E, are hereby appointed public stands for drays.

Drays not to stand across street.

60. No driver of any licensed dray shall suffer the same to stand for hire across any street, except so directed by the Inspector, or alongside any other vehicle, nor obstruct the driver of any other dray, in loading or unloading any goods or merchandise, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any vehicle from taking a fare or hiring.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

Property found in vehicles.

61. The driver of every vehicle and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fares, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or other person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Town Clerk's Office, and there deposit it. And no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the Town Clerk's Office with the Town Clerk.

Additional fare after 10 p.m. and before 5 a.m.

62. For as much of every drive by time, or distance, as may be performed by any vehicle, not an omnibus, after 10 o'clock at night and before 5 o'clock in the morning, an addition of one-half the ordinary fare shall be paid with such ordinary fare, and in case of an omnibus, the charge shall be double the ordinary fare between the above-mentioned hours.

Information may be made on behalf of the complainants.

63. It shall be lawful for the Inspector on receiving a complaint from the owner, driver, or conductor of any licensed vehicle, or from any person using or intending to use, or hiring, or intending to hire any such vehicle, that any of these By-laws have been disobeyed, to cause the person against whom the said complaint shall have been made to be summoned to appear before the Justices.

Vehicles on a stand bound to take a fare.

64. Every vehicle, except an omnibus or omnibus car, standing or being on any public stand, shall be deemed to be plying for hire, and the driver thereof shall be bound to take immediately any fare notwithstanding any pre-engagement; Provided however that no person shall be bound to take such fare, unless the person requiring the same shall upon demand tender and pay the legal fare for the required hiring there and then. Further, if at any other place than a public stand, the owner or driver shall solicit engagement by word or sign, he shall be bound to take a fare immediately, under the same conditions as before mentioned as to the hirer.

Inspector may be appointed.

65. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Council, shall be Inspector or Sub-Inspectors during the pleasure of the Council of all licensed vehicles plying for hire in the Municipality of Newcastle, and such Inspector or Sub-Inspectors shall every three months examine all such vehicles, and report to the Council on the same, and shall at all times see that as far as possible the By-laws are duly observed, and any such Inspector or Sub-Inspectors shall have power to order from any stand, or from being driven or used for hire, any vehicle, horse or horses, and harness attached thereto, which upon examination shall not be in a proper and cleanly state, and in all respects in accordance with the By-laws fit for work, and every owner, driver, or conductor, shall comply with the orders and directions so given.

No persons to obstruct Inspector.

66. No owner, driver, or conductor, or other person, shall obstruct or hinder any such Inspector or Sub-Inspectors in the execution of his duties, or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction, to be given by him in relation to these By-laws.

67. In the event of any vehicle licensed by any other municipality plying for hire within the Municipality of Newcastle, or of any vehicle licensed by the Municipality of Newcastle plying for hire into any other municipality, it shall be lawful for the said Council to reduce the license fee prescribed by the Schedule hereto, marked C, and any agreement may be entered into between the said Council and the Council of any other municipality in relation thereto.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for License to

To the Borough Council of Newcastle.

I, _____, residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license be granted to me to _____ No. _____ within the said Municipality.

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to a certain _____ No. _____ within the Municipality of Newcastle from the date thereof to the thirty-first day of December next, subject nevertheless to all and every one of the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under my hand at Newcastle, this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-_____.

Mayor and Town Clerk
of the
Borough of Newcastle.

Build		
Colour		
Lining		
Name		
Stand		
Line of Road		
Licensed to carry	inside passengers	outside.

SCHEDULE D.

Dray Fares.

From any wharf, stand, or place, in the Municipality of Newcastle, to a distance not exceeding half-a-mile	s. d.
For every additional half-mile or part of half-mile	3 0
	1 0

The above fares are for merchandise and goods, delivered to the driver at his dray, and not to exceed in weight twenty-five hundred.

The removal of household furniture shall be by the hour:—For the first hour or part thereof	s. d.
For every additional half-hour or part thereof	2 6
	1 3

SCHEDULE E.

Dray Stands duly appointed.

In Scott-street, on the north side, between Wall and Bolton Streets.

SCHEDULE F.

Rates and fares to be paid for every hackney carriage (not an omnibus) within the limits of this By-law:—

<i>Fares by Time.</i>		s.	d.
Carriage—For any time not exceeding half-hour		2	3
And for every additional half-hour or part thereof.....		2	3
Cab—For any time not exceeding half-hour.....		1	6
And for every additional half-hour.....		1	6

Fares by Distance.

From any public stand to any distance not exceeding one mile:—

	s.	d.
Hackney carriage	1	6
Cab	1	0

All fares beyond a distance of two miles from any stand to be paid by distance.

SCHEDULE G.

From the stand or any place along the line of road between Newcastle and Junction, or returning from the same place

	Fare	s.	d.
Newcastle to St. John's	3d.		
" to Wickham	3d.		
" to Hamilton	6d.		
" to Tighe's Hill	9d.		

Colour of Lamps of Omnibuses.

Junction to St. John's.....	White
Wickham	Yellow
Hamilton	Blue
Tighe's Hill	Red

SCHEDULE H.

Carriage and Cab Stands.

On the north side of Hunter-street between Watt and Bolton Streets in front of Post Office, at the north portion of Perkins and Hunter Streets.

SCHEDULE I.

Omnibus and Omnibus Car Stand.

On the north side of King-street, between Watt and Pacific Streets.

SCHEDULE J.

Showing the lines of Road to and from the same.

From King-street (either by Watt or Bolton Streets, through Hunter-street, Blane and Darby Streets) to Burwood Junction.
 From King-street, through Hunter and Blane Streets, to Wickham.
 From King-street, through Hunter, Blane, and Charlton Streets, to Hamilton.
 From King-street, through Hunter, Blane, and Charlton Streets, to Tighe's Hill.

SCHEDULE K.

Time.

From King-street to Burwood Junction at 9½ a.m., 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 1 p.m., 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10.
 From King-street to Wickham, Hamilton, and Tighe's Hill, the same.

But it shall be within the power of the Inspector, to grant unto the owner of any vehicle, permission to run journeys on Saturday nights, and on any special occasions up to 11½ p.m., such permission to be revocable at the will of the Inspector, and not in any way to interfere with the conditions of the license, otherwise than the observing of all By-laws and Regulations, respecting the due conduct and condition of all owners, drivers, conductors, or vehicles.

SCHEDULE L.

To Mr. _____ owner of the _____ numbered _____
 Take notice that I, the duly appointed Inspector of Public Vehicles for the City of Newcastle, have this day examined your _____ and find it defective, it being _____ and I therefore prohibit the same from again being used or hired until the repairs above noted are made and approved of by me.

Newcastle 187 _____ Inspector.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

GEO. WALLACE, Mayor.
 EDMOND S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT.
(BY-LAWS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 36, sec. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th January, 1879.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, in substitution for By-laws hitherto in force for the regulating and licensing of public vehicles within that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," 39 Vic., No. 36.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS UNDER THE NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC
VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1876, 39 VIC., NO. 36.

THE Council of the Municipality of Newcastle do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876, hereby make and establish the following By-laws for the regulation of public vehicles within the City of Newcastle, and generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of the said Act, and declare that the same shall stand in the place and instead of all By-laws heretofore in force, which By-laws heretofore made are hereby repealed.

Interpretation.

1. In the construction of these By-laws, unless the context shall otherwise indicate, the following terms in inverted commas shall bear the meaning and include the things hereinafter severally assigned or set against them:—

- "Council"—The Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Newcastle.
- "Inspector"—The Inspector of Vehicles or Sub-Inspectors now or hereafter to be appointed by the said Council.
- "Vehicles" shall include all vehicles hereafter defined in this By-law.
- "Omnibus"—A vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for passengers to be carried for hire at separate fares in any public street or place, and including the following description:—Vehicle on four wheels drawn by two or more horses.
- "Omnibus Car"—Any vehicle on four wheels drawn by one horse other than vehicles licensed as a hackney carriage.
- "Carriage"—Any vehicle used for the purpose of standing or plying for hire in any public street or place, and including the following descriptions:—Hackney carriages or vehicles on four wheels drawn by one or two horses, cab or vehicle on two wheels, drawn by one horse, other than cars.

"Dray"—Dray, wain, waggon, cart, van, or vehicle of any construction, standing or plying for hire, and drawn by one or more horses.

"Owner"—Every person who alone or in partnership with any other person shall keep any vehicle for which a license shall, may, or ought to be obtained by or of which the license shall or may be transferred to him.

"Conductor"—Every person other than the driver engaged or employed in attending upon passengers in or upon any omnibus.

"Driver"—Every person engaged or employed in driving any vehicle.

"Passenger"—Every person carried in or upon any omnibus or carriage other than the driver or conductor.

"Horse"—Horse, mare, gelding.

And in the construction of these By-laws any word importing the singular number shall be understood to include several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and any word importing the plural number shall be applied to one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

Public Vehicles generally.

No vehicle to ply or person to drive or conduct without a license.

2. No vehicle shall ply for hire nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the Municipality of Newcastle unless licensed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, nor during the suspension or after cancellation of such license as hereinafter provided. The owner of any such vehicle shall not permit the same so to ply for hire until he shall have taken out the license therefor, and paid the fee provided in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C, applicable to the description of vehicles intended to be licensed.

A requisition must be sent for licenses.

3. Before any license shall be granted to the owner, driver, or conductor of any vehicle, the person requiring such license shall obtain from the Inspector, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A, or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it with a certificate from two respectable persons stating that he is of good character, of the required age, and competent for the position under license applied for, to the Inspector at least twenty-four hours before the day for granting licenses by the Council next following the date of such requisition.

No license to be granted for vehicle in bad condition.

4. No license for any vehicle shall be granted or renewed unless the vehicle, horse or horses, and harness, shall have been examined by the Inspector, or other person appointed by the Council, and reported by him in writing to be in a fit state to be licensed, and no license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Council, shall be unsafe, in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers, or for the conveyance of goods or merchandise.

Form of license.

5. Licenses for owners, drivers, or conductors, shall be in form provided in Schedule B for each such license respectively, or to the like effect.

Licenses to continue in force until 31st December.

6. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the hand of the Mayor, and countersigned by the Town Clerk, and shall be, unless cancelled or suspended, as hereinafter provided, in force from the date of such license up to and including the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that if by accident any vehicle shall become unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the owner thereof, during such reasonable time as it shall be undergoing repairs, to use another vehicle as a substitute; but the substitute shall in all respects, except as to a license, be subject to these By-laws in the same manner as if a license had been granted for it, and the owner using it shall be liable for any non-compliance with these By-laws in respect thereof as if it had been licensed. In order to entitle an owner to the benefit of the above provision, he shall before using such substitute, give notice in writing of his intention to do so to the Inspector, stating the true cause of his being compelled to use such substitute, and the period during which it will be necessary to do so; and no such substitute shall be used until it shall have been inspected and approved of by the Inspector, or for a longer period than fixed by a certificate, to be signed by the Inspector and delivered to the owner.

Licenses—by whom made out.

7. Licenses shall be made out in duplicate by the Town Clerk, or his assistant, and numbered in such order as the Council shall from time to time direct.

Fee for licenses.

8. For every such license or annual renewal thereof, there shall be paid to the Town Clerk the several rates set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

Renewal of licenses.

9. Licenses may be renewed at the end of every year, by endorsement under the hand of the Town Clerk, provided that the applicant for such renewal shall have been reported by the Inspector as having conducted his business creditably and satisfactorily.

Owner not to part with license or licensed vehicle without the approval of the Council.

10. No owner shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license. Any owner transferring or selling his licensed vehicle shall immediately give notice thereof to the Town Clerk, and the transferee or purchaser shall thereupon apply to have the license transferred to him, and shall sign his name in the books of the Council, and on the license; and until this By-law shall have been complied with, the transferor or seller shall remain liable as owner for the breach of any of these By-laws, and no transferee or purchaser shall use the vehicle, or allow it to be used to ply for hire.

Who deemed owner.

11. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear on the books of the Council shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which such license shall have been issued.

Change of residence to be notified.

12. Whenever any person named as the owner, or one of the owners, driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle, shall change his place of abode, he shall, within two days next after any such change, give notice thereof in writing, signed by him, to the Town Clerk, specifying his new place of abode, and the same shall be endorsed upon the license granted to such owner, driver, or conductor, and entered in the register of licenses.

13. Any holder of a license under these By-laws who, since the license shall have been issued to him, shall have been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or of having been intoxicated while in charge of a licensed vehicle, or of any two breaches of these By-laws within a period of six months, shall be liable to have his license cancelled or suspended by the Council, and no person shall, during the suspension or cancellation of his license, act as driver of any licensed vehicle.

14. The Council shall have power to suspend or cancel the license of any driver or conductor who shall have been guilty of any breach of these By-laws, notwithstanding the provisions of the next preceding by-law; and no person shall, during the suspension of his license, act as driver or conductor of any licensed vehicle.

Driver and conductor not to part with license.

15. Every driver or conductor shall deliver to the owner employing him the duplicate of his license, but he shall not lend or otherwise part with his original license on any pretence whatsoever. No owner of any such vehicle shall employ an unlicensed person as the driver or conductor thereof, or without receiving from such licensed driver or conductor the duplicate of the license held by him, which duplicate the said owner shall hold during the time of such person's employment by him; and on discharging any such person he shall return to him the said duplicate.

16. The Council may, as often as they shall deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness and horse or horses used in drawing the same; and if any vehicle, horse, or horses, or harness shall be found by them, in their opinion, unfit for public use, notice in the form or to the effect contained in the Schedule annexed, marked L, shall be given to the owner of such vehicle. And no owner, after such notice, shall use or let for hire, or suffer to be used or let for hire, such vehicle, horse, or horses, or harness, as the case may be, before the same shall, in the opinion of the Inspector, be in condition fit for public use. And the Council may suspend for such time as they may deem proper the license of such vehicle. And in case the owner shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle, horse or horses, and harness before the Council, when he shall be called upon for that purpose, the Council may suspend the license of such vehicle; and no owner of any such vehicle shall permit or suffer the same to ply for hire during the suspension of such license.

Lamps to be lighted.

17. Every licensed vehicle shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same, outside; and the driver of same, when plying for hire, between sunset and sunrise, shall light and keep such lamps lighted; and the conductor of an omnibus shall also, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, light and keep lighted, the lamp inside such omnibus.

No vehicle to be withdrawn without notice.

18. No owner of any licensed vehicle shall withdraw the same from hire for two successive days, or for any two days in one week, without leave from the Mayor, except in case of accident: Provided that any owner may obtain such leave to withdraw his vehicle, on giving two days' notice, in writing, to the Town Clerk, of his desire to do so.

To ply from stands.

19. The owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall not permit the same to stand or ply for hire except at or from an appointed stand.

Stands in Schedule.

20. The places specified in the Schedules G, H, and I, hereunto annexed, are hereby respectively appointed public stands, for licensed vehicles.

Mode of driving on stands.

21. Every vehicle, on its arrival at any public stand, shall be drawn to the end of, and be the last of the rank of any vehicle that may be on such stand; and at every public stand all vehicles shall be arranged in single rank only, and shall draw up in succession, in order of arrival, to the place vacated on such stand.

Space to be left between every fourth vehicle.

22. At every fourth vehicle on every stand there shall be left a space of least 8 feet for passengers to pass through.

Driver and conductor to be in attendance.

23. The driver and conductor of any vehicle shall be constantly in attendance on the same when standing on a public stand or plying for hire; and no driver or conductor, when standing on a public stand, or plying for hire, shall be at such a distance from the horse or horses attached thereto as to prevent his having control over the same; nor shall the driver or conductor at any time stand by or remain on the footway or pavement of any of the streets, lanes, or public places next adjoining any public stand; but every driver and conductor when not actually employed in or about his vehicle, or in feeding or watering his horses, shall remain on the driving-box or step of his vehicle, and not elsewhere.

Taking up or setting down passengers.

24. The driver of any vehicle taking up or setting down passengers at any place of public worship or public amusement, or at any public meeting within the Municipality of Newcastle, or who is waiting for any of these purposes, shall obey the direction of the Inspector or other officer of the Council who may be on duty at such place or places, as to the taking up or setting down, or waiting for passengers, and as to the order and place in which any vehicle shall stand; and every driver shall perform his duty in a careful and quiet manner, and shall not push into or get out of the line or position fixed for the vehicles, so as to endeavour to arrive at his place of destination before any other vehicle, the driver whereof, from its position, would have a prior right to take up or set down passengers.

Made of feeding horses.

25. The driver of every vehicle shall place a muzzle upon the head of any vicious horse while on the stand, and whilst feeding his horse or horses shall use nose bags to contain the forage, and shall not remove his horses' blinkers during the time of feeding.

No loitering.

26. No driver of any vehicle shall suffer the same to stand or loiter in any street, or alongside any other vehicle, in taking up or setting down any person, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent, or endeavour to prevent, the driver of any other vehicle from taking a fare.

No negligence, &c.

27. No owner, driver, or conductor shall, whilst driving, loading, or unloading, or attending any vehicle, or whilst on any public stand, wilfully or negligently do or cause, or suffer to be done, any damage to the person or property of any one, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated or make use of any threatening, obscene, indecent, blasphemous, abusive, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation, but shall at all times be sober and careful in the discharge of his duties. No person using a licensed vehicle shall wilfully or negligently injure the same, or damage the person or property of any person, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, abusive, obscene, indecent, blasphemous, or insulting language, sign, or gesticulation.

Not to stand longer than necessary for loading, &c.

28. No driver shall, except whilst standing on an appointed stand, permit his vehicle, with or without a horse or horses, to stand in any part of the city longer than may be absolutely necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, nor shall he cause any obstruction in any part of the Municipality of Newcastle.

Driver to keep on the near side of the road.

29. Every driver of any vehicle shall keep the same on the left or near side of the road, except in case of actual necessity, and shall permit any other vehicle to pass, having the right so to do, and when about to stop, shall raise his whip straight up, so as to warn the driver of any vehicle that may be behind.

Driver to turn vehicle at a walk, &c.

30. The driver of every vehicle requiring to turn for the purpose of proceeding in an opposite direction on any street, road, or lane in the Municipality of Newcastle, shall bring the horse or horses to a walking pace before commencing to turn, and shall also go at the same pace in turning the corner of any street.

Pace for omnibuses and carriages, &c.

31. No vehicle, except a dray, shall be drawn through any part of the Municipality of Newcastle at a walking pace, except as before provided, or on Sunday, when all shall be so drawn when passing places of public worship during divine service, or whilst in a funeral procession, nor at a pace faster than that of a trot, which shall not be at a less rate than six miles an hour, at which rate all carriages shall be drawn, except when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

Condition of vehicle.

32. The owner of every vehicle shall at all times, when the same is plying for hire, make and keep it clean, strong, and in good order in all respects, and if with windows, they shall be sound and unbroken, with the leathers or lifts suitably attached to the frames. The horse or horses shall be able and sufficient for their work, free from disease, and properly broken into harness; the harness for each horse shall be perfect, good, and sufficient for the purpose; and every driver and conductor shall be clean in his person, and wear a good hat and other clean and respectable clothes, and conduct himself in a proper and decorous manner.

Who shall be carried.

33. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person (or, except to some police office or

watch-house), any corpse or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal, or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

34. No driver or conductor shall smoke tobacco or other thing whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke on any vehicle without the consent of the driver, or against the wish of any other passenger, and in no case shall any smoking be allowed inside any omnibus. No conductor shall enter any omnibus, nor mount on the top of it whilst performing his journeys for the purpose of collecting any fares, or for any other purpose, or permit any person to stand on the steps or monkey-board whilst he shall be conducting.

No person to drive without consent of owner.

35. No person, except the driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle (authorized by the owner of such vehicle), shall drive or conduct the same. No driver or conductor shall suffer or permit any other person to act as driver or conductor of such vehicle, without the consent of the owner; neither shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle leave the same when plying for hire, and no person shall tout or solicit passengers for him.

Not to neglect to take a fare agreed for.

36. No owner or driver of any licensed vehicle, having agreed to take a fare from any place at any time, shall delay, neglect, or refuse to do so.

Vehicle whilst loading to be placed near side of street.

37. Every driver whilst engaged in loading or unloading his vehicle shall place it as near as conveniently may be to the side of the street, parallel to the footway.

By-laws to be given to licensed persons.

38. Every person obtaining a license under these By-laws shall, at the time of registering his license, have given to him, without charge, a copy of these By-laws, each such copy to be signed by the Town Clerk, and to have the name of the owner, driver, or conductor to whom the same shall be delivered, with the number of the license written distinctly thereupon; and such owners, drivers, and conductors respectively, shall at all times have such copy of By-laws ready for production, and shall upon request, produce the same for any person using or hiring any vehicle, and every driver and conductor shall at all times have his original license, and produce the same when required by any person as aforesaid, or to the Inspector or his assistants, or to any Justice of the Peace, or Inspector of Police requiring the same.

The register of license.

39. Every owner, driver, and conductor on receiving his license shall sign a copy purporting to be such, and acknowledging the receipt of the original license, which copy shall be kept by the Inspector, and the production of which on any proceeding for breach of the By-laws shall be sufficient evidence that the person so signing is in fact the person to whom such original license was issued, and of his being so licensed, without any notice to produce the original.

Omnibus and Omnibus Car Regulations.

Construction of omnibus furnishing, necessary particulars to be painted.

40. Every omnibus and omnibus car for which a license shall hereafter be applied for, shall be of the dimensions herein directed, and shall be provided with the fittings and furniture, and have painted on it the words, figures, and notices detailed and described as follows:—

Dimensions.

- From floor to roof, in line with front of each seat, not less than five feet.
- From top of seat of cushion to roof, not less than three feet six inches.
- Each seat shall be not less than fourteen inches wide space from seat to seat, between the inside seats, not less than two feet.

Fittings and furniture.

- The outside seats, when not of the rustic pattern, and all inside seats, shall be furnished with good cushions.
- Springs shall be provided to all window-frames, of an improved pattern, effective to prevent noise.
- Waterproof aprons shall be provided sufficient to cover the legs of all outside passengers, which aprons the driver shall offer for use.
- A ball or check-string to warn the driver to stop when required.

Two lamps outside, one on each side of the omnibus or omnibus car, of the colour prescribed for the line of road on which it shall ply, one lamp inside.

A sliding panel or flag, with the words "Full inside" painted thereon on both sides, which the conductor shall hoist into position at the rear near the top of the omnibus or omnibus-car, and keep hoisted so long and so often as the omnibus or omnibus-car shall contain its licensed number of passengers.

The number of license in black on the outside lamps.

The number of the license, four inches long, and of proportionate width, upon or near the driver's seat, and upon the panel of the door on the outer side.

The fare and name of the owner, the licensed number of passengers, on the outside of the door.

The name of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply, on each external side, clear of the wheels; also

On the end panel inside, in a conspicuous place, the names of the stands between which it shall be licensed to ply, the licensed number of passengers, the time of journey, the fare, and the name of the owner, except where otherwise directed. All the above words and figures to be not less than two inches in length, free from flourishes or intricate designs, and of a colour opposite to, contrasting with the ground on which they shall be painted. No alteration shall be made in any of the above without notice to the Inspector and the approval of the Council: Provided that no alteration in the colour of the body of any omnibus or omnibus car shall be enforced until it shall require to be painted: Provided also that it shall not be lawful for the owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus or omnibus-car to suffer any notice, advertisement, or printed bill, or any names, letters, or numbers to appear upon the outside or inside thereof, without the consent of the Council previously obtained.

Not to carry a greater number than licensed for.

41. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the outside, of any omnibus, at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry, inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fixed seats, properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of eighteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age, sitting on the lap, shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

Omnibuses to start in rotation.

42. The time of starting shall be according to the tables in Schedule K. The first omnibus to start on one day shall be the last on the next, and the others in their order, starting earlier by the interval appointed between any two omnibuses on such stand; and each owner shall furnish an omnibus to perform the journeys in every turn that falls to him, so as to keep a continuous rotation daily: Provided that no omnibus or other such vehicle plying from and to the same stand shall start at a less interval than ten minutes.

Line of road and time to be kept.

43. Every omnibus or other vehicle licensed to ply from stand to stand shall, on each line of road, start from its stand and complete its journey and the parts thereof to its other stand, if any, for such road, in the times shown in said Schedule K, without turning round or leaving the proper line of road, from one stand to the other, as shown in the license of such omnibus or other vehicle.

Extraordinary occasions.

44. The Inspector of licensed vehicles for the time being shall be at liberty to grant permission to the owner or driver of any licensed vehicle to leave the line of road for which such vehicle is licensed, and ply the same from any place not being an appointed stand, and no owner or driver of any licensed vehicle shall permit or suffer the same to leave the line of road for which such vehicle is licensed.

No blowing of horns, &c.

45. No driver or conductor of any omnibus whilst standing at a public stand or plying for hire in any part of the Municipality of Newcastle, shall endeavour to attract notice by ringing of bells, blowing of horns, or other instruments, nor deceive any person in respect of the route or destination thereof by word or sign; nor shall the driver or conductor of any vehicle endeavour to attract notice by shouting on Sunday whilst standing at a public stand, or in any part of the said Municipality.

Passing.

46. No omnibus or other vehicle shall pass any other in the Municipality of Newcastle, proceeding in the same direction from or to the same stand, if the latter be proceeding on its journey at a pace faster than a walk.

Eligible passengers not to be refused.

47. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus or other vehicle licensed to ply for hire from stand to stand, shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large immovable figures in some conspicuous place, both inside and outside the omnibus, as the fare for which such omnibus or other vehicle plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. And no driver or conductor of an omnibus or other vehicle as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room, and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws, nor except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot-passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

48. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey; and any person who shall refuse to pay the same, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of 10s.

Carriage and Cab Regulations.

Carrying capacity of hackney-carriages, &c.

49. No license shall be hereafter granted for any vehicle to be used as a Hansom cab, unless the said vehicle shall be of the following dimensions:—Height inside, from bottom of floor thereof to roof (in front of seat), four feet ten inches; height inside, from top of seat to roof, three feet six inches; width of seat room, three feet; depth of seat, one foot two inches; space from front of seat to inside of door, eleven inches; width outside, immediately over door, not less than three feet seven inches. The number of the license granted for every hackney carriage or cab shall be painted in figures not less than two inches in height, and of proportionate breadth, of a colour to contrast with the colour of the ground on which it shall be painted, outside on the panel of each door on any hackney carriage, and on the sides of the boot of any cab, and upon each lamp on any of the aforesaid vehicles the same number of the same size shall be painted black, and all the aforesaid numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire. The drivers of such vehicles respectively shall be bound to take, if required, exclusive of the driver, four persons inside and one person outside a hackney carriage, or two persons inside a Hansom cab. The driver shall not be obliged to take any luggage exceeding fifty pounds in weight, being clean and of such a description as may be placed inside or outside the vehicle without injuring the same; and the driver shall be entitled to claim one shilling for every additional fifty pounds weight, or portion thereof, so carried; but the person hiring such vehicle shall be allowed eighty-four pounds weight of luggage when the number of persons is short of the number aforesaid. Whenever the number of persons carried shall exceed that named for each vehicle respectively, the driver shall be entitled to charge by time or distance, as the hiring may be, one-third more for each adult, or two children over five and under fifteen years of age. Further, the driver shall not allow any person to ride, drive, or be carried in or upon such vehicle without the consent of the hirer.

Number of carriages and table of fares to be affixed inside.

50. The number of the license of every carriage on a card six inches by three, printed in clear legible figures, and the table of fares, to be fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the back of the panel of such carriage, or in such other place as the Council may direct, and such card shall be kept so affixed, legible, and undefaced during all the time the carriage shall ply or be used for hire. No owner or driver of a licensed hackney carriage or cab shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked F.

Driver to draw to near side to put down, &c.

51. Every driver of a carriage, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street, and in a line parallel with the kerbstone at which the taking up or setting down is required: Provided that he shall put down or take up on his near side.

Fares to be paid for vehicles sent for but not used.

52. Any person calling or sending for a carriage or cab and not further employing the same shall pay as follows:—For a hackney carriage, one shilling; for a cab, ninepence; or the fare from the stand or place from which the carriage or cab was engaged, at the driver's option. And if the person calling the carriage or cab shall detain the same more than five minutes,

he shall pay for any time it may be detained, not exceeding a quarter of an hour, if a hackney carriage, sixpence, if a cab, sixpence, and any further time in the same proportion, which amounts may be recovered in a summary way, together with costs.

53. Any person having hired a licensed carriage shall pay the legal fare when demanded; and any person refusing or neglecting to pay the same shall on conviction before two Justices of the Peace pay a penalty of 10s.

Dray Regulations.

No person to ride on dray without reins.

54. No owner, driver, or other person having the care and charge of any dray, drawn by one or more horses, or other animals, shall ride thereon unless he shall be provided with sufficient reins, or if such dray be loaded; and no block dray shall be allowed to proceed out of a walking pace.

Property left on dray.

55. In every case of goods or merchandise being left on any licensed dray or with the driver thereof by any person having hired or used the same, such property shall be delivered up to such person, or shall within eighteen hours be taken in the state in which it shall have been found to the Council's Office, and there deposited with the Town Clerk.

Not to carry more than one ton on dray.

56. No owner or driver shall at any one time carry on any licensed dray having only two wheels and drawn by one horse a greater weight than a ton.

Detention.

57. Whenever any dray, hired by the load or distance, having taken up a load, shall be detained with the same more than fifteen minutes, the hirer shall pay for every fifteen minutes after the first, sixpence, and so in proportion for any longer period.

How numbers placed on dray.

58. The number of the license granted for every dray shall be painted white on a ground of black, or the reverse, on the sides thereof, in a conspicuous place in figures not less than three inches in height and of proportionate breadth, with the letters N. B. C., of the same colour, immediately above the figures; and the driver or owner of such dray shall at all times keep the same legible undamaged.

Not to demand more than legal fare.

59. No owner or driver of any dray shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or amounts fixed by the Council by these By-laws; and no owner or driver of any dray shall permit or suffer any person to be carried therein as a passenger.

Fares for sending for but not using dray.

60. Any person calling or sending for any licensed dray and not further employing the same shall pay the sum of two shillings, or the fare or hire from the stand or place where the dray was engaged, at the driver's option; he shall, further, for any time the dray may be detained, not exceeding a quarter of an hour, pay the sum of one shilling, and for any time not exceeding a second quarter of an hour the sum of sixpence, and for any further time, at the rate of sixpence for every quarter of an hour.

To pay legal fare.

61. Any person having hired a licensed dray shall pay the legal fare when demanded; and any person neglecting or refusing to do so shall, upon conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, pay a penalty of ten shillings.

Distance—how computed.

62. The distance shall be computed from the stand or place where the dray was hired.

Council appoint stands.

63. The places enumerated in the Schedule hereto, marked E, are hereby appointed public stands for drays.

Drays not to stand across street.

64. No driver of any licensed dray shall suffer the same to stand for hire across any street, except so directed by the Inspector, or alongside any other vehicle, nor obstruct the driver of any other dray, in loading or unloading any goods or merchandise, or wilfully, wrongfully, or forcibly prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of any vehicle from taking a fare or hiring.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

Property found in vehicles.

65. The driver of every vehicle and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fares, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or other person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Town Clerk's Office and there deposit it. And no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the Town Clerk's Office with the Town Clerk.

Additional fare after 10 p.m. and before 5 a.m.

66. For as much of every drive by time, or distance, as may be performed by any vehicle, not an omnibus, after 10 o'clock at night and before 5 o'clock in the morning, an addition of one-half the ordinary fare shall be paid with such ordinary fare, and in case of an omnibus, the charge shall be double the ordinary fare between the above-mentioned hours.

Information may be made on behalf of the complainants.

67. It shall be lawful for the Inspector on receiving a complaint from the owner, driver, or conductor of any licensed vehicle, or from any person using or intending to use, or hiring, or intending to hire, any such vehicle, that any of these By-laws have been disobeyed, to cause the person against whom the said complaint shall have been made to be summoned to appear before the Justices.

Vehicles on a stand bound to take a fare.

68. Every vehicle, except an omnibus or omnibus-car, standing or being on any public stand, shall be deemed to be plying for hire, and the driver thereof shall be bound to take immediately any fare notwithstanding any pre-engagement: Provided however that no person shall be bound to take such fare unless the person requiring the same shall upon demand tender and pay the legal fare for the required hiring there and then. Further, if at any other place than a public stand, the owner or driver shall solicit engagement by word or sign, he shall be bound to take a fare immediately, under the same conditions as before mentioned as to the hire.

Inspector may be appointed.

69. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Council, shall be Inspector or Sub-Inspectors during the pleasure of the Council of all licensed vehicles plying for hire in the Municipality of Newcastle, and such Inspector or Sub-Inspectors shall every three months examine all such vehicles, and report to the Council on the same, and shall at all times see that as far as possible the By-laws are duly observed, and any such Inspector or Sub-Inspectors shall have power to order from any stand, or from being driven or used for hire, any vehicle, horse, or horses, and harness attached thereto, which upon examination shall not be in a proper and cleanly state, and in all respects in accordance with the By-laws fit for work, and every owner, driver, or conductor, shall comply with the orders and directions so given.

No persons to obstruct Inspector.

70. No owner, driver, or conductor, or other person shall obstruct or hinder any such Inspector or Sub-Inspectors in the execution of his duties, or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction, to be given by him in relation to these By-laws.

71. In the event of any vehicle licensed by any other municipality plying for hire within the Municipality of Newcastle, or of any vehicle licensed by the Municipality of Newcastle, plying for hire into any other municipality, it shall be lawful for the said Council to reduce the license fee prescribed by the Schedule hereto, marked C, and any agreement may be entered into between the said Council and the Council of any other municipality in relation thereto.

Fines for breaches of these By-laws.

72. For every breach of By-laws numbered 2 the penalty shall be 40s.; for every breach of these By-laws numbered 26, 27, 33, and 70, the penalty shall be 20s.; for every breach of these By-laws numbered 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32, 35, 42, 43, 54, 64, the penalty shall be 10s.; for every breach of these By-laws numbered 10, 12, 15, 18, 21, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 57, 58, 59, 63, 68, the penalty shall be 3s.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for License to

To the Borough Council of Newcastle.

I, _____, residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license be granted to me to _____ No. _____ within the said Municipality.

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to a certain No. _____ within the Municipality of Newcastle, from the date thereof to the thirty-first day of December next, subject nevertheless to all and every one of the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under my hand, at Newcastle, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy _____

{ Mayor and Town Clerk
of the
Borough of Newcastle.

Build _____
Colour _____
Lining _____
Name _____
Stand _____
Line of Road _____
Licensed to carry _____ inside passengers _____ outside.

SCHEDULE C.

Licenses.

Proprietors of—	On and after 1st January in each year.	On and after 1st April in each year.	On and after 1st July in each year.	On and after 1st October in each year.
Omnibuses	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Omnibus cabs	8 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0
Cars	5 0 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
Hackney carriages	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Cabs	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Drays, carts, and vans	2 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....
Drivers	Yearly	0 10 0	.....	.....
Conductors	"	0 15 0	.....	.....

SCHEDULE D.

Dray Fares.

From any wharf, stand, or place in the Municipality of Newcastle, to a distance not exceeding half a mile s. d. 3 0
For every additional half-mile or part of half-mile 1 0

The above fares are for merchandise and goods, delivered to the driver at his dray, and not to exceed in weight twenty-five hundred.

The removal of household furniture shall be by the hour:—For the first hour or part thereof 2 6
For every additional half-hour or part thereof 1 3

SCHEDULE E.

Dray Stands duly appointed.

In Scott-street, on the north side, between Watt and Bolton Streets.

SCHEDULE F.

Rates and fares to be paid for every hackney carriage (not an omnibus) within the limits of this By-law:—

Fares by time.

Carriage—For any time not exceeding half-hour 2 3
And for every additional half-hour or part thereof 2 3
Cab—For any time not exceeding half-hour 1 6
And for every additional half-hour 1 6

Fares by Distance.

From any public stand to any distance not exceeding one mile:—
Hackney carriage 1 6
Cab 1 0

All fares beyond a distance of two miles from any stand to be paid by distance.

SCHEDULE G.

From the stand or any place along the line of road between Newcastle and Junction, or returning from the same place Fare 6d.
Newcastle to St. John's " 3d.
" to Wickham " 3d.
" to Hamilton " 6d.
" to Tighe's Hill " 9d.

Colour of Lamps of Omnibuses and Omnibus-cars.

Junction to St. John's White
Wickham Yellow
Hamilton Blue
Tighe's Hill Red

SCHEDULE H.

Carriage and Cab Stands.

On the north side of Hunter-street between Watt and Bolton Streets in front of Post Office, at the north portion of Perkins and Hunter Streets.

SCHEDULE I.

Omnibus and Omnibus-car Stands.

On the north side of King-street, between Watt and Pacific Streets.

SCHEDULE J.

Showing the lines of Road to and from the same.

From King-street (either by Watt or Bolton Streets, through Hunter-street, Blane and Darby Streets) to Burwood Junction.
From King-street, through Hunter and Blane Streets, to Wickham.
From King-street, through Hunter, Blane, and Charlton Streets, to Hamilton.
From King-street, through Hunter, Blane, and Charlton Streets, to Tighe's Hill.

SCHEDULE K.

Time.

From King-street to Burwood Junction at 9½ a.m., 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 1 p.m., 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10.

From King-street to Wickham, Hamilton, and Tighe's Hill, the same.

But it shall be within the power of the Inspector to grant unto the owner of any vehicle permission to run journeys on Saturday nights, and on any special occasions up to 11½ p.m., such permission to be revocable at the will of the Inspector, and not in any way to interfere with the conditions of the license, otherwise than the observing of all By-laws and Regulations, respecting the due conduct and condition of all owners, drivers, conductors, or vehicles.

SCHEDULE L.

To Mr. _____ owner of the _____ numbered _____
Take notice that I, the duly appointed Inspector of Public Vehicles for the City of Newcastle, have this day examined your _____ and find it defective, it being _____
and I therefore prohibit the same from again being used or hired until the repairs above noted are made and approved of by me.

Newcastle 187 _____ Inspector.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk. GEO. WALLACE, Mayor.

1878.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT REPEAL BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—WAGGONETTE OWNERS OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Waggonette Owners of the City and Police district of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware that a Bill is now under the consideration of your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to repeal an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police District of Sydney'*" and further provides for restoring the Acts and parts of Acts that would place your Petitioners in the position that they would have to pay licenses in Municipality they passed through, and thus the tax be a great burden to our calling.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that exception, taxing of one particular calling for Municipal revenue is unjust, but your Petitioners are not dissatisfied with the payment of a license fee which enables the Government to enforce good order and regularity for the public good.

That your Petitioners have no cause of complaint against the operation of the Public Vehicles Act of 1873.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 6 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT REPEAL BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—OMNIBUS OWNERS OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Omnibus owners of the City and Police District of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware that a Bill is now under the consideration of your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to repeal an Act intituled 'An Act to regulate Vehicles in the City and Suburbs of the Police District of Sydney'*"; and the said Bill provides for the restoration of the Acts and parts of Acts that grant power to the Municipal Council of Sydney and each of the twenty-six Municipal Councils, wholly or partially within the Police District of Sydney, to collect fees for licensing vehicles plying for hire in the several Municipalities, and further, to make by-laws for regulating such vehicles.

That your Petitioners' omnibuses ply for hire through several Municipalities in the journeys performed for the public convenience at low fares, and are not required under the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," to pay more than one license, and obey the by-laws of a body that represents the City and Borough Councils of the Police District of Sydney, under the title of "The Metropolitan Transit Commissioners."

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act should not be set aside by the restoring of the powers of the Municipal Councils of the City and Police District of Sydney, as the Act now in force, as administered by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, is just and equitable to the public as well as owners of omnibuses.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 12 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY DEFENCES.

(EXPENDITURE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1879.

No. 1.

DETAILED STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE for the DEFENCES of the COLONY, showing the proposed Expenditure for 1879, relative thereto.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.

<i>General Staff—</i>			
Salaries	... ..	£2,415	
Contingencies	... ..	640	
			3,055
<i>Artillery Force—</i>			
Salaries	... ..	21,504	
Contingencies	... ..	16,306	
			37,810
<i>Works of Defence—</i>			
Proportion of remuneration to Lieut.-Colonel Scratchley while supervising Works of Defence	... ..		706
<i>Volunteer Force—</i>			
Salaries	... ..	27,178	
Contingencies	... ..	9,452	
			36,630
<i>Torpedo Corps—</i>			
Salaries	... ..	2,106	
Contingencies	... ..	313	
			2,419
			80,620
<i>Naval Brigade—</i>			
Salaries	... ..	5,264	
Contingencies	... ..	600	
			5,864
Rent of furnished House for Commodore Commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station	... ..		500
To complete the improvements of that portion of the Old Military Cricket Ground, which has been appropriated to the use of the Defence Forces	... ..		175
Goodenough Royal Naval House	... ..		200

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

<i>Ordnance and Barrack Department—</i>			
Salaries	... ..	4,871	
Contingencies	... ..	2,267	
			7,138
For the purchase in England of Martini-Henry ball cartridges for the converted Henry Rifles	... ..		9,500
Warlike Stores—Annual supply	... ..		10,000
			20,638

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

For improving and planting, Dawes' Point	... ..	150	
For planting Reserve, Victoria Barracks	... ..	100	
For general improvements, Rifle Range, Paddington	... ..	200	
			450

No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings	... ..	1,500	
Lighting Lamps, Sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks	... ..	400	
Drainage, Victoria Barracks	... ..	2,000	
Lowering and underpinning Wall, Victoria Barracks	... ..	1,450	
Improvements, &c., Ordnance Store	... ..	600	
Extension of Gun-carriage Shed, &c., at Ordnance Store-yard	... ..	2,100	
			8,050

Total £116,497

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th March, 1879.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 2.

DETAILED STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE for the DEFENCES of the COLONY for permanent works and for services other than those provided for on Annual Estimates since 1st January, 1877, paid from "Loans."

SERVICES.	1877 Expenditure.		1878 Expenditure.	1879 Expenditure.	Total.
	Out of Vote £5,000 under Loan Act (39 Vic. No. 18).	Out of Vote £160,000 under Loan Act (41 Vic. No. 7).	Out of Vote £160,000 under Loan Act (41 Vic. No. 7).	Out of Vote £160,000 under Loan Act (41 Vic. No. 7).	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages	20 16 8	120 16 8	3,162 13 11	396 13 0	3,701 0 3
Works of Defence	14 11 9	3,579 0 0	24,393 13 4	3,628 18 6	31,616 3 7
Warlike Stores			2,944 6 10		2,944 6 10
Miscellaneous—					
Hire of Steamer.....			664 0 0		664 0 0
Stationery			25 13 6		25 13 6
Torpedo Apparatus ..			251 5 1		251 5 1
Electric Light.....			11 0 0	3 10 0	14 10 0
Storage			300 0 0		300 0 0
Boat.....			62 10 6		62 10 6
Harbour Surveys			1,269 8 3		1,269 8 3
Rent.....			75 0 0	10 0 0	85 0 0
Other Miscellaneous ..			67 1 6	28 12 6	95 14 0
Total.....£	35 8 5	3,699 16 8	33,226 12 11	4,067 14 0	41,029 12 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8th March, 1879.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

No. 3.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE by Colonial Architect on WORKS OF DEFENCE since 1st January, 1877, to date, shewing amount expended against Vote for "FORTIFICATIONS, £160,000, LOANS 1877."

Work.	Expenditure, 1877.	Expenditure, 1878.	Expenditure, 1879.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
South Head Battery	687 12 0	3,958 0 0	37 10 0	4,683 2 0
Port Jackson	350 5 3	450 0 0	20 16 8	821 1 11
Middle Head Battery	818 0 0	3,152 7 9	550 0 0	4,520 7 9
George's Head Battery	502 8 0	2,600 14 2		3,103 2 2
Bradley's Head Battery		832 17 9		832 17 9
Newcastle Battery		534 4 0	9 0 4	543 4 4
			£	14,503 15 11

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 10th March, 1879.

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER REGULATIONS.

(COPIES OF ORIGINAL MEMO. OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, MINUTES, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1878.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1st October, 1878, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the original Memo. of the Executive Council, and all other Documents, Minutes, &c., relating to the framing of the Volunteer Land Order Regulations.”

(Mr. Day—for Mr. McElhone.)

No.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to efficient Volunteers, with a minute of the Colonial Secretary's thereon. 10 December, 1867	2
2.	Same to same, drawing attention to above letter. 4 February, 1868	2
3.	Minute for Executive Council, relative to the standard of efficiency of Volunteers. 9 March, 1868	2
4.	Principal Under Secretary to the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the Volunteer Force, in reply to No. 1. 1 April, 1868	2
5.	The Commandant, Volunteer Force, to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to clause 45 of the Volunteer Act, with minutes and enclosures. 30 August, 1869	3
6.	Same to same, respecting claimants for past service towards grants of land, with minutes thereon. 8 October, 1869	4
7.	Opinion of the Attorney General, as to the operation of clause 45 of "Volunteer Act of 1867," and minutes. 13 October, 1869	4
8.	Principal Under Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, in reply to Nos. 5 and 6. 8 November, 1869	5
9.	Commandant, Volunteer Force, to the Colonial Secretary, in reply to No. 8. 18 November, 1869	5
10.	Deputation of the West Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles, to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of an allowance for back service. 24 November, 1869	5
11.	Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Volunteer Force, to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to Nos. 5 and 9, and minutes. 18 February, 1870	6
12.	Same to same, with reference to Volunteers who have completed five years service claiming land orders for a farther five years continuous service. 23 February, 1870	6
13.	Same to same, with reference to Volunteers qualified to claim grants of land. 23 February, 1870	6
14.	Memorandum by the Attorney General, with reference to No. 7. 28 February, 1870	6
15.	Minute by the Principal Under Secretary, with reference to No. 13. 15 March, 1870	6
16.	Principal Under Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, in reply to No. 13. 17 March, 1870	7
17.	Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to the Colonial Secretary, submitting lists of Volunteers entitled prospectively to grants of land, with minutes and enclosures. 5 April, 1870	7
18.	Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Volunteer Force, to the Colonial Secretary, requesting a reply to No. 12. 26 April, 1870	10
19.	Principal Under Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, in reply to No. 17. 27 April, 1870	10
20.	Same to Under Secretary for Lands, transmitting lists of Volunteers claiming past service towards obtaining grants of land, with minutes thereon. 27 April, 1870	10
21.	H. Peel Raymond to Under Secretary for Lands, with reference to land orders being transferable, and minutes thereon. 11 May, 1870	10
22.	Michael Fitzpatrick to the Colonial Secretary, recommending a regulation in the matter of Volunteer Land Orders. 3 June, 1870	10
23.	Crown Solicitor to the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the Attorney General's Opinion. 11 June, 1870	11
24.	Same to the Principal Under Secretary, transmitting proposed regulations as to grants to Volunteers. 13 June, 1870	11
25.	Executive Council Minute, approving of draft as to grants of land under Volunteer certificates. 25 July, 1870	11
26.	William Gregory, junr., to the Minister for Lands, requesting instructions as to mode of procedure to obtain grant of land in virtue of certificate of efficiency, and minute thereon. 27 September, 1870	12
27.	Land Agent at Hay to Under Secretary for Lands, with reference to the selection of land by Volunteer land orders, with minutes thereon. 14 October, 1870	12
28.	Executive Council Minute, approving of amended Regulations as to grants of land under Volunteer certificates. 3 November, 1870	13
29.	Gazette Notice. 9 November, 1870	13

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER REGULATIONS.

No. 1.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 December, 1867.
I have the honor to draw your attention to clause 45 of the "Volunteer Act of 1867," having reference to efficient Volunteers claiming past service prospectively towards the grant of land; and I would respectfully recommend that the standard for such efficiency be fixed at (12) twelve parades per annum to and for the years ending the 31st December, 1867. This standard to be exclusive of recruit drill.

In determining the right of individual claimants from the formation of the present Force, 1860, to May, 1862, I would desire your instructions, there being no returns of drill attendance rendered to this office during that period.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col., Commanding Volunteer Force.

Submitted, 10 December, 1867. Approved,—H.P., 17/2/68. As to the period from 1860 to 1862, for which no records exist, I think the Officer Commanding must judge of each separate case from any imperfect knowledge he may possess, and from the character of the claimant. In addition, a declaration of service might be required.—H.P., 17/2/68.

No. 2.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 4 February, 1868.
I have the honor respectfully to draw your attention to my letter of 10th December last, with reference to the standard of efficiency for Volunteers claiming past service prospectively towards grant of land, and to request your instructions with reference to the same.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Volunteer Force.

No. 3.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 March, 1868.
REFERRING to clause 45 of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," on the subject of efficient Volunteers claiming past service in respect to their applications for grants of land, I recommend, at the instance of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Volunteer Force, that the standard of efficiency be fixed at twelve parades per annum for the period from May, 1862, to 31st December, 1867. This standard to be exclusive of recruit drill. And with respect to the period for which it appears no returns of attendance were furnished to the Volunteer Brigade Office, viz., from the formation of the Force in 1860 to May, 1862, the Officer Commanding should, it is further recommended, judge of each separate case from any imperfect knowledge he may possess and from the character of the claimant, in addition to which a declaration of service should be required.

HENRY PARKES.

Minute on No. 3.

Under the report of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Volunteer Force, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Executive Council advise that the course herein set forth, relative to the standard of efficiency of Volunteers in connection with the 45th clause of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867" be approved and adopted.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min., 68/13. 18 March, 1868. Confirmed.—25th March, 1868.
Approved.—B., 26/3/68.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 April, 1868.
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th December last, drawing attention to the 45th clause of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," having reference to efficient Volunteers claiming past service prospectively towards obtaining grants of land. Your communication having been submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, I am to inform you in reply that the Council advise that, as recommended by you, the standard of efficiency be fixed at twelve parades per annum, for the period from May, 1862, to 31 December, 1867; this standard to be exclusive of recruit drill. And with respect to the period for which it appears no returns

returns

returns of attendance were furnished to the Volunteer Brigade Office, viz., from the formation of the Force in 1860, to May, 1862, the Council further recommend that you, as Officer Commanding the Force, should judge of each separate case from any imperfect knowledge you may possess, and from the character of the claimant; in addition to which it is considered that a declaration of service should be required.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.

The Commandant, Volunteer Force, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 30 August, 1869.

I have the honor to bring under your immediate attention the wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction which exists in a large portion of the Force under my command, with reference to the operation of clause 45, "Volunteer Act" of 1867, bearing upon claims of Volunteers to count past service prospectively towards grant of land. The dissatisfaction exists among those Volunteers who did not qualify as efficient during certain past years by attending the number of drills as fixed by His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, and communicated to me in a letter dated Colonial Secretary's Office, 1st April, 1868 (copy annexed). The claims put forward by these Volunteers are based upon the following points, viz. :—

1. Inaccuracy in the returns rendered by Officers Commanding Corps to Brigade Office, showing attendance for those years, viz., from May, 1862, to December, 1867, inclusive.
2. Instructions contained in letter above quoted, fixing the number of drills to be performed during each past year, and having a retrospective effect, is therefore illegal. Moreover, there was nothing to define efficiency during past years, viz., from 1860 to 1867 inclusive.
3. All Volunteers, therefore, on the muster-roll of their respective Corps on the 1st of January, 1868, are entitled to be reckoned as efficient, and consequently claimants for past service within the meaning of the Act. With reference to paragraphs—

1. I am of opinion that the returns of attendance, as rendered by Commanding Officers, were in many cases inaccurately and carelessly made out, and that the complaint is well founded.

2. The first portion of this paragraph is a matter for the consideration of the Crown Law Officers. With reference to the latter portion, I have to enclose an extract from the Government Gazette of the 14th October, 1864, together with copies of Brigade Orders of the 15th April and 3rd May, 1867, being all that appears on record requiring certain attendance at drill, excepting, of course, the usual monthly orders calling parades and drills.

3. Provided such claimants have complied with conditions specified in Brigade Order of the 3rd May, 1867, above alluded to, although at the same time I am bound to state that the impression exists that all Volunteers on the roll on the 1st January, 1868, are eligible to claim past service, even if they failed to comply with such order.

In conclusion, I have also to request information as to the *modus operandi* of conferring grants of land upon those Volunteers who will be entitled to the same on the 1st of January next.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Commanding Volunteer Force.

Minutes on above.

The Attorney General, 7th October, 1869.—JOHN R.
B.C., 7th October, 1869.—H.H.

The Under Secretary, Law Department,

[Enclosure A to No. 5.]

Government Gazette Notice.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 October, 1864.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

It having been represented that some members of the Volunteer Corps have left the Colony without delivering up their arms and accoutrements, Captains of Volunteer Companies are reminded that they are responsible for the custody and safe preservation of such arms, and are requested to require Volunteers serving under them, who may be about to leave the Colony, or who without leave of absence have failed to attend drill or parade for a period of three months, to deliver up at the Volunteer Office, in Sydney, or at the nearest police station in the country, all arms, accoutrements, and clothing which may have been furnished to them at the public expense.

2. The names of the parties failing to observe this regulation will be published in the Government Gazette, and such legal measures will be taken against them as the law permits.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

THOS. BAYNES, Capt., Brigade Adjutant.

[Enclosure B to No. 5.]

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 15 April, 1867.

BRIGADE ORDER.

1. Officers Commanding (Artillery and Rifle) Corps will be pleased forthwith to strike off from the muster rolls of their respective corps the names of those members who have not received clothing during the last two years and who are systematically absent from parade and drills.

The above officers are held answerable that the arms and accoutrements of such members are handed in; in default a list of deficiencies with name and address of member in possession to be forwarded to this office without delay.

2. In compliance with notification in Government Gazette, and dated Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13th October, 1864, Commanding Officers of Volunteer Corps are requested to require Volunteers serving under them who may be about to leave the Colony, or who without leave of absence have failed to attend drill or parade for a period of three (3) months, to deliver up at the Volunteer Office, in Sydney, or at the nearest police station in the country, all arms and accoutrements which may have been furnished to them at the public expense.

By Command, &c.,

THOS. BAYNES, CAPT.,

Brigade Adjutant.

True copy.—THOS. BAYNES, Capt., Brigade Adjutant.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure C to No. 5.]
Brigade Order.

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 3 May, 1867.

1. With reference to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Brigade Order of the 15th ultimo, directing Officers Commanding Corps to strike off from the roll forthwith the names of those members who have not received clothing during the last two years, and who are systematically absent from parade and drill, the Officer Commanding is pleased to direct that Officers Commanding Corps shall notify to such members that, in the event of their continued absence, their names shall be erased from the muster-rolls of their respective corps at the end of the present quarter, viz., the 30th of June next, such erasure to appear in the return rendered to and for that date inclusive.

2. The Officer Commanding regrets to observe in numerous instances the almost entire absence from parades, &c., of members who have received the Government clothing within the last two years. He therefore notifies that the minimum attendance per quarter shall be—for Artillery, two Commanding Officers' parades and two garrison gun drills; for Rifles, two Battalion parades and one parade of Corps for Company drill; country Corps, one parade per month for the purpose of drill. This standard of drill attendance applies only to members who were dismissed from recruit drill and are in receipt of the Government uniform. Such members are required to complete the minimum attendance for "officers" as above; in default, their names to be erased from the muster-roll of their respective corps.

3. Officers Commanding Corps cannot be too particular that the attendance or otherwise of individual members at parades and drills be correctly scored and entered in the Quarterly Returns.

By Command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, CAPT.,
Brigade Adjutant.

True copy.—THOS. BAYNES, Capt., Brigade Adjutant.

[Enclosure D to No. 5.]
Brigade Order.

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 3 April, 1868.

The following letter, received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, is published for the information of the Volunteer Force:—

"Sir,

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 April, 1868.

"I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th December last, drawing attention to the 45th clause of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," having reference to efficient Volunteers claiming past service prospectively towards obtaining grants of land.

"Your communication having been submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, I am to inform you, in reply, that the Council advise that, as recommended by you, the standard of efficiency be fixed at twelve parades per annum, for the period from May, 1862, to 31st December, 1867, this standard to be exclusive of recruit drill. And with respect to the period for which it appears no returns of attendance were furnished to the Volunteer Brigade Office, viz., from the formation of the Force in 1860, to May, 1862, the Council further recommend that you, as Officer Commanding the Force, should judge of each separate case from any imperfect knowledge you may possess, and from the character of the claimant, in addition to which it is considered that a declaration of service should be required.

The Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the Volunteer Force.

"I have, &c.,
"HENRY HALLORAN."
By command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, CAPT.,
Brigade Adjutant.

No. 6.

The Commandant, Volunteer Force, to The Colonial Secretary.

[Immediate.]

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 8 October, 1869.

I have the honor to draw your attention to my letter of the 30th August, 1869, having reference to claimants for past service prospectively toward grants of land, and to request a reply at your earliest convenience, in order that I may submit an amended return in place of that forwarded under cover, dated 21 May, 1869, which, under the circumstances of the case, cannot be perfectly correct.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, L.-C.,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

Minutes on above.

The Under Secretary to the Law Department, with reference to previous papers. B.C., 2 Oct., 1869.—H.H.

The subject of this communication appears to have been advised upon by the Hon. Attorney General, *vide* copy Opinion forwarded to you under B.C., 13th October instant.—The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department. B.C., 15 October, 1869.—W.E.P.

Perhaps the Attorney General's opinion may be conveyed to the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Volunteers, that an amended return may be furnished, the erroneous one being withdrawn by the Colonial Secretary, if this can be done.—2 Nov., 1869. Immediate.—JOHN R., 3 Nov., 1869.

No. 7.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

Respecting dissatisfaction among large portion of Volunteer Force, as to the operation of clause 45 of Act of 1867.

I most strongly doubt the authority of the Governor and Executive Council to establish retrospectively a test of efficiency in respect of services prior to the 1st January, 1868, so as to affect the rights given by section 45 of the Act. All Volunteers who at that date had served efficiently for a certain number of years, thereupon acquired, under that enactment, a statutory right which it was not competent to the Executive to curtail. Therefore, the only question must be,—What had constituted efficient service up to that time? and not, what the Executive might subsequently think it reasonable to make sufficient.

I am constrained, therefore, to express the opinion that the Regulation made by the Governor in Council, in March, 1868, is of very doubtful legality. I even question the power of the Executive to decide in individual cases, whether the standard of efficiency, according to the prior Regulations or Brigade Orders, has been reached, though this doubt is not so strong as the other.

The

The difference is obvious between a general and retrospective regulation by which a standard is fixed which had no existence at the time of the prior services, and the executive determination of the question whether the requirements of previously existing rules had in fact been complied with in individual cases. But even in the latter, I cannot satisfy myself that the question belongs to the Governor and Executive Council, rather than to the military authorities placed in charge of Her Majesty's Volunteer Forces. On the contrary, my impression is that the right to decide whether a Volunteer has been efficient during his services prior to January, 1868, and subsequently also, is vested in the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, subject to the control of the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief. This view is supported by the final paragraph of sec. 45, which requires the certificate of the Commanding Officer in every case that the past service of efficient Volunteers has been actually performed, and by a corresponding provision in sec. 44, as to services subsequent to 1st January, 1868.

My opinions upon the above points will perhaps be considered as sufficiently expressed, though they have (in deference to the views and acts of the late Administration) taken the form of expressions of doubts. I may observe that no opinion of the late Law Officers is placed before me, and that I gather from the papers that none was given by them, except in so far as it may be inferred from their having been members of the Executive Council in March, 1868. If, however, their opinion was distinctly taken, I desire to see it, as it may show reasons which have escaped me.*

A second question is raised by Lieut.-Col. Richardson's letter, namely, as to *modus operandi* of conferring grants of land in accordance with the Act. Upon this I can offer at present no opinion beyond this,—that regulations and conditions on the subject must be approved by the Governor (on the advice, I think, of the Executive Council) and be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

W. M. MANNING,

Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—B.C., 13th October, 1869, R.E.P.

* Ascertain whether or not there exists in writing any such opinion, and if so, let it be forwarded to the Attorney General.—Joux R., 2 Nov., 1869. No opinion of the late Crown Law Officers would appear to have been taken.—2 Nov. '69.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 November, 1869.

In reply to your letters of the 30th August and 8th October ultimo, respecting the wide-
spread feeling of dissatisfaction stated to exist in a large portion of the Force under your command, with
reference to the opinion of clause 45 of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," bearing upon
claims of Volunteers to count past service prospectively towards grant of land, I am now directed by the
Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith for your information, copy of an Opinion which has been procured
from the Attorney General on that subject, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish,
amended in accordance with the terms thereof, a Return of Volunteers entitled to certificates of past
service on the 1st January, 1868, to replace that submitted by you under date the 21st May last.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 9.

The Commandant, Volunteer Force, to The Colonial Secretary.

[Immediate.]

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 18 November, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, having reference
to claims of Volunteers to count past service prospectively towards grant of land, accompanied by the
opinion of the Honorable Attorney General on the subject.

By the former I am directed to submit an amended return of Volunteers preferring claims in
accordance with the latter, which points out that such return should be framed on whatever might have
constituted efficient service from 1860 to December, 1867.

Prior to 3rd May, 1867, no standard defining efficiency was fixed, therefore it appears to me that I
cannot adopt any for that period. If such be the case, how am I conscientiously to certify to efficiency,
when it is obvious by Brigade Order of the 3rd May, 1867, that the number of parades and drills therein
specified was necessary, in my opinion, to constitute efficiency? And I may explain that had I anticipated
the long delay in passing the Volunteer Act and Regulations, viz., from 1865 to 1867, I should have
issued a Brigade Order similar in effect to that already quoted, long before the 3rd May, 1867.

Awaiting your instructions,—

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, L.-C.,

Commanding Volunteer Force.

No. 10.

Lieutenant T. T. Tegg and others to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 November, 1869.

Having been appointed by the members of the West Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles to
wait upon you respecting the claims of about twenty members of that Company who are entitled to an
allowance of three years back service, in consideration of seven years' service actually rendered to the
Country from the years of 1860 to 1867, beg to thank you for your kind and courteous reception of this
morning, and also for your verbal assurance that the Government would see the Volunteers generally
justly dealt with, respectfully beg that you will be so good as to express your sentiments in writing, in
order to dispel an impression noticeable in our district, that the present Government is not favourable to
the Volunteer movement generally.

We have, &c.,

T. T. TEGG, Lieutenant.

W. J. SLOAN, Ensign.

JOSEPH CREER, Private.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 18 February, 1870.

See Nos. 5 and 9.

See enclosure D to No. 5.

For copy see enclosure C to No. 5.

I have the honor to draw attention to my letters dated 30th August, 1869, and 18th November 1869, relative to the dissatisfaction of certain Volunteers as to the standard of efficiency for past service, viz., from 1860 to 1867 inclusive, and fixed by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, and communicated to me in letter dated Colonial Secretary's Office, 1st April, 1868.

The Honorable Attorney General has given his opinion that the course thus pursued in fixing a standard of efficiency having a retrospective tendency is illegal, and that the question should resolve itself into an inquiry as to "what had constituted efficient service up to that period." In reply, I beg to append copy of Brigade Order on that subject.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest for consideration whether it would not be advisable to allow of those Volunteers who may have complied with the conditions of such order to count past service prospectively towards grant of land for those years during which there appears any record of services of such Volunteers. In the case of missing returns a declaration of service might be accepted.

Awaiting instructions,—

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Com. Vol. Force.

Perhaps the Attorney General will favour me with his opinion of this question generally.—C.C., 21 Feb., 1870.

The Under Secretary to the Law Department.—R.C., 23 Feb., 1870, H.H.

No. 12.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 February, 1870.

I have the honor to request information on the following point, viz. :—

Will Volunteers who have completed five years' service, ending the 31st December, 1869, and consequently acquiring grants of land under the provisions of clauses 44 and 45, Volunteer Act of 1867, be entitled to further grants by service as efficient Volunteers for a continuous period of five years dating from 1st January, 1870, or any future periods.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, L.-C.,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

No. 13.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Mr. Cowper,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 February, 1870.

Number of acres to be stated.—C.C., 11 Mar., 1870

4,450 acres.

12,150 acres.

26,500 acres.

Total—

49,100 acres.

I beg to forward as requested the number of Volunteers who would be entitled to claim past service prospectively towards grants of land under certain conditions. No doubt a great many will not qualify.

1. Number of Volunteers claiming and entitled to immediate certificates—Eighty-nine (89).
 2. Number of Volunteers who complied with Brigade Order of 3rd May, 1867, which, if allowed, would entitle them to count past service—three hundred and sixty-three (363).
 3. Number of Volunteers on the roll on the 1st January, 1868, which, if allowed, would, irrespective of any drill attendance, entitle them to count past service—five hundred and thirty (530).
- This last condition I could by no means recommend, as they did not even comply with the Orders issued during that period of service having reference to qualification as efficient, and in my opinion they have no claim whatever.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Com. Vol. Force.

No. 14.

Memo. by the Attorney General.

Papers re Grants to Volunteers.

28 February, 1870.

See No. 7.

I HANDED these papers personally to the Colonial Secretary in the Minister's room at the Assembly, on Friday, 25th instant, and at the same time explained to him that, as far as I could see, my opinion, which was already with the papers, sufficiently answered the inquiries apparently intended to be made.

If it is desired that I should advise on any points not dealt with in that opinion, they will need to be specifically stated.

W.M.M.,
A.G.

No. 15.

Minute by the Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

No. 13.

Lt.-Colonel Richardson may be informed, with reference to his letter of the 23rd ultimo, that the Colonial Secretary requests that he will be so good as to furnish a list of the names and other particulars of Volunteers to whom he will, on approval being intimated, be able to issue the certificates required by law authorizing the holder to claim a grant of land.

15 March, 1870.

No. 16.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 March, 1870.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to No. 1. request that you will be good enough to furnish a list of the names and other particulars of Volunteers to whom you will, on approval being intimated, be able to issue the certificates required by law authorizing the holder to claim a grant of land.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 April, 1870.

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter, dated 17th March, 1870, I have the honor to submit three lists of Volunteers who, under certain regulations, claim to count past service prospectively towards grants of land.

No. 1 contains the names of those who have complied with the instructions laid down for efficiency, and contained in letter dated Colonial Secretary's Office, 1st April, 1868, and who have also served as efficient during the subsequent years 1868 and 1869, making a total of five years efficient service.

No. 2 contains the names of those who complied with Brigade Order of the 3rd May, 1867, having reference to efficiency, and who have also served as efficient during the subsequent years 1868 and 1869, making a total of five years efficient service.

No. 3 contains the names of those who complied with Brigade Order of 3rd May, 1867, having reference to efficiency, but have not as yet made up their five years service as efficient.

In conclusion, I have to explain the discrepancy which now exists between the number of Volunteers claiming grants of land under the above regulations, with that submitted in my letter of the 23rd February last. I have now admitted those who, from 3rd May, 1867, to 31st December of that year, attended the average number of parades, as laid down in Brigade Order of former date, viz., for Artillery, ten instead of twelve; Rifles, eight instead of nine; also those who completed that number during that entire year, which I think may be conceded.

The medical officers are included, in consequence of their having given their attendance as required.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,

Commanding Vol. Force.

Minutes on No. 17.

Submitted, 7 April, 1870. Lists Nos. 1 and 2, approved, reserving the exception.—C.O., 20 April. The Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant may be informed, and a copy of lists Nos. 1 and 2 forwarded to Secretary for Lands, informing him of approval except in the reserved case of Major Shepherd to be hereafter decided.—20 April. Under Secretary for Lands and Colonel Richardson written to accordingly.—27 April, /70. Re-submitted as requested.—28/4/70.

[Enclosure A to No. 17.]

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—FIRST LIST.

Sydney, March, 1870.

NAMES of Members of the above Force who are entitled to Grants of Land for five years past service, and have complied with instructions contained in letter dated Colonial Secretary's Office, 1st April, 1868, and Brigade Order of 3rd May, 1867.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.	Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
Permanent Staff (Hon.)	Sergeant Aaron, Isaac	Has attended as required.	No. 1 Co. S.B.V.R.	Corporal Brownlow, Richard	
	Captain Teale, William			Freeman, William	
	Major Shepherd, P. L. C.			Private Griffiths, William	
Reg. Staff V. Art.	Major Blackmore, Edward	This is doubtful; no instructions having been received in reply to letter dated 10th February, '70.	No. 2 "	Slade, John James	
	Lieutenant Lett, Chas. A. W.			Lieutenant Wilson, Charles	
	Sergeant Cox, Chas. J.			Ensign Strong, Henry	
No. 1 Bn. V.A.	Lieutenant Bailey, Robert R.	Has attended as required.	No. 3 Compy.	Colour Sergeant Cavanagh, Jno.	
	Lieutenant Talbot, Paul			Quartermaster-sergeant Grant, Walter	
No. 2 "	Quartermaster-sergeant Ainsworth, Rd.		No. 4 "	Sergeant Cohen, Sydney	
	Sergeant Sutton, James J.			Private Tanner, Robert	
No. 3 "	Serjt.-Major Deinkwater, Theophilus		Suburban Battalion	Captain Farrell, Wm. Thos.	
	Bombardier Lewis, Clement			Captain Davey, Jno. J.	
No. 5 "	Captain Holt, Samuel		Regimental Staff, Sub. Battalion, Paddington and Surrey Hills Company.	Lieutenant Golding, Michael	
	Quartermaster-sergeant Holt, Hugh			Private Ormsby, A. J.	
No. 6 "	Sergeant Holt, Samuel E.		St. Leonards Company.	Surgeon Ward, R. D.	Have attended as required.
	Gunner Bevan, George			Cetty, Wm.	
No. 7 "	Captain Wilson, Watson		South Sydney V.R.	Captain Phillips, Hy.	
	Captain Clarke, W. M. S.			Lieutenant Field, Thomas	
Regl. Staff S.B.V.R.	Lieutenant Deans, Henry		St. Leonards Company.	Captain Solomons, Lewis	
	Captain Atkinson, Chas. H.			Lieutenant Guise, Wm. Jas.	
No. 1 Co. S.B.V.R.	Major Raymond, R. Peel	Has attended as required.	St. Leonards Company.	Sergeant Moore, Wm. P.	
	" Windeyer, W. C.			Corporal Higley, John	
No. 1 Co. S.B.V.R.	Surgeon Milford, Frederick		St. Leonards Company.	" Bonstetter, John	
	Sergeant-Major Prince, Charles			Private Arthur, Fredk.	
No. 1 Co. S.B.V.R.	Captain Wells, John		St. Leonards Company.	Captain Newsam, John	
	Lieutenant Hunt, Robert			Lieutenant Hillier, John	
No. 1 Co. S.B.V.R.	Colour-sergeant Cranna, James		St. Leonards Company.	Ensign Hughes, Thomas	
	Sergeant Anderson, Alexander			Sergeant Burnett, William	
No. 1 Co. S.B.V.R.	" Close, Robert C.		St. Leonards Company.	" Wallyork, Robert	
	" Quodling, Wm. H.				

Suburban

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.	Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
<i>Suburban Battalion—continued.</i>			<i>Local Corps—continued.</i>		
South Sydney V.R.— continued.	Quartermaster-sergeant Murphy, John Corporal Gardner, George Private Grindrod, Anthony Corporal Jacobs, Wm. Thompson Private Buchanan, J. Sergeant Thron, George A. Private Shannon, Thos. " Allen, James " M'Kern, William " Munro, Thomas " Parkin, George " Thomas, Henry " M'Pherson, Evan " Pratt, Wm. Henry		Parramatta Corps. East Maitland Corps. Hawkesbury Corps.	Captain Brown, Walter Sergeant Barker, John " Caywood, Chas. Private M'Donald, Robt., sear. Colour-Sergeant Dubber, Henry Ensign Lindsey, Wm.	
	<i>Local Corps.</i>		<i>Brigade Band.</i>		
Fenrith Corps. Newcastle Corps.	Captain M'Cartley, James Ensign Robbins, Philip F. C. Sergeants Richardson, M. G. Lieutenant Brown, Henry J.		Brigade Band.	Drum-major Regan, Thos. Private Billingham, Henry " Bradie, Alex. " Maxwell, John " Lamb, Wm. Henry " O'Brien, John " Jones, Henry E.	

[Enclosure B to No. 17.]

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—SECOND LIST.

Sydney, March, 1870.

NAMES of Members of the above Force who are entitled to count past service for Grant of Land, having complied with Brigade Order of the 3rd May, 1867.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.	Corps.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
No. 2 Battery, V. Artillery	Captain Deane, Wm. Gunner Gordon, Edw. " Cork, William " Trussell, James Lieutenant Knight, Thomas Gunner Chaff, Henry " Rogers, John " Priest, George Major Jacques, Theodore		Bahrein Company.	Lieutenant Webb, E. G. Ensign Longfield, W. T. Colour-sergeant Thomas, Henry Sergeant Killeen, Patrick " Mansfield, C. S. Corporal Tidswell, H. E. " Parker, Caleb " Tinley, T. M. " Davis, Chas. Bugler Todman, John Private Abbert, W. A. " Jennings, Thomas " Phillips, Chas. " Stack, John " Tatham, Robert " Woodly, Chas. Colour-sergeant Phillips, John Quartermaster-sergeant Gough, Geo. Sergeant Aylward, H. Corporal Billerwell, Wm.	
No. 3 Battery, Reg. Staff, V. R.B.			South Sydney Company, No. 2 Company, High-landers.	Private Wilson, Archibald " Watson, David Colour-sergeant Huxley, John L.	
	<i>Sydney Battalion.</i>		Paddington and Surry Hills Company, South Sydney Company, No. 2 Company, High-landers.	Lieutenant Lethbridge, John R. Sergeant Iles, Richard Corporal Hady, Thos. " Stewart, Robert " Lennox, W. " Gurry, Hugh Captain Bolton, Chas. Corporal Gregory, Wm. Sergeant Taylor, Wm. J. Private Taylor, Joseph " M'Chas, James Sergeant Buxton, Richd. Private Dobie, Donald " Doble, Alexander " Rowe, W. W. " Dalby, T. H. " Chalton, Wm. " Arnold, Wm.	Was formerly in No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion, V. Rifle.
No. 1 Company.	Sergeant Johnson, Alex. Corporal Finch, Chas. Private Fisher, Henry " Jobson, William " Mayo, Thomas " Rastrom, William " Ryall, Jno. Jas. " Stacey, Arthur " Flavell, John " Greville, K. J. Private Lang, Thos. " M'Creas, Henry " Kingston, James " Wickham, Arthur " Iretale, Thomas " Douglas, James " Spratt, James " Usher, Joseph " M'Coy, Thomas " Paschour, C. M. E. Private Beaumont, James " Colley, T. G. " Bruce, George " Vittab, Richard Corporal Cricknell, J. Sergeant Newman, E. Ensign Walcott, T. B. Quartermaster-sergeant Lavy, T. G. Corporal Davidson, F. B. Sergeant Leggett, A. Captain Richards, Thos. Ensign Johnston, Wm. Quartermaster-sergeant D'Arvictta, W. Sergeant Brewster, Wm. Private Lynch, J. Stephen " Jay, Charles " Cain, Christopher Corporal Hardy, Samuel Private Mason, Joshua " Hewer, Richard " Bushelle, Tobias V.		Fenrith Corps.	Private King, John " Ouldland, Chas. " Pender, John " Lipscombe, Wm. " Purkes, Chas. Corporal Buchanan, Jas. Captain Edgerton, Samuel Lieutenant Dick, James Sergeant Gillard, John " Whitley, Geo. Private Barber, Thomas Sergeant Benoin, John Corporal Williams, Thos. Sergeant Read, Wm. Private Beard, Wm. " Dick, Robert	
No. 2 Company.			Newcastle Corps.	Colour-sergeant South, Gilbert Private Parsons, Jno., senior Sergeant Middleton, George " Petibuk, James Private Housden, Archibald Captain Wilkinson, Alexander Lieutenant Tegg, James Ensign Sloan, W. T. Quartermaster-sergeant Shepherd, Jno. Sergeant Hart, Benjamin " Edmonds, John " Snyth, George	
No. 3 Company.			Parramatta Corps. East Maitland Corps.	Private King, John " Ouldland, Chas. " Pender, John " Lipscombe, Wm. " Purkes, Chas. Corporal Buchanan, Jas. Captain Edgerton, Samuel Lieutenant Dick, James Sergeant Gillard, John " Whitley, Geo. Private Barber, Thomas Sergeant Benoin, John Corporal Williams, Thos. Sergeant Read, Wm. Private Beard, Wm. " Dick, Robert	
No. 4 Company.			West Maitland Corps.		
No. 5 Company.					
No. 6 Company.					
	<i>Suburban Battalion.</i>		Hawkesbury Corps.		
Glebe Company.	Captain Tankester, Jno. Private Harrison, George " Harrison, James Sergeant Gillard, James Private Cardwell, Thos. " Morgan, Thos. Corporal Brown, Henry Sergeant Courzane, Wm. Private Carr, Arthur " O'Brien, Robt. " Hilton, Joseph				
St. Leonards Corps.					

[Enclosure C to No. 17.]

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—THIRD LIST.

Sydney, March, 1870.

NAMES of Members of the above Force who will be entitled to Grant of Land for five years' past service, having complied with Brigade Order of 3rd May, 1867.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	No. of years entitled to count to 31/12/69.	Corps.	Rank and Names.	No. of years entitled to count to 31/12/69.
No. 1 Battery V. Artillery	Lieutenant Fahey, Francis	4	Balmah Company— constituted.	Private Bourne, Francis	3
	Gunner Gordon, William	4		" Clarke, H. T.	4
	Sergeant Proctor, Theo.	4		" Watkins, J. H.	4
	" Nash, William	4		Sergeant Moore, Thos.	4
	Corporal Anderson, Wm.	4		Private Barrie, Geo. W.	4
No. 2 Battery V. Artillery	Campbell, Jas.	4	" Beaver, Henry	3	
	Gunner Day, Michael	5	" Bate, Fredk.	2	
	" Patridge, Jas.	3	" Carroll, James	2	
	" Moore, William	2	" Carroll, Wm.	1	
	" Skinner, Ebenezer	3	" Donaldson, Wm.	4	
	" Barry, Alex.	3	" Giffin, James	4	
	Corporal Gordon, Jas.	3	" Hazlett, James	2	
	Gunner Richards, Thos.	3	" Hogan, Jas. Chas.	2	
	" Murray Michael	1	" Higham, Robt.	1	
	" Griffiths, Richard	3	" Ironsides, Thos.	4	
No. 3 Battery V. Artillery	Bombardier Muir, William	3	" Jones, James	2	
	Corporal Clark, Fredk. A.	4	" Lindforth, Fredk.	3	
	" Burns, Jas.	4	" Meades, Henry	3	
	Bombardier Egan, Henry	4	" South, Jas. R.	4	
	" Watson, Geo.	4	" Swamey, Samuel	4	
	Gunner Aiderton, Geo.	4	Sergeant M'Innes, Daniel	4	
	" Laid, Chas.	4	Private Baynard, Wm.	4	
	" Williams, Henry	2	" Cresford, Chas.	4	
	" Wells, Henry	3	" Crowley, Jeremiah	4	
	" Stanborough, Fredk.	3	" Fogg, Joseph	3	
No. 5 Battr. Regl. Staff, Vol. Rifles	" Hudson, Thos.	2	" Higley, Jas. Jas.	4	
	" Rhodes, John	2	" Hunter, John	4	
	Gunner Goulden, Jas. W.	4	" Lenthall, Claud	1	
	Major Gouldett, Jas. H.	4	" Lenthall, Richd.	4	
	Captain Chasfield, W.	4	" Myall, Henry	2	
	Lieutenant Compton, Augustus	3	" Moore, Robert	4	
	Ensign Cooper, John	4	" Mackaness, Jas.	4	
	Corporal Lord, William	3	" Muston, Chas.	2	
	Private Dickson, Joseph	3	" Russell, Henry	4	
	Corporal Freeman, Stephen	4	" Kay, John	4	
No. 1 Company S.E.V.R.	Private Foster, John	4	" Stephenson, Henry A.	4	
	" Lacey, Wm. Henry	4	" Solomon, Benjamin	4	
	" Williams, John	4	" Solomon, William	3	
	" Vaughan, Henry	2	" Wellington, W. G.	4	
	" Bally, C. E.	3	" Hardon, A.	2	
	" Willey, Thos.	3	" Monday, Henry	4	
	" Weirke, Alfred	3	" Vale, T.	4	
	" Mudley, Lewis	3	" Thompson, A.	2	
	" Sheridan, Owen	3	" Waterman, Jas.	4	
	Private Stewart, James	4			
No. 2 Company	" Tinley, Jas. R.	4			
	" Hedge, Alfred	4			
	" Evans, Henry	4			
	" Fenton, Henry	4			
	Corporal Lees, Thomas	4			
	" Marriott, Edw.	4			
	" Kerscher, Edw.	2			
	Private Wiseman, John	4			
	" Sharpe, George	4			
	" Diamond, John	2			
No. 3 Company	" Begley, Austin	3			
	" Skinner, George	1			
	" Abrahams, Jas. S.	3			
	" Buchanan, Wm.	4			
	" Hayes, David	4			
	" Allerton, James	4			
	" Douglas, Sydney	4			
	Sergeant Sharp, Albert	3			
	Lieutenant Dickson, Stephen	4			
	Quartermaster-sergeant M'Donnell, Geo.	3			
No. 4 Company	Sergeant Cameron, Fredk.	4			
	Corporal Whiting, John	3			
	Bugler Brady, Joshua	4			
	Private Bezzelt, George	4			
	" Hill, Thos. Henry	4			
	" Earl, William	2			
	Private M'Cabe, John	3			
	Lieutenant Moriarty, A. O.	3			
	Colour-sergeant Marshall, Benj.	4			
	Sergeant Gee, Daniel	3			
No. 5 Company	Private Fabrer, Augustus	4			
	" Shyang, John	4			
	" Brown, Albert	2			
	" Holmes, G. C.	4			
	" Holes, William	4			
	" Pergus, Arthur H.	4			
	" Scott, Arthur	4			
	Captain Phillips, George	4			
	Sergeant Tence, George	4			
	Private Osman, C.	2			
No. 6 Company	" Jones, David	3			
	Colour-sergeant Chasfield, W.	4			
	Corporal West, John	4			
Glebe Company.	Corporal Johnstone, Elliott	4			
	Private Aylliffe, Wm. Henry	4			
	" Miles, Chas.	3			
	" Miles, Edward	2			
	" Bonner, James	2			
	Captain Cameron, E. W.	4			
	Sergeant Steele, J. H.	4			
	Private Anderson, Sand	4			
	" Beattie, James	4			
Balmah Company.					
Suburban Battalion.					
Brigade Band.					
Band					

No. 18.

Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Volunteer Force to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 26 April, 1870.

I have the honor to call your attention to my letter of the 23rd February last, relative to further grants of land by long service as efficient, and to request that I may be favoured with a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, L.-C.,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1870.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, submitting lists (3) of Volunteers who, under certain regulations, claim to count past service prospectively towards obtaining grants of land, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Lists No. 1 and 2 have been approved, with the exception of the case of Major Shepherd, which is reserved at present, and forwarded to the Department of Lands.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1870.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith lists of Volunteers who, under certain regulations, claim to count past service towards obtaining grants of land under the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867"; and to state, for the information of the Secretary for Lands, that the same are approved, excepting in the case of Major Shepherd, which will be hereafter decided upon.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Minute on above.

It will probably be advisable to issue a short regulation providing for these certificates being made available.

It does not occur to me that any special conditions are necessary—such as the Volunteer Act clause 41 admits of being imposed. I think the grant must be to the Volunteer mentioned in the certificate, and think the simplest course will be to allow the selections to be made in the same manner as conditional selections, except that in each case the certificate should be taken as payment in full of the price of the land, not exceeding 50 acres.

If the lands selected under these certificates are already measured they should be taken in accordance with the measurement. The certificates will not, I think, be available as for part of a measured portion of larger extent than 50 acres, and if a less area be selected in any case it should be considered as in full satisfaction of the certificate.

If the land selected be unmeasured, the measurement should be made in accordance with the Alienation Act.—A.O.M., 10 May.

I am strongly of opinion that regulations will be necessary to limit applications to Land Office days and to conditions of measurement, as in case of conditional purchases; also to the conditions above suggested.—W.F., 16 May, 1870.

No. 21.

R. Peel Raymond, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

15, Bligh-street, Sydney, 11 May, 1870.

Referring to the representations made you, pointing out the boon that would be conferred on many Volunteers if their *certificates* for land orders were made legally transferable, I may inform you that I have been assured by high legal authority that there is nothing in the Volunteer Act to prevent this being done, and trust therefore the matter will be taken into consideration when framing the Regulations.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND.

Submitted with reference to papers now before the Minister.—12.

No. 22.

Michael Fitzpatrick, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Mr. Cowper,

3 June, 1870.

What I recommend in the matter of the Volunteer land orders is that, in pursuance of the power granted in the Volunteer Act, the Government should make a regulation to the effect that the original holders of the certificates issued, or other persons to whom they have been duly indorsed, shall be entitled to select the quantity of land stated therein on delivery of the certificate to the Land Agent of the district, but that no transfer will be recognized after the selection has been so made.

This will be an easy and simple mode of dealing with the case, and will really be a great boon to the Volunteers.

The

The proper operative words for indorsement might be added, as in the notice relating to transfer of runs in olden time.

Thus—"I A.B. do hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in the land herein referred to or to be selected hereunder to C.D. &c."

I beg the favour of your kind consideration of this matter on public grounds, and quite apart from business views.

Yours, &c.,
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

No. 23.

The Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. Cowper,

Sydney, 11 June, 1870.

I am not sure whether you intended me to take Sir Wm. Manning's opinion as to the regulation for the Volunteer Grants in the usual way. If you so intended, I send with the copy opinion a letter to the Under Secretary, which can be recalled in the usual way. If the opinion is for your own personal information, the letter to the Under Secretary need not be noticed.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

No. 24.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 June, 1870.

I have the honor to forward to you herewith, print of proposed Regulations as to grants to Volunteers, with alterations made therein by Mr. Attorney General Manning, who has also written an opinion in the matter, a copy of which accompanies this letter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Minutes on above.

The Under Secretary for Lands—C.C., 20 July. The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 20 July, 1870.—H.H. Prepare Minute for Executive Council, 22nd.

[Enclosure to No. 24.]

Opinion.

Regulations as to Volunteers' Grants.

I HAVE perused the proposed Regulations, and have made some alterations which I consider necessary.

The alteration in paragraph 1 is required in order to bring it into conformity with the terms of the Act; and I must observe that the difference in the forms of expression is substantial, or might come to be so regarded. A person may have "served as an efficient Volunteer" by having conformed to regulations for the time being, when nevertheless the Commanding Officer may hesitate to say that he has served "with efficiency." The Governor and Executive Council cannot depart from the language of the statute.

The change in paragraph 3 is only for greater distinctness.

The alterations made in paragraphs 7 and 8 respectively are in my opinion necessary, because the Governor and Executive Council do not appear to me to have any authority to withhold a grant to representatives on the ground merely that the Volunteer had not sent in an application before his decease.

The right to such grant is by statute, and should be taken to carry with it the ordinary incident of inheritance without reference to any such condition.

I have had some doubt whether the rest of paragraph 8 is consistent with the statute; but upon the whole I think that the Government may reasonably and lawfully require the certificates to be acted upon within five years after the date of their issue.

The suggestion named by the Crown Solicitor as coming from Mr. Fitzpatrick, to the effect that indorsers of certificates should be allowed to select at land offices, is one upon which I can offer no opinion. The Government may adopt such suggestion if it shall think fit, or it may decline to do so if it be considered of importance to require that the grants shall be issued exclusively to the Volunteers or to their representatives after death.

I may state that I see no difficulty in allowing selections to be made by indorsers in the names of the original claimants under written authority; but this need not be made the subject of regulation.

The Regulations should not I think be acted on until after they have been laid before Parliament. The provisions of the Act, though not expressly requiring such suspension, appear to me to imply that the Legislature shall have the opportunity of considering the Regulations before they come into operation.

W. M. MANNING,
A.G.

No. 25.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 July, 1870.

THE accompanying draft of proposed Regulations as to grants of land under Volunteer certificates is now submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

CHARLES COWPER.

Clerk of the Executive Council, B.C., 25 July, 1870.—A.O.M.

The Executive Council approve of the draft Regulations as to grants of land under Volunteer certificates herewith submitted, and advise accordingly.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 70/29, 28 July, 1870. Confirmed, 4 August, 1870.

Approved.—B., 6 August, 1870.

Mr. J.—These regulations should be notified in next Gazette.—W.W.S., 20.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 25.]

Grants to Volunteers.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations, which have been made pursuant to the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," for the purpose of giving due effect to the provisions of that Act having reference to free grants of land to Volunteers.

By His Excellency's Command.

1. Volunteers who may have obtained certificates from the Officer in Command of the Volunteer Force, that they have served as efficient Volunteers for the period requisite to entitle them to free grants, shall be at liberty to present such certificates personally or by an agent at the land office of any district, on any land office day appointed under the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," accompanied by an application in the form hereto appended, setting forth full particulars of the land for which they respectively apply, and of the area and boundaries thereof.

2. Such applications must be confined to Crown Lands which are open to conditional selection under the said Act, and will be dealt with by the Land Agent and forwarded to the Government, as in the case of applications to purchase by conditional selection; but the certificates must be forwarded with the applications to which they respectively pertain.

3. In the event of the land having already been measured in portions not exceeding 50 acres, it must be selected in accordance with the measurement, and the selection actually made must in each case be considered as in full satisfaction of the claim, notwithstanding that the full area of 50 acres may not be included; and in the event of part of a measured portion of greater area being in any case applied for, it is to be distinctly understood that the Government reserves to itself the option of refusing to permit the sub-division, and that the cost of sub-division, if permitted, must be borne by the applicant.

4. Land which has not been measured must be taken subject to the general rules laid down in the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," with respect to the measurement of conditional purchases.

5. Should the same land be applied for at the same time by two or more holders of Volunteer certificates, or by a conditional selector, the right thereto shall be determined by lot in the manner in the said Act provided.

6. Applicants will, subject to these conditions, be at liberty to take possession of the land (provided it be not part of a measured portion exceeding 50 acres) on obtaining the Land Agent's receipt for their applications.

7. The grant will not, in any circumstances except the death of the applicant, be made in favour of any other person than the Volunteer named in the certificate, but no time will be lost in the measurement of the land where necessary, and in issuing a free grant to the latter.

8. Certificates for free grants will become void in the event of the party named therein failing to make such application, within five years from the date of the certificate.

VOLUNTEER ORDER SELECTION.

Application by _____, of _____, for a grant of 50 acres of land, under clauses 44 and 45 of the "Volunteer Regulations Act of 1867,"
Received, with certificate, this _____ day of _____, 18____, at _____ o'clock by _____ Land Agent for _____ District.

Sir,
In virtue of the enclosed certificate, I hereby apply for a grant of 50 acres of unimproved Crown land hereunder described.
The Crown Lands Agent, _____ I am, &c.,
(Address and nearest post town.)

County of _____, parish of _____ Description.

No. 26.

Mr. W. Gregory, junior, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Newcastle, 27 September, 1870.
Having become entitled some six months since as an efficient Volunteer to my grant of 50 acres of land, and received an order to that effect, I beg that you would, if possible, give me some information in respect thereto, as I am unable to get this information from any one here. If I am now, on the faith of that receipt which I have received, entitled to at once legally select this grant; if not, in what probable time I shall be enabled to do so.

I am constrained to address those questions to you, as having looked forward to this grant for some considerable time; it is of considerable pecuniary disadvantage to me that I have not received it.

Hoping that you will excuse this liberty which I have taken in addressing you,

I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM GREGORY, JUN.

Inform the writer how to proceed pending the issue of the Regulations.—W.W.S., 1 October, 1870.

No. 27.

The Land Agent, Hay, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Land Office, Hay, 14 October, 1870.
I have the honor to state, I feel it my duty to inform you several complaints have been lately made to me by parties looking after selections in this district, that the Volunteers have sold their grants to squatters by agents in Sydney.

That the squatters having got same, are marking out those grants in the middle of the most desirable places for selections.

I was shown lately by a Mr. Leishman, from Melbourne, one of the partners or owners of Hillawe Station, on this run, close to Hay, several of those grants as being issued to him or his partner, Mr. Rathford.

There were 898 acres of land taken up in this office from 11th to this date.

I have, &c.,

JOHN F. BLAKE,

Land Agent.

Minutes on No. 27.

Important, 19. I don't know of anything to prevent Volunteers from transferring to anybody any lands they may take up in virtue of their Land Orders, but no Regulations have as yet been issued on the subject.—W.W.S., 19 October, 1870. Place now with other papers.—W.W.S.

No. 28.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 November, 1870.

THE accompanying amended Regulations as to grants of land under Volunteer certificates (issued under the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867") are submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in lieu of those approved on the 6th August last, which have not been gazetted. See enclosure to No. 25.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Clerk of the Executive Council, B.C., 3 November, 1870.—W.W.S.

The Executive Council advise that the amended Regulations, herewith submitted, as to grants of land under Volunteer certificates issued under the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," be approved in lieu of those approved on 6th August last.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Min., 70/43.—3/11/70. Confirmed.—11/11/70.

Approved.—B., 15/11/70.

Regulations published in Gazette of 4 November, 1870.

No. 29.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 November, 1870.

Grants to Volunteers.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations, which have been made pursuant to the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," for the purpose of giving due effect to the provisions of that Act having reference to free grants of land to Volunteers,—to take effect from and after the 1st day of December next.

By His Excellency's Command,—

JOHN ROBERTSON.

1. Volunteers who may obtain certificates from the Officer in Command of the Volunteer Force, that they have served as efficient Volunteers for the period requisite to entitle them to free grants, will be required to register the same in this office, and thereafter they shall be at liberty to present such certificates personally, or by an agent, at the land office of any district, on any other than a land office day, accompanied by an application in the form hereto appended: Provided nevertheless that certificates already issued will not require to be registered here.

2. Such applications will in every case be confined to Crown lands open to conditional selection under the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," and will be dealt with by the Land Agent and forwarded to the Government, as in the case of applications to purchase by conditional selection. The certificates must be lodged with the applications to which they respectively pertain. In cases where selections have already been made under the authority of Volunteer certificates new applications will not be necessary.

3. In the event of the land having already been measured in portions not exceeding 50 acres, it must be selected in accordance with the measurement, and the selection actually made must in each case be considered as in full satisfaction of the claim, notwithstanding that the full area of 50 acres may not be included; and in the event of part of a measured portion of greater area being in any case applied for, it is to be distinctly understood that the Government reserves to itself the option of refusing to permit the sub-division. Any land which, after having passed at auction, is open to selection at the upset price of one pound per acre, and is in area in excess of 50 acres, may be taken by the holder of a Volunteer certificate on deposit of his certificate as hereinbefore provided, and payment by him of one pound per acre for any number of acres that such land may be in excess of 50 acres. In any such case the form of application must be modified accordingly.

4. Land which has not been measured must be taken subject to the general rules laid down in the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," with respect to the measurement of conditional purchases.

5. Should the same land be applied for at the same time by two or more holders of Volunteer certificates, the right thereto shall be determined by lot in the manner in the said Act provided.

6. Applicants will, subject to these conditions, be at liberty to take possession of the land on obtaining the Land Agent's receipt for their applications submitted to him as herein provided.

7. The necessary surveys will be made at the instance of the Government, and a "free grant" issued to the Volunteer entitled to the same, or to any person to whom he may have duly transferred his entire interest therein.

8. Certificates for free grants will become void in the event of the party named therein failing to make such application within five years from the date of the certificate.

VOLUNTEER ORDER SELECTION.

Application by _____ of _____ for a grant of 50 acres of land under clauses 44 and 45 of the "Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867,"
Received with certificate, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____, at
o'clock, by _____

Land Agent for _____

District. _____

18 _____

Sir,

In virtue of the enclosed certificate, I hereby apply for a grant of 50 acres of unimproved Crown Lands, hereunder described.
The Crown Lands Agent, _____
I am, &c.,
(Address and nearest Post Town.)

County of _____

Description. -
Parish of _____

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO OUTSTANDING CLAIMS TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1878.

No. 1.

Case of Corporal Duncan McLeod, No. 2 Highlanders.

No. 1.

Mr. D. McLeod to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 June, 1874, No. 11, Middle-lane, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

I have taken the liberty of laying my case before you, which to me, a poor man with a struggling family, is indeed very distressing. I do so, well knowing your generous wish at all times to see equity and justice done at all times, and in any case humbly trust that you will, so far as you can, assist me in my humble application.

The nature of the case is as follows:—On the formation of the Duke of Edinburgh Highlanders I became a recruit, and in course of time a Corporal of the same (No. 2 Company), and have been connected with them up to the present date (which was in July, 1868). I was also a soldier in the British Army, first serving in the 42nd Highlanders, then in the 71st Infantry, and then in the 57th Infantry, and with the regiment through all the Crimean Campaign, and arrived in this Colony in 1866. Surely, after having seen so much service (for which I hold two medals, one with three bars, and the Turkish medal), there can be no doubt in any right-thinking mind but that my efficiency must be indisputable.

Honorable sir, my complaint is this:—In July next I will have served six years as a Volunteer of this Colony, and have not received the land order to which I humbly consider I am justly entitled to. I hold four certificates of efficiency for the years 1869-70-71 and 72, and was refused that of 1873 on the very simple grounds of having missed a few musketry drills. (This happened in consequence of my being a military tailor, and working for D. Jones & Co., also Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, who during that year were very much pressed with the uniforms for what was then known as the Permanent Force.) In consequence of my services being to these firms indispensable, and my Lieut., Mr. Chisholm, who is a clerk in the Council of Education (now Capt.), holds all the papers connected with my many applications, knew well that I was an old soldier, and had served my country bravely through many hard fought engagements in wet and dry, and by night and day, in the most arduous Crimean Campaign.

Honorable sir, I do humbly request that in the course of your high and responsible position you will be pleased consider and have the papers laid before you (now in the hands of Mr. H. J. Chisholm, Council of Education), which consideration I humbly pray may be in my favour.

I have, &c.,

DUNCAN McLEOD.

Commandant, for report, H.P., 30/6/74.

The Commandant, B.C., 1st July, 1874, for the U.S., M.R.A.

No. 2.

The Commandant to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 2 July, 1874.

In returning the accompanying letter, I have the honor to report for your information, that Corporal McLeod, No. 2 Highlanders, failed to qualify as an efficient, in not having gone through the course of musketry as required by the regulations, and I was therefore unable to issue a certificate of efficiency for the year 1873.

30 June, 1874.

I beg leave also to point out that Corporal McLeod has acted contrary to the Volunteer Regulations in addressing his letter direct, instead of through the prescribed channel.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Commandant.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Mr. D. McLeod.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29 September, 1874.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th of June last, applying for a land order, your claim to which is barred by the want of a certificate of efficiency for the year 1873, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that your application has been referred to the Commandant, who reports that, as you failed to qualify as an efficient, not having gone through the course of musketry required by the regulations, he was unable to give you the certificate in question.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 2.

Case of Private Samuel Graham, No. 3 Company, 1st Regiment Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, Knight, Governor of New South Wales, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of Samuel Graham, of Bank Chambers, Sydney, stockbroker,—

HUMBLY AND RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your memorialist joined No. 3 Company of Rifles, Sydney Battalion, in January, 1861, and resigned in 1870, having been over nine years a Volunteer—seven years under the old Act, which were to be computed as three years, and two years under the new Act, for which he duly received certificates of efficiency. After completing the term, his land order is withheld because he did not attend a certain number of times in 1867, for six months of which he had regular leave of absence from his captain duly entered in the returns of the Company.

Your memorialist attended over 300 parades and drills, besides passing through musketry instruction several times and ranking as marksman; did duty by mounting guard while the regular troops were away at Lambing Flat, and afterwards while they were in New Zealand; was always efficient even when volunteering was unpopular, and never once reported. It appears that Colonel Richardson maintains that a Volunteer must have attendances when on leave just the same as when not on leave; so that from a deficiency in number of attendances, which arose from deeming the leave of absence sufficient, the whole of the service of your memorialist would be ignored, which it is respectfully submitted to your Excellency would not be equitable.

Your memorialist would respectfully point out that, unless in your Excellency, there is no appeal or redress for these military affairs, as the several members of the Cabinet refer them back to Colonel Richardson, who has already given an adverse decision—hence an appeal from Colonel Richardson is made to Colonel Richardson.

In August, 1870, your memorialist applied for redress to the Honorable John Robertson, Minister for Lands then, who stated the order should be issued, but wished it applied for in a certain form through Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Member for Yass—*vide* letter marked A. Mr. Robertson exchanged from being of the Lands to be Colonial Secretary. In December I received through Mr. Fitzpatrick letter B, stating that Colonel Richardson did not feel justified, &c., &c., &c. Subsequently your memorialist applied to Mr. Windeyer, then Solicitor General, who said, "He had always regarded a leave of absence as excusing a Volunteer from attendance and from any other disabilities that would otherwise ensue, or else," he continued, "what was the use of a leave of absence?" He applied to Colonel Richardson, but without avail. So that Mr. Windeyer, Solicitor General, Captain of Volunteers for years, who retired on his rank, always held the opinion that the leave of absence was an exemption from attendance.

Since that period your memorialist applied through Mr. Neale, M.L.A. for Sydney, to the Hon. H. Parkes as Premier; they were both of opinion that he was entitled to the land order. After a lapse of some months the answer came—that it was a very hard case indeed, but Mr. Parkes could not get it remedied. In the meanwhile it is believed the matter had again been refused by Colonel Richardson. It is worthy of remark in letter marked C, that the Attorney General says:—"Your claim to a land certificate cannot be recognized unless you obtain the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, &c.," but certainly does not say that the commanding officer should not issue, &c. As to actual efficiency, that has never been questioned—indeed that is admitted, for in paper marked D there is an official certificate from Colonel Richardson exempting from the Jury in 1869, because your memorialist had been an efficient Volunteer for the preceding two years according to the Act, *viz.*, 1867 and 1868.

Your

Your memorialist would respectfully submit the whole circumstances to your favourable consideration, confident that where the whole of the duties belonging to a Volunteer have been faithfully discharged excepting in one particular, where misled by an official leave of absence, your Excellency will be of opinion for a technical error nine years *bonâ fide* service should not be forfeited, and that it is not beneficial to the public weal for the Government of a country to press to extremes a trifling defect to the serious detriment of an individual.

Your memorialist will ever pray.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

No. 2.

His Excellency the Governor to The Colonial Secretary.

Government House, Sydney.

This Petition was presented to me by Mr. Garrett, M.P. I informed him application should be made to the Minister of Lands, as the question in dispute was not one connected with discipline, and I could not interfere. He seemed to think it was a question of discipline, as former Colonial Secretaries and Ministers of Lands were anxious to give the land order, but Colonel Richardson refused to certify, and he suggested that I, as Commander-in-Chief, might compel him to do so. It appears to me Colonel Richardson's decision was quite correct. Time spent on leave of absence cannot be considered as efficient service entitling a Volunteer to payment in the shape of a land order. I think the Petition may be acknowledged from the Colonial Secretary's Office, and Mr. Graham informed that as he is not legally entitled to a land order it is not in my power to grant him the redress he seeks in the matter.

The enclosures to the Petition, which are in original, may be returned.

H.R., 2/3/74.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Mr. S. Graham.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 October, 1874.

With reference to the memorial addressed by you to His Excellency the Governor, in or about the month of February last, concerning your application for a land order under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, which application had been refused in consequence of your failure to qualify yourself as an efficient Volunteer in 1867, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary, by command of the Governor, to inform you that, as you are not legally entitled to a land order it is not in His Excellency's power to grant you the redress you seek in the matter.

2. The original enclosures (5) which accompanied your memorial are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 4.

Mr. S. Graham to The Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Sir,

Bank Chambers, 23 February, 1875.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 31st October, wherein you say, "by command of the Governor to inform you that, as you are not legally entitled to a land order it is not in His Excellency's power to grant you the redress you seek in the matter."

I respectfully request that the question be reviewed, as the Governor could not have been well advised to take a purely technical advantage of an error (if error it be) which arose from placing confidence in a leave of absence issued and filed by the proper military authorities, which leave of absence was a delusion and a snare if the attendances are required. Notwithstanding, I submit that it is derogatory to the position of a British Governor to take a technical advantage of an individual citizen who has fulfilled the spirit of his engagement. Where would be the necessity of applying to His Excellency for redress if one were legally qualified? The whole question lies in the fact that the legality is questionable, but there is no question about my having served nine years as a Volunteer. I therefore trust you will see, upon revision, my prayer should be granted.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

No. 5.

Mr. S. Graham to The Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Sir,

Bank Chambers, Sydney, 24 April, 1876.

Having been informed by one of the Staff Officers of the Volunteers—Adjutant Baynes—that it is the practice to reckon duly-granted leave of absence as part of the time of service, my land grant being withheld for being absent on leave, through Adjutant Baynes I addressed the Commandant on this point, who replied "your best course would be to apply on the subject to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary." This I have now the honor of doing, and trust you will afford me the justice which has been so long delayed.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL GRAHAM,

Late of No. 3 V. Rifles, Sydney Battalion.

The Commandant, for the favour of report.—B.C., 25/4/76.—H.H.

No. 6.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1876.

I have the honor to report, with reference to the enclosed correspondence, that Mr. Graham joined the Volunteer Force in 1861, and attended drill during that and following years, until he quitted the Service in July, 1870, after applying for his land order, which I could not grant, as he had only attended three drills instead of eight as required in 1867 to enable him, under clause 45, Volunteer Act, to claim past service prospectively towards grant of land.

Mr. Graham now puts forward a plea that he had leave of absence during a portion of 1867, which is correct, and that such authorized absence precluded his performance of the requisite number of drills, and therefore should not prejudice his claim to count services prior to 1868. With reference to the question of leave of absence, I have to inform you that the Crown Law Officers have given an opinion to the effect that when a Volunteer has failed to qualify as an efficient in any one year, through leave of absence, the want of such year's efficiency shall not break the continuity of service towards a land order.

I may however state that, as regards this particular year 1867, during which it was necessary to qualify as an efficient in order to count past service prospectively towards grant of land, that certain exceptions have been favourably entertained by the Government, viz., in the cases of Volunteers who did not qualify by reason of sickness, family bereavement, floods, &c.

In conclusion, I have to draw your attention to the fact that the number of drills required for efficiency during 1867 was fixed not (as subsequent to that year) by the Volunteer Regulations, but by Brigade Order, approved by the Government, and prior to the introduction of the present Volunteer Act.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Commandant.

No. 3.

Case of Corporal George Martyr, Goulburn Corps of Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1876.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, papers connected with the land order application of Corporal Martyr, of the Goulburn Corps of Volunteer Rifles, who will complete five years efficient service on the 2nd June next, and to request instructions regarding the same.

Corporal Martyr joined the Goulburn Corps on the 22nd March, 1869. He was efficient for that year, and for the years 1870 and 1871. In the September quarter of the year 1872 he was discharged from the Goulburn Corps by the then Captain Rossi, but subsequently reinstated by direction of His Excellency the Governor in March, 1874. In 1874 and 1875 he was efficient. On the 2nd June next, as before stated, Corporal Martyr will have done five years efficient service, but the continuity of the service, as required by the Volunteer Act, has been broken by his discharge from his Corps in 1872.

His Excellency the Governor's intentions, when dealing with Corporal Martyr's case, are shown in his letter of 11th March, 1874—copy attached.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 11 March, 1874.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, reporting upon a petition addressed to me by Mr. Martyr, praying that, for the reasons stated therein, he may be reinstated in the Goulburn Volunteer Corps.

Although Mr. Martyr's conduct in the matter which led to his dismissal was reprehensible, I am disposed to think, upon a consideration of all the facts which were adduced at the recent inquiry, that he has been sufficiently punished by the interruption which has already taken place in his service, and I have accordingly to authorize his being now reinstated in the Corps in the position which he held at the date of his dismissal.

I have, &c.,

HERCULES ROBINSON.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Mr. George Martyr to The Commandant.

Sir,

Goulburn, 21 April, 1876.

I have the honor to apply to you for my land order under the provisions of the Volunteer Act.

I enclose certificates of five years service, but as they do not show continuous service I beg to quote from minute from Brigade Office, dated July 9th, 1874, 74/1,532, as follows:—“ * * * * *
The non-possession of certificates for the period he was struck off the roll of the Goulburn Corps will not,

not, however, be allowed to break the continuity of Private Martyr's service; with this view it would be as well for Mr. Martyr to take a note of the purport and date of this communication, so as to quote it when making his land order application.—By Command."

I may remark that, without counting the time I was dismissed from the Corps, I have actually served over six years.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MARTYR, Corpl.,
G. C. V. Rifles.

Forwarded.—24/4/76, W. J. DIGNAM, Captain, No. 5 Company, 3rd Regiment.

Corporal Martyr's attendance of parades from month April, viz., 17th, 1 total. Private Spice Hy., 3rd, 1 total.—J. BARNERY, Q.-M.-Sergt. W. J. DIGNAM, Captain, 24/4/76.

Captain Dignam to Major Christie.

Sir,

Goulburn, 24/4/76.

I beg to forward the enclosed applications for land orders from the undermentioned members of the Goulburn Corps, and I enclose their certificates, viz. :—

Ten ordinary inspections.

Corporal Martyr, George.
Private Spice, Henry.

On the 19th instant, I forwarded land order application from Private Joseph Dunn, and omitted his name in full as written above.

I have, &c.,

W. J. DIGNAM,
Captain.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private G. Martyr, of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles, has attended, during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1869, twenty-eight drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

F. R. L. ROSSI, Captain Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Goulburn, 1st January, 1870.

Joined, 22/3/76. Dismissed, 2/9/72. Reinstated, 13/3/74.—B.O. W.B., 38.—W.J.D.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private George Martyr, of the Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1870, fourteen drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

F. R. L. ROSSI, Captain Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Goulburn, 1st January, 1871.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private Geo. Martyr, of Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1871, fourteen drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

F. R. L. ROSSI, Captain Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Goulburn, 1st January, 1872.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Corporal Martyr, of Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1874, fourteen drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

W. J. DIGNAM, Captain Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Goulburn, 1st January, 1875.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Corporal Martyr, of Goulburn Corps Volunteer Rifles, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1875, fourteen drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

W. J. DIGNAM, Captain Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Goulburn, 1st January, 1876.

No. 2.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 6 September, 1876.

Letter from
Corporal Martyr,
10/9/76
Brigade Office
Memo., 19/9/76
Letter from
Martyr, 23/9/76
Brigade Office
Memo., 6/9/76.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, further papers having reference to the application from Corporal Martyr, of the Goulburn Corps of Volunteer Rifles, for a land order, which accompanied my letter 76/167 of the 2nd May last.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Col.,
Commandant.

Inform Commandant, as in the case of Gunner Bamford, 76/5,547, 19/9/76. The Commandant, B.C., 19 Sept, /76.—H.H. To be returned. Noted and returned. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 23/9/76.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

Corporal G. Martyr to The Commandant.

Sir,

Goulburn, 10 June, 1876.

In reply to your letter from Brigade Office, No. 76/166, having reference to my application for my land order, I have the honor to draw your attention most particularly to Brigade Order of 13 March, 1874, No. 38, as follows:—

"His Excellency is pleased to approve of Mr. G. Martyr being reinstated in the Goulburn Company, Volunteer Rifles, in the position he held at date of his dismissal.

"By command,

"W. B. B. CHRISTIE,
"Major of Brigade."

I would remark that the words "in the position he held at date of his dismissal" show plainly that I was not to be prejudiced in any way by what had taken place.

Again, I must refer to the minute from Brigade Office of July 9, 1874—74/1,532—wherein, in reply to my application for certificate, I am distinctly told that "the non-possession of certificates for the period he was struck off the roll of the Goulburn Corps will not, however, be allowed to break the continuity of Private Martyr's service."

Here are then two distinct acknowledgments that I was in no way to lose my status in the Company, or my claim to my land order (this latter shown particularly by the words "not * * be allowed to break the continuity") through a dismissal which was subsequently reversed.

The letter first above referred to states "that instructions will be sought from the Government"; also that my 'five years' service will not be completed till June."

With regard to the last quotation, I fail to see how that can be the case, considering that I have in fact served over seven years. However, the question of a month or two is of no consequence, and now that the month of June is entered upon I have again the honor to request that my land order may be issued to me.

If I am to be debarred from receiving it now, I fail to see how His Excellency's instructions in Brigade Order 38, above referred to, can be adhered to—nor yet how the terms of minute, 74/1,532, also above quoted, can be complied with.

I would respectfully submit that when the above minute was penned the Commandant must have taken the same view of His Excellency's instructions as now put forward by me, and that he must have believed I was fairly entitled to my land order at this time.

I have therefore the honor again to ask that such land order may be issued to me without delay.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MARTYR,
Corporal, G. C. V. Rifles.

Forwarded.—W. J. DIGNAM, Captain, No. 5 Company, 3rd Regt., 13/6/76. Forwarded.—
W. H. HOLBOROW, Major commanding 3rd Regt. V.R., 17/6/76.

Major Christie to Major Holborow.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 June, 1876.

MEMO.—The Commandant has perused a letter, dated 10/6/76, from Corporal George Martyr, of the Goulburn Corps of Volunteer Rifles, on the subject of his land order grant, and must adhere to his decision as expressed in Brigade Major's letter of 2/5/76. His Excellency the Governor's decision as to Mr. Martyr's reinstatement, did not render Mr. Martyr's service continuous, although at the time Brigade Office memo. of 9/7/74 was written it was believed there would be no difficulty in obtaining from the Government (as had been done in one or two similar cases, previously) a special authority under the circumstances to consider the case as one of continuous service; but decisions given by the Crown Law Officers, subsequent to the date on which Brigade Office memo. of 9/7/74 was written, rendered the Commandant quite unable to consider the case as one of continuous service, and also it is believed rendered the Government indisposed to grant authority for treating such cases in an exceptional manner, but it is understood that the Government intend dealing with Mr. Martyr's case, as well as those of some others, by special enactment; and with this view his case has been reported on to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and it is believed that the matter will be dealt with without much delay during the present Session of Parliament.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

Mr.

Mr. G. Martyr to Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Goulburn, 2 September, 1876.

I have the honor again to write to you on the subject of my land order, and beg to refer you to my letter of June 10th, 1876, and your memo. from Brigade Office, dated 19th of same month.

I would more particularly draw attention to the last paragraph in your memo. as to my and other cases being dealt with by "special enactment during the present Session of Parliament."

The Session is now over and nothing has been done; I must also again refer you to Brigade Office memo. of 9/7/74.

I beg further to draw your attention to the fact that Private Dunn, of the Goulburn Corps, has got his land order, although he only held certificates of efficiency for the years 1869, 70, 71, 74 and 75, having none for 1872 and 3; this service could not then have been continuous. Moreover, his land order grant has been issued since the Brigade Memo. of 9/7/74, and since the "decisions" given by the Crown Law Officers, which are quoted as inimical to my application.

Again, in Private Dunn's case, there is no memo. telling him that his service, though not continuous, would be so considered (as in my case) where I hold the Commandant's intimation to that effect, backed by the words of Brigade Order No. 38.

I have therefore to ask that my land order may be issued, as I am quite as much entitled to receive it as was Private Dunn.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MARTYR.

Memorandum by Major Christie.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1876.

MEMO.—With reference to Corporal Martyr's (Goulburn Corps) letter of 2/9/76, on the subject of his land order, the Officer Commanding the Goulburn Corps is informed that Corporal Martyr's letter will be submitted to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Private Dunn's case, as quoted, was not an analogous one to Corporal Martyr's. Corporal Martyr's name was not on the muster-roll of the Corps at all for some time, whereas Private Dunn's name was in 1872 and 73, although he was absent from duty on duly certified sick leave, in which latter case the Crown Law Officers have held the continuity of service is not broken.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

No. 4.

Case of Gunner J. B. Bamford, No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 August, 1876.

I have the honor, at the request of Gunner Bamford, No. 8 Battery Volunteer Artillery Brigade, to submit an application requesting your authority for the issue of his land order. I have to inform you that some short time since he applied to me for said issue, to which I replied,—“Gunner Bamford's case, as bearing on his service towards a land order, has been submitted to the Government, without whose authority I am unable to issue.”

The circumstances connected with this case have been reported to you under date 30th May, 1876. No. 76/231.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commandant.

Former papers herewith. Must await the passing of the intended Act, 16/9/76.—J.S.R., 18/9/76. Inform Commandant.—18. The Commandant, B.C., 19 Sept., /76.—H.H. To be returned. Noted and returned.—J.S.R., Col. Commandant, B.C., 23/9/76.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. J. B. Bamford to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

63, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 28 July, 1876.

I have the honor respectfully to request you will authorize the Commandant to issue my land order.

The obstacle to his otherwise doing so is my absence from inspection in 1873, but I was under the impression (since explained to have been erroneous) that a certain Brigade Order and letters forbade my attending it.

I humbly trust that my obedience to orders as I understood them may not be alleged to my prejudice in the matter of my land order.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,
No. 8 or P.A.O. Battery, V.A.

The

The Principal Under Secretary. It would appear Mr. Bamford joined the Vol. Force (by Captain Myles' indorsement) on the 16th June, 1871, and if his claim that his service during the whole of 1873 and 1874 may be considered as efficient and continuous, he became entitled to his land order on the 16th June, 1876.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant, B.C., 13/7/77.

No. 5.

Case of Private John Graham, No. 2 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.

No. 1. Petition.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The humble petition of John Graham, of Barrack-street, Sydney, tailor,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your petitioner is a member of the No. 2 Duke of Edinburgh Highlanders.
2. That through illness he was unable to attend either of the half-yearly inspections by the Commandant in the year 1873, in confirmation of which I hereto annex the certificate of my medical attendant.
3. That in consequence of such non-attendance your petitioner has not received a certificate of efficiency for that year.
4. That in consequence of this your petitioner is afraid that he will not only lose such certificate of efficiency for the year 1873, but also the benefit to be derived from his prior services.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that you will be pleased to take the above premises into your gracious consideration, and that you would cause a certificate to be granted to your petitioner for efficient services in the year 1873.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.
Sydney, 11 November, 1874.

JOHN GRAHAM.

The Commandant, for his report, B.C., 13 Nov., 1874.—H.H.

No. 2.

Mr. J. Graham to Lieutenant Chisholm.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 May, 1874.

I understand that I am returned as not being efficient for 1873, owing to not being present at an inspection parade of the Corps. I beg leave to state it was not my fault, for I was very ill and unable to attend either of the inspections. I enclose a certificate from my medical attendant, together with a declaration I have made before a Justice of the Peace. Will you kindly forward the same to head quarters, with the view of a certificate of efficiency being granted to me, as my non-attendance was caused by misfortune, and not neglect.

I am, &c.,

JOHN GRAHAM.

[Enclosures.]

Certificate.

I CERTIFY that Mr. S. Graham was under my care for about four months, from April to August of last year, and from debility was unable to attend to active employment.

Enmore, Newtown, 2 May, 1874.

JOSEPH KINGSBURY,
Hygienic M.D.

Statutory declaration.

I, JOHN GRAHAM, of Sydney, a member of No. 2 Duke of Edinburgh Volunteer Rifle Corps, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that during the year 1873 I was at various times suffering from weakness and general debility, and was for a considerable time under medical treatment, and unable to attend to my business or the parade of my Company. Nevertheless I did attend, although scarcely able to do so, on several occasions. I was unable to attend the inspection parades of my Company which were held or took place on the 29th day of March and the 19th day of July in the above year, as on those days I was confined to my house through sickness.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Sydney this }
6th day of May, 1874, before me, }

H. P. PALSER, J.P.

JOHN GRAHAM.

In forwarding this for the consideration of the Commandant, I venture most respectfully to recommend this case for his consideration. Private Graham has attended Company drill at times when if he had studied his health more he would have remained away, and it would afford me much pleasure in recommending this application. Perhaps Lieut. Wilson will be good enough to forward this on at his earliest convenience.—H. J. CHRISTOPHER, Lieut., No. 2 D.E.H., 6/5/74. Forwarded, by order.—J. WILSON, Adj., 6/5/74.

The

The Legislature having enacted that a medical certificate referring to absence from ill health must be sent in within a week, the Commandant reports that he has no option in the matter, but must disallow this application.—By Command, W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Capt., Major of Brigade, 12/5/74.
 The Officer Commanding Subn. Batta., Vol. Rifles.
 Forwarded for Private Graham's information.—H. J. CHISHOLM, Capt., 19/5/74. To be returned.

ATTENDANCE of John Graham at Drill.

Company.	Battalion.	Inspection.
Jan'y. 6..... 1	June 21..... 1	None.
" 20..... 1	July 8..... Leave,	
March 3..... 1	Sept. 4..... 1	
" 17..... 1	Oct. 25..... 1	
April 20..... 1	" 30..... 1	
June 3..... 1	Nov. 27..... 1	
July 1..... 1		
Aug. 5..... 1		
Sept. 16..... 1		
" 30..... 1		
Oct. 14..... 1		
" 21..... 1		
Nov. 4..... 1		
" 18..... 1		
" 26..... 1		
Dec. 9..... 1		
	—	
	5	
	Leave 1 on 8 July.	
	16	
	—	
	Total..... 22	

No. 3.

The Commandant to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 17 November, 1874.
 I have the honor to report for your information, with reference to the accompanying petition, that Private John Graham, No. 2 Highlanders, only attended during the year 1873 six Battalion parades instead of seven as required by the Volunteer Regulations, neither did he attend any inspection during the year in question, nor, failing to do so, did he send in a medical certificate as required (*vide* foot-note to form E, page 32, Volunteer Regulations). Under these circumstances, and acting under instructions as conveyed in letter from your office dated 15th August, 1873, 73/6,109, regarding a similar case, I did not issue a certificate of efficiency to him for the year 1873, he not being entitled thereto.

I would further note that the medical certificate attached to the petition refers to Mr. S. Graham, whereas the petitioner's name is John, and that Private John Graham appears to have attended three parades during the period covered by such medical certificate.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RICHARDSON,
 Commandant.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., B.C., 14 Decr., /75.—H.H. To be returned.

No. 4.

Mr. J. Graham to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir, 125, King-street, Sydney, 10 April, 1876.
 About the middle of the year 1874 I sent a petition to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary respecting my not receiving a certificate of efficiency for the year 1873, being a member of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps. Would you kindly inform me whether any action has been taken, or whether the prayer of the petitioner is likely to be granted.

I am, &c.,
JOHN GRAHAM.

The Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, B.C., 12/4/76.—H.H.

No. 6.

Case of Honorary Assistant Surgeon John Pierce,
East Maitland Corps Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 October, 1875.

With reference to my letter (74/118) of the 25th February, 1874, and to your reply thereto of the 20th April, same year, on the subject of the issue of land orders to Honorary Assistant Surgeons, I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary the accompanying letter from Honorary Assistant Surgeon J. Pierce, of the East Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles, with other papers having reference to his claim for a certificate for grant of land, and to point out that clauses 21 and 26 of the Volunteer Regulations require Honorary Assistant Surgeons to attend ball or blank practice, and such other parades as may be required of them during the year, to class as efficient. Dr. Pierce does not appear to have attended as indicated, in consequence of it not being considered necessary to call upon him to render professional assistance, although he was prepared to do so if required. I have therefore to request you will be pleased to inform me whether, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a land order may be issued to him.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Commandant.

Copy herewith.
See Appendix.

The Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction will kindly obtain the opinion of the Attorney General in this case. See opinion of former Attorney General.—B.C., 28 October, 1875 (for the U.S.), W.G. To be returned.

[Enclosures.]

Honorary Assistant Surgeon Pierce to Captain Bartlett, E.M.V.R.

Sir,

West Maitland, 8 September, 1875.

Having completed my term of service of five years as Assistant Surgeon of the East Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles, I beg to make application for my land order. The date of my appointment is September 8th, 1870, signed by Earl Belmore.

I have always held myself in readiness when called on, and attended strictly to all Brigade Orders when issued.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. PIERCE,

L.R.C.S.I.; L. Mid. R.C.S.I., &c.

Forwarded to B.O., 15/9/75.—C. BOLTON, Major C.N.B.
Joined Commission, 8th September, /70.

Memo. by Major Christie.

A CERTIFICATE is required, vouching for service rendered by this officer since the issue of his commission, in accordance with paragraph 21, page 25 A, paragraph 26, page 26, of the Volunteer Regulations. Captain Bartlett will probably be unable to furnish a certificate for this back service. If so, perhaps he will kindly obtain one from the late Commanding Officer of the Corps.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major.

21/9/75.

Officer Commanding Northern Battalion.

P.S.—Certificate to state that in such years Assistant Surgeon Pierce afforded professional assistance, and attended such parades as was required of him, and musketry when required.

Captain Bartlett to Major Bolton.

Sir,

East Maitland, 9 September, 1875.

I have the honor to forward you application of Dr. John Pierce, Assistant Surgeon of my Company, for a land order. Sec. 25 of the Volunteer Regulations appears to entitle him to it, although he has not received the usual efficiency certificate, but is "effective" notwithstanding, viz.: medical officers "may classify as effective" in having afforded their "professional assistance, and having attended such parades as have been required of them during the year." Dr. Pierce has always been ready and willing to render his professional assistance, but fortunately it has not been required yet; and has always provided himself with regulation uniform to be ready to attend any parades that might be required of him, but he has not been called upon to attend any—those that he has attended being voluntary on his part. Dr. Pierce having received his appointment five years ago, and being "effective" during that time under the before-recited section, I trust he will be considered as entitled to receive his land order.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. BARTLETT,

Captain 2 Co., 4 Batn.

Forwarded to B.O., 15/9/75.—C. BOLTON, Major C.N.B.V.R.

Captain

Captain Bartlett to Major Bolton.

Sir,

East Maitland, 4 October, 1878.

I have the honor to return papers in connection with Assistant Surgeon Pierce's application for his land order, together with certificates of previous Commanding Officers as to Dr. Pierce's readiness to attend if required. I have also sent a certificate as to my own knowledge of the matter. I trust that they will be sufficient.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. BARTLETT, Capt.,
2 Co., 4 Batn.

MEMO.—These papers were returned to Capt. Bartlett in mistake, and are now forwarded to B.O.—C. BOLTON, Major, 6/10/75.

I CERTIFY that during the time I was in command of No. 2 Co., 4 Batn. I never had occasion to call upon Assistant Surgeon John Pierce of that Company to render his professional assistance, but I was aware that he was ready and willing to do so had I required him.

Maitland, 29 Sept., 1875.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, Ensign,
Late Commanding 2 Co., 4 Batn.

I HEREBY certify that Assistant Surgeon John Pierce, of No. 2 Co., 4th Batn. (East Maitland) always held himself in readiness to attend to any parades or render his professional assistance if required, but from the time he received his commission until I resigned command I never had occasion to call upon him to do so; when he did attend it was voluntary on his part.

Sunnyside, near Singleton,
30 September, 1875.

ENOCH COBCKROFT, Capt.,
Late Commanding 2 Co., 4 Batn.

I HEREBY certify that during the time I was in command of No. 2 Co., 4 Batn. (East Maitland), Assistant Surgeon John Pierce of that Company was always willing to attend and render his assistance if required, but I never thought it necessary to call upon him to do so; he attended voluntarily sometimes.

Wallsend, 30 Sept., 1875.

P. M. MACKAY, Lieut.,
Late Commanding 2 Co., 4 Batn.

I HEREBY certify that Assistant Surgeon John Pierce of my Company has been ready and willing to attend and render assistance as such Assistant Surgeon during the time I have been in command, but up to the present time I have not had occasion to call upon him to attend. I can also certify of my own knowledge that during the whole time I have been in the Company he has always expressed himself ready and willing to attend if required; and I also know that he has always provided himself with Regulation uniform, &c.

East Maitland, 4 October, 1875.

CHAS. F. BARTLETT, Capt.,
Commanding 2 Co., 4 Batn.

No. 2.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 15 September, 1876.

With reference to my letter, 75/477, of the 19th October last, regarding a land order for the late Honorary Assistant Surgeon J. Pierce, I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the accompanying letter from Mr. Saunders, of the Bank of New South Wales, Maitland, on behalf of Mr. Pierce in the matter.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,
Commandant.

The enclosure to
this letter cannot
be found.

No. 3.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 7 November, 1876.

With reference to my letter, 76/444, of the 15th September last, regarding a land order for the late Honorary Assistant-Surgeon J. Pierce, I have the honor to forward herewith for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary a further communication from Mr. Saunders on the subject.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Col.,
Commandant.

4 November,
1876.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Justice, with reference to former papers.—H.H., B.C., 13/11/76.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. J. M. Saunders to Major Christie.

Sir,

Bank of New South Wales, Maitland, 4 November, 1876.

It is with some regret I have to write on this subject again, and beg reference to your favour, No. 76/443, of the 15th September, relative to the late Dr. John Pierce's application for a land order, which was sent in September, 1875, but to which no definite answer has as yet been received by Mrs. Pierce.

I believe that the Colonial Secretary is now in town, but will be leaving shortly, and next month Parliament will be meeting, when a press of business will necessarily arise. I would therefore thank you to submit this letter with any memo. the Commandant may choose to affix for the decision of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

JNO. M. SAUNDERS.

No. 4.

Minute by Attorney General.

Claim of Assistant Surgeon John Pierce to a Land Order.

THIS is not a question of law but of departmental regulation, which the Colonial Secretary will doubtless settle if referred to him.

W. C. WINDEYER,
Attorney General.

The Principal Under Secretary.—W.E.P., B.C., 11th April, 1877.

I do not see on what grounds Dr. Pierce can claim V.L. Order. Was he ever informed that his case would be submitted to Parliament?—19/10. See 76-8,853 and other papers in this case obtained from the Commandant. No such intimation was given either to Dr. Pierce or, since his death, to his representatives. Seen.—5. The Commandant, for information.—B.C., 6/11/78, M.R.A. To be returned. Noted and returned.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., Comdt., 8/11/78, B.C. The Principal Under Secretary.

[Appendix.]

Re claim of Honorary Assistant Surgeon Glennie for a land order under Volunteer Act.

If this is a medical officer within the meaning of the 26th regulation (and I certainly think that an honorary assistant surgeon may be such an officer), and he has fulfilled the requirements of the regulations entitling him to be classified as efficient, he is in my opinion entitled to his land order. I assume that he is not "on the paid staff or serving for regular pay," see section 44 of the Act. The fact of the necessary service is not submitted for my consideration.

J. GEO. LONG INNES,
Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Dept., B.C., 16 April, 1874.—W.E.P.

21 We No. 5.

No. 7.

Case of Sapper Patrick Callopy, Engineer Corps.

No. 1.

Mrs. A. Callopy to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

522, Riley-street, 21 January, 1878.

It is with the greatest reluctance I am addressing you and asking your aid. I am left with a family of four young children to provide for, and I am sorry to tell you that my husband deceased has left me penniless, with the exception of the land order which I trust with your interest I shall get. I myself have been ill ever since my poor husband died, and not able to earn a loaf of bread for my poor family. Trusting you will interest yourself in my poor case, I am awaiting your sympathy with patience.

Yours, &c.,
ANNIE CALLOPY.

No. 2.

Mrs. A. Callopy to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

522, Riley-street, 25 January, 1878.

Having understood from the Corps my husband belonged that there is thought to be some mistake about the drill, I can say with truth that he never missed but one, and that one the first year it was advertised, and my husband thought, on account of it being such a wet day, that it would be put off, and instead it was still carried on in the room, and that was the only one he ever missed, as some of his friends in the Corps can state. Begging forgiveness for the liberty I have taken,—

I remain, &c.,
ANNIE CALLOPY.

The Commandant, B.C., 28/1/78.—M.R.A.

No. 3.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 4 February, 1878.

In reply to your minute of the 28th ultimo, forwarding a letter from Mrs. Callopy, the wife of the late Sapper Callopy, of the Volunteer Engineer Corps, having reference to her late husband's claim to a land order, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, that Sapper Callopy joined the Volunteer Force on the 22nd September, 1872, but not having been inspected until the very end of the year 1873, is only entitled to count as efficient his service from and subsequent to the 1st January, 1873. He having died on the 13th December, 1877, consequently required at the time of his decease eighteen days to complete the five years of efficient service entitling him to a land order.

Should

Should the Colonial Secretary deem this a fitting case to be so dealt with, special provision might be made for a grant of a land order to Sapper Callopy's representatives, by the insertion of his name in the Schedule of the Bill which it has for some time been understood has been in contemplation to introduce in view to legalizing the issue of certain land orders the applicants for which, for various reasons, were not clearly entitled to such grants.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Commandant.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Commandant.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 March, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your report of the 4th instant upon a letter from the widow of the Sapper Callopy, of the Volunteer Engineer Corps, relative to his claim to a Volunteer land order, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that this case will be included in a validating Bill, which will probably be brought next Session before Parliament.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to A. H. McCulloch, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1878.

With reference to the letter addressed to you by the widow of the late Sapper Callopy, of the Volunteer Engineer Corps, relative to his claim to a Volunteer land order, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that this case will be included in a validating Bill which will probably be brought next Session before Parliament.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 8.

Case of Gunner James Breakspear, No. 5 Battery,
Volunteer Artillery Brigade.

No. 1.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 30 August, 1877.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying correspondence on the subject of my refusal to grant an efficiency certificate for the year 1876 for Gunner Breakspear, No. 5 Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade, and to request you will be pleased to obtain the Attorney General's opinion on the question raised by His Excellency the Governor's minute thereon, dated 29th August, 1877.

I have, &c.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,
Commandant.

The Attorney General.—JOHN R., 2/9/77.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.—B.C., 4/9/77, H.H.

[Enclosures.]

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Your Excellency,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 15 August, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith a petition from Gunner Breakspear, of No. 5 Battery of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, on the subject of my refusal to grant him an efficiency certificate for the year 1876.

Gunner Breakspear appearing, according to the returns for that year (sent in by the officer commanding his Corps) to have done only two battalion parades instead of the three required by the regulations, I disallowed his efficiency certificate, upon which a protest on the subject was sent in, which stated that Breakspear had in point of fact attended a battalion parade early in the year, for which he had not got credit. This statement was further supported by a letter written by a man who asserted he was present on the parade with Breakspear, and that the names were not taken down by the Quartermaster-sergeant on that occasion; but that the Quartermaster-sergeant promised to give those who then attended credit for the same on another occasion. The Quartermaster-sergeant appears to have corroborated this statement as far as regards his own action.

In consequence of the carelessness with which the returns of the Volunteer Force were made out, and the unsatisfactory nature of the claims which were preferred, I issued a Brigade Order on the 12th February, 1872 (copy attached), requiring that each man should see at the time of parade that his attendance was duly recorded, it being manifestly most objectionable that alterations in returns should be admitted after they had been sent in and checked.

Acting

Acting on the Brigade Order in question, and as it appeared both from the letter written in support of Gunner Breakspear's claim by the other man who was present, and the statement of the Quartermaster-sergeant, that Gunner Breakspear must have been clearly aware at the time that his attendance had not been recorded, although he failed to make any complaint on the subject till more than twelve months afterwards, I felt bound to adhere to my original decision. Two further letters were addressed to me, to each of which I returned replies maintaining my former decision. Gunner Breakspear now appeals to your Excellency.

To permit the alteration of returns after they have been sent in would, I am convinced, at once lead officers commanding Corps and others concerned to take little or no trouble in establishing their correctness before they were sent in, conceiving that any errors could subsequently be adjusted. It would lead to the getting up of claims which, from their very nature, and the distance of time, would be most difficult of investigation, interfere with a due finality in the transaction of business, and produce much unnecessary correspondence in an office which, from the nature of the military organization obtained in the Colony is, in comparison with military offices elsewhere, overwhelmed with the large amount of clerical work thrown upon it.

I can conceive no hardship in men being required, at the time they drill, to see justice is done to themselves, or, failing the obtaining of this, to bring their complaint at once to the knowledge of the proper authorities.

All the papers original (or copies thereof) in the case are attached for your Excellency's perusal.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Col. Commandant.

Colonel Richardson,—

I should like to see you after departure 'Trisco mail, on this case, before making a minute on it.—H.R., 22/8/77.

Colonel Richardson,—

I think it hard that Gunner Breakspear should lose the whole of his five years' service in consequence of his alleged attendance at one of the 1876 drills not having been recorded. He is no doubt to blame for not seeing that his name was returned as required by the Brigade Order of February, 1872, but if he were to lose the year 1876 it would meet the requirements of the case; and, *if it can be done legally*, he might now be allowed to complete his service without any break in the continuity of it, in the same way as is permitted in cases of sickness and leave of absence. If there is any doubt, however, as to the legality of such a course, the opinion of the Attorney General can be taken.—H.R., 29/8/77.

Captain Boverley,—

The copies of attached correspondence, to be *true copies*, should show the remarks of Lt.-Col. Commanding V.A.B., Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces, and other officers through whose hands the papers referred to passed.

By order,

WARNER SPALDING,
Major and Adj.

2/8/77.

I have complied with this memo. as far as possible, but most of the papers were retained by the B.O., and I have not even *seen* the remarks of the officers mentioned.

W. GORE BEVERLEY,
Cap. 5 V.A.

8/8/77.

Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 13/8/77.

To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 14/8/77.

Lieutenant Remington to Captain Beverley.

Dear sir,

Sydney, 27 March, 1877.

Learning some time ago that Gunner Breakspear's efficiency certificate for 1876 would probably be withheld on account of his twenty drills only including two battalion parades, I made some inquiries, and have now to report as follows:—

1. Breakspear is positively certain that he attended one of Lieut.-Colonel Wilson's parades in the early part of the year, at which, in consequence of the small muster, the names were not taken. I asked him if he knew who were present, but the only one he remembered was Gr. Hewit. This man having removed to Newcastle, I wrote him, and now attach his reply.

"Our Quartermaster-sergeant remembers the parade, but as he did not take the names, no credit was given for the attendance. I have taken some trouble to satisfy myself about this matter, and am fully persuaded the statement made by Breakspear is *bonâ fide*."

2. He explains that the reason of his not attending more parades was his father's illness, which commenced early in the year, and continued till his death in December last. During a great portion of this time Breakspear and his brother had to sit up alternate nights, which, coupled with his daily work from 6.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., effectually prevented him from giving so much time as usual to Volunteering; but despite this, it will be seen that he attended four drills more than the maximum required for efficiency.

3. He has always been a very efficient member of the Battery, and as, under ordinary circumstances, his land order would fall due in May next, I feel sure the Commandant will recognize his case on learning the above facts.

I am, &c.,

J. C. REMINGTON,
Lt., No. 5 V.A.

Gunner Breakspear is one of the smartest and best conducted men in the Battery. I fully believe his statements, and most strongly recommend his case for favourable consideration of the Commandant.

W.G.B.,

Capt., 5 V.A.

B.C.—The Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 5/4/77.

To Brigade Major,—This seems a hard case.—C.F.R., Col., 7/4/77.

Mr.

Mr. R. Hewit to Lieutenant J. C. Remington.

Dear Sir,

Market-street, Newcastle, 12 March, 1877.

You must excuse my delay in answering your note. The reason is,—a book in which I entered all my drills has got mislaid in the shifting, and I was in hopes that I might drop across it so as to give you the exact date. I remember being present at one of Lt.-Col. Wilson's, with Breakspear, at which the names were not taken on account of the smallness of the muster, but the Q.-m.-sergeant promised to give us credit on another occasion. There were three or four others present, but, with the exception of Hampson, I cannot remember who they were. As near as I can recollect, it was on the 9th of February. I cannot give any further particulars.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT HEWIT.

The Brigade Major to The Officer Commanding Artillery Force.

B.O., Sydney, 9/4/77.

WITH reference to the application made on behalf of Gunner Breakspear, of No. 5 Bty., V.A.B., relative to his having been held to be non-efficient for the year '76, the Commandant has to draw the attention of all concerned to B.O. No. 55, para. 2, of the 12th February, '72. He is unable to permit alterations to be made in the returns for the past year. Were he to do so, it would be to establish a precedent which would be bad in every respect. If Gunner Breakspear felt aggrieved by having attended a parade and yet having got no credit for it, he ought at the time to have made a complaint on the subject, and not come forward some twelve months or so afterwards to take exception to it for the first time. The Commandant is unable to grant what is desired.

By command,

W.B.B.C., M. of B.

To Lt.-Col. Wilson.—C.F.R., Col., 12/4/77. The Officer Commanding No. 5 Battery,—Gunner Breakspear to be informed.—By order, W.S., Major and Adj., V.A.B., 12/4/77. To be returned. Returned with further communication.—W.G.B., Capt., 5 V.A., 16/4/77. B.C., the Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery. Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 19/4/77. To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 21/4/77.

Captain Beverley to The Officer Commanding V.A. Brigade.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 April, 1877.

In reply to B.O. memo. of 9th instant, which, owing to my absence from town, only reached me on Saturday, I have the honor to submit that Gunner Breakspear was unaware that he had not received credit for Lt.-Col. Wilson's parade until the end of the year, when he immediately protested.

The matter would then have been reported to Brigade Office, but I waited to receive the official notice of non-efficiency. I earnestly beg that this man, who, as I have before stated, is a most active and efficient member of my battery, may not be punished by the absolute forfeiture of his land order for the clerical error of the Q.-m.-sergeant.

I trust the Commandant will grant him permission to qualify for it by further efficient service till (say) the end of this year.

I have, &c.,

W. GORE BEVERLEY,

Captain, No. 5 Battery, V.A.

The Major of Brigade to The Officer Commanding Artillery Force.

B. O., Sydney, 24/4/77.

WITH reference to Captain Beverley's letter of the 16th instant, on the subject of Gunner Breakspear's efficiency certificate for the year '76, the Commandant is unable of his own authority to issue the required certificate, for reasons already specified in B. M.'s memo. of 9/4/77 on the same subject; besides which, the Commandant has to point out that the B.O. referred to in previous memorandum makes it incumbent on members to see that their names are duly recorded before leaving the parade.

By command,

W.B.B.C.,

M. of B.

To Lt.-Col. Wilson.—C.F.R., Col., 25/4/77. To Captain Beverley: By order.—W.S., Major, Adj. V.A., 25/4/77.

Captain Beverley to The Officer Commanding V.A. Brigade.

Sir,

Sydney, 19 May, 1877.

At Gunner Breakspear's urgent entreaty, I venture to again bring his application forward for the Commandant's consideration, and if he deems proper, submission to the authority to whom reference is apparently made in B.O. memo., 155-77, of 24th ultimo.

Perhaps if the efficiency certificate for past year cannot be granted, Breakspear might be allowed to apply for his land order on 31st December next, so that he may not lose credit for the efficient service prior to 1876.

With reference to the last paragraph of B.O. memo. above mentioned, I may say that I am assured that the Quartermaster-sergeant promised the members present at the parade particularly in question, that their names would be recorded, but the number being small, he afterwards overlooked this.

I have, &c.,

W. GORE BEVERLEY,

Captain, No. 5 Battery, V.A.

Captain Beverley,—Papers having reference to this case may be attached. By order.—W.S., Major and Adj., V.A.B., 21/5/77. B.O. memo. 155-77 and efficiency certificate herewith. All the other papers have been retained by the Brigade Office.—W.G.B., Capt., 5 V.A., 22/5/77. Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 23/5/77. To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 23/5/77.

Indorsement on Captain Beverley's letter of 19th May, 1877.

THE Commandant is unable to alter his decision in this case. It is open, however, to Gunner Breakspear to petition His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the subject, forwarding such petition through the usual channel.

By command,

W.B.B.C.,

M. of B.

25/5/77.

MEMO.

MEMO.—The within copies of all correspondence in this matter are now forwarded to Gunner Breakspear, that he may have the opportunity of further action authorized by the Commandant.

Sydney, 20 June, 1877.

W. GORE BEVERLEY,
Captain, No. 5 Battery, V.A.

Captain Beverley,—

It will be necessary to have the rank of the person whose duty it was to take the name of the petitioner on the parade in question inserted in place of "Officer in charge of Brigade," that officer having no such duty to perform.

By order,
WARNER SPALDING,
Major and Adj.

24/7/77.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, 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, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Petition of James Frederick Breakspear, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, ironworker, sheweth:—

That your Petitioner is and has been for some long time past a member of Number 5 Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade of New South Wales, and as gunner has been entitled to and has received efficiency certificates up to 1875.

That your Petitioner has attended the necessary number of drills to entitle him to efficiency certificate for 1876, but in consequence of the neglect of the Quartermaster-sergeant not taking the names of those members in attendance of drill in early part of year 1876, your Petitioner, although in attendance with others at such drill, did not receive the usual mark of attendance, and the Commandant has in consequence refused to authorize the issue of efficiency certificate for 1876. That your Petitioner would, if in the possession of such certificate, have been entitled in May last to his land order, under Volunteer Act Regulations, but from no fault of his own he will be prevented from receiving the same.

That your Petitioner has represented to the Commandant the fact of his having attended the drills necessary to entitle him to such certificate of efficiency, but he has refused to grant the same, and your Petitioner annexes to his Petition for your Excellency's inspection, copies of the correspondence with the Brigade upon the subject.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Excellency will take his Petition into your favourable consideration, and grant to your Petitioner such certificate or otherwise as to your Excellency may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Dated this eleventh day of July, A.D. 1877.

JAMES FREDERICK BREAKSPEAR.

Forwarded, and most strongly recommended for favourable consideration. Petitioner's conduct while in the Battery has been most satisfactory.—W. GORE BEVERLEY, Capt., 5 V.A.—13/7/77.

B.C., The Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery. Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 1/8/77.

No. 55. Brigade Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 12 February, 1872.

2. The Commandant directs the particular attention of Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps to the necessity of greater care being exercised in recording the attendance of members at parades and drills, otherwise great injustice is likely to occur. The Commandant is of opinion that a Commissioned Officer should invariably be present at all parades and drills, except for recruits.

Volunteers are required to attend the due proportion of the various drills laid down for efficiency, as others will not be allowed to count for the purpose of making up any deficiency; excuses under this head, or that attendances have not been scored, will not for the future be allowed, as it is the duty of the officers to see that such are properly recorded, and of the members that their names have been taken before leaving the parade.

By command,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, CAPTAIN,
Major of Brigade.

No. 2.

Opinion of Attorney General.

Volunteer Act, 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 44. *Re* Gunner Breakspear's application for a land order.

I HAVE very great doubt as to the legality of a service neither actually nor constructively continuous. The "Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force" would have to give a certificate that Gunner Breakspear had served as an efficient Volunteer the prescribed term of five years, *i.e.*, five years continuously. The 44 S. makes such a certificate sufficient, but I gravely doubt the legality of giving it, and I think substantial justice can best be carried out by including Gunner Breakspear's name in an Act enabling the Governor to issue the grants to certain individuals, notwithstanding the technical incompleteness of their service.

W. J. FOSTER,
Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, 12 Feb'y., 1873.—W.E.P.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Colonel Richardson,
Commandant.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1873.

Referring to your letter of the 30th August last, respecting your refusal to grant an efficiency certificate for the year 1876 for Gunner Breakspear, No. 5 Battery Volunteer Artillery Brigade, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith for your information a copy of an opinion which has been obtained from the Attorney General on the subject.

I have, &c.,
M. R. ALLAN.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Case of Private George Webb, Newcastle Rifles.

No. 1.

Mr. Geo. W. Webb to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Newcastle, 14 July, 1877.

I have been recommended by a few friends in Newcastle to write to you on a small grievance I have concerning a land order. The particulars are as follows:—

I joined the Newcastle Volunteer Rifle Company in December, 1870. I have certificates for the years 1871-72-74-75-76, five certificates in all. You will perceive I have not one for the year 1873. Having missed one inspection, I did not receive a certificate for that year. Although I attended seventeen drills for 1873, at the time of inspection being away from Newcastle I did not attend.

I applied to Captain Brown when the sixth year was up for my land order, but he informed me I should have to serve two more years for missing one inspection in 1873, that will amount to eight years servitude for a land order instead of five.

I also waited upon the Honorable George Alfred Lloyd when in Newcastle at last election. He informed me that he would make inquiries about it. I received a note from the honorable gentleman stating that my case was forwarded to Colonel Richardson, but have not heard anything about it since.

I may also state that others have received their land order in worse cases than mine, missing one year and serving another for it, while I have to serve eight years for missing one drill. Late Gunners Dalby and Dawson, of Newcastle Artillery, received their orders under these circumstances.

Believing you will have justice done to all,—

I remain, &c.,

PRIVATE GEO. W. WEBB,

Plumber, Painter, &c., Darby-street, Newcastle.

No. 2.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 22 August, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith an application from Private George Webb, of the Newcastle Corps of Volunteer Rifles, requesting that his name may be placed in the Schedule of the Bill which it has been proposed to bring in to legalize the issue of certain land orders.

Private Webb joined the Volunteer Force in October, 1870. He was efficient for the years 1871 and 1872, but failing to qualify in 1873 through non-attendance at inspection and non-performance of musketry, was non-efficient for the latter year. In 1874 and 1875 he was efficient. The Volunteer Act requiring five years continuous efficient service I am only authorized to consider Private Webb as qualifying towards land order service from the 1st January, 1874.

I am unable to recommend that this application be granted.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,

Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

Private Webb to Captain Brown.

Dear Sir,

Newcastle, 28 July, 1877.

I beg to apply to you in reference to my land order. Having five certificates, and served six years, it appears very hard that I should be deprived of it for losing one inspection.

Yours respectfully,

PRIVATE GEO. WEBB.

Forwarded for consideration of the Commandant. Private Webb holds certificates for the years 1871-2-4-5 and 6. He did not pass inspection or go through musketry in 1873, but attended seventeen drills.—H.J.B., Capt. N.V.R., 29/7/77. Newcastle, 31/7/77, C. BOLTON, Maj. Com. N. Battn.

Major Bolton,—

It would appear that Private George Webb was eff. '71, '72, non-eff. '73, having attended no inspection or musketry; eff. '74, '75, and '76. I have no authority to issue a land order in this case.

J.S.R., Col.,

Commandant.

B.C., 3/8/77.

Ford. to Capt. Brown.—C. BOLTON, Majr. Com. N. Battn., 6/8/78.

This is intended for an application by Private Webb to have his name inserted in the Schedule to the Volunteer Regulation Bill.—H.J.B., 11/8/78.

Joined.—October, 1870.

'70, nil.

'74, E.—m.

'71, E.—m.

'75, E.—

'72, E.—

'76, E.—m.

'73, 17 no insp., no m.

No. 10.

No. 10.

Case of Private James O'Sullivan, Goulburn Corps,
Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

Mr. J. Davidson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Goulburn, 16 July, 1877.

In reference to Private James O'Sullivan's claim to a land order, refused by the Brigade Office, on the 17th April last, on the ground that he had only done two drills in the broken period of the year 1877, I have the honor to apply that his name may be inserted in the Schedule to the Act now before the House to validate certain claims to land orders.

As he holds five certificates of efficiency, and the number of drills deficient is so trifling, I submit that he has a fair claim to a grant of land.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

The Commandant, B.C., 17 July, 1877, H.H.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Private O'Sullivan joined on the 15th April, 1872, was efficient for that year, as also '73, '74, '75, and '76, would have been entitled to his land order on the 15th of April, 1877, provided he had attended four drills during broken period of 1877, viz., from 1st of January to 15th April; he however attended but two drills in that period, according to the returns; even those are doubtful, as it would appear he was made a prisoner on the evening of going into camp, and for which he is credited with the two drills in question. He was dismissed from the Volunteer Force for misconduct by the officer commanding his Corps, on the 16th of April, 1877.

J.S.R., Col.,

Commndt.

B.C., 24/7/77.

No. 2.

Mr. J. Davidson to The Colonial Secretary.

Re John O'Sullivan's land order.

Sir,

Goulburn, 13 August, 1877.

I have the honor to ask for a reply to my letter of 16th ultimo, respecting this matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

The Commandant, with reference to previous paper.—H.H., B.C., 17/8/77.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

As will be seen on reference to accompanying extract, the papers in question were returned to Colonial Secretary's Office with memorandum.—J.S.R., Col., Commndt., 24/7/77. B.C. 20/8/77.

See Commandant's B.C. report of 24/7/77.

No. 3.

Mr. J. Davidson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Goulburn, 29 August, 1877.

I have the honor again to ask for a reply to my letter, 16 ult., requesting that the name of Private James O'Sullivan might be placed upon the Schedule to the Act now before the House to validate certain claims to grants of land under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

No. 4.

Mr. J. Davidson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Goulburn, 27 May, 1878.

In reference to my letter of the 16th of July last, on subject of Private James O'Sullivan's claim to a land order, and to which I asked for a reply to my letters of 13th and 29th August following, I have now the honor again to ask for a reply, as sufficient time may have elapsed for you to consider the matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

No. 11.

Case of late Gunner Charles D. Younger, No. 6
Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade.

No. 1.

Mrs. R. Younger to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Alma-street, North Shore, 18 July, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that my late husband, Charles Daniel Younger, joined the Volunteer Force as a Volunteer artilleryman in No. 6 Battery, on the 13th day of October, 1873, and from that time to the 9th day of March, 1878, regularly attended his duties as a Volunteer, he having obtained four certificates of efficiency, which are with Captain Henry Deane, of No. 6 Battery. My husband entered on his fifth year of service, but before completing it died, leaving me with four young children entirely unprovided for.

In consequence of the death of my husband before completing his fifth year of efficient service, his four years efficient service have been lost to his family, and I would therefore humbly ask if you would kindly take the matter into your consideration, in order that some compensation may be made to his widow and children for the loss thus sustained.

I have, &c.,

REBECCA YOUNGER.

Refer to Colonel commanding.—M.F., 23/7. The Commandant, B.C., 23/3/78.—M.R.A. To be returned. The Principal Under Secretary. Gunner Younger to time of decease was entitled to count four years and sixty-eight days of efficient service.—J.S.R., Col., Commdt. B.C., 25/7/78.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Mrs. Younger.

Madam,

Sydney, 27 July, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, regarding the case of your late husband, Charles Daniel Younger, a gunner in the Volunteer Artillery, who died soon after entering upon the fifth year of his service that would have qualified him for a land order, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that your husband's case will be included in the Schedule to the Bill by which it is intended to provide for certain special cases of Volunteers.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 3.

Minute of Colonial Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS C. D. Younger and W. Clarkson are not, I think, entitled to land orders; but sums of money may be placed on Additional Estimates proportioned to length of efficient service, assuming the land orders to be worth (say) £120. M.F., 5/11.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for
Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 November, 1878.

In the case of the two Volunteers named in the margin, who were prevented by death from fully qualifying themselves for land orders under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to cause provision to be made on Additional Estimates for gratuities to the widows of these men, proportioned to the length of efficient service in each case—which was for Private Clarkson three years and seven and a half months, for Gunner Younger four years and sixty-eight days—the land order being assumed to be worth £120.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Commandant.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 November, 1878.

With reference to your reports, dated the 24th July, 1877, and the 25th of July, 1878, in the cases of the two Volunteers named in the margin, who were prevented by death from fully qualifying themselves for land orders under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that as these are not considered proper cases for the issue of land orders, the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to cause provision to be made on Additional Estimates for gratuities to the widows of these men, proportioned to the length of efficient service in each case—which was for Private Clarkson three years and seven and a half months, for Gunner Younger four years and sixty-eight days—the land order being assumed to be worth £120.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Case of late Private William Clarkson, Brigade Band.

No. 1.

Mrs. Clarkson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

14, Pelican-street.

I beg most respectfully to show that I am the widow of William Clarkson, who was formerly a soldier in Her Majesty's Fiftieth Regiment of Foot; he afterwards served in the Naval Brigade Band; he then served one year and 145 days in the Colonial Defence Force as a bandsman; he afterwards served as a Volunteer, and made three years and seven months, making in that time by parades four years efficient service when he died.

I am left totally destitute with three children, and humbly lay my case before you, praying that you will grant me some allowance out of your money on account of my husband's services to his country. Colonel Richardson and Major Baynes, if referred to, are able to testify to my late husband's services and my own character.

Accompanying this my prayer, I beg to hand my late husband's medals, one of which he received direct from the hands of his Queen.

I remain, &c.,

MARY CLARKSON.

The Commandant, for report, B.C., 17/7/77.—H.H.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

It would appear that William Clarkson joined on the 2nd May, 1873, and died on the 12th of November, 1876, on which date he had three years and seven and a half months efficient service in the Volunteer Force.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., Comdt., 24/7/77, B.C.

[Enclosures.]

The service is insufficient to warrant a certificate for a land order, but perhaps some consideration on account of the time served—upwards of two-thirds of the whole—might be made in money to the widow and three orphan girls.—24/7/77.

THE bearer, Mrs. Clarkson, is a respectable woman, and I should be glad to see her get employment for the sake of herself and children.

Her late husband was one of our Brigade Band, and she is left badly off, having to trust to her earnings for the support of herself and three children.

I therefore beg to recommend her case to any one who can help her.
Vict. Barracks, 5/6/77.

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lt.-Col.

PRIVATE Clarkson, while under my command in the N. S. W. Infantry, was steady, sober, and industrious. I can confidently recommend him to any one as a man of excellent character.
Victoria Barracks, 31/12/72.

JAMES WILSON, Lt.,
N.S.W. Infantry.

I HAVE much pleasure in recommending Mr. Clarkson to the notice of the Sheriff, as I can testify to his very good character whilst serving in the New South Wales Infantry.
Brigade Office, Nov. 21/73.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.

2, Sea View Terrace, 15 August, 1871.

THIS is to certify that I have known the bearer, Mrs. Mary Clarkson, for nearly seven years. I have always found her an industrious, honest, sober person, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to her general good character.
Tuesday evening.

HARRITT A. BLAIR.

THIS is to certify that the bearer, William Clarkson, has served in the New South Wales Infantry from August, 1871, to December, 1872—during that period under my immediate observation; and I have much pleasure in recommending him to those who may require his services as an honest, hard-working, sober man.

Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 6 January, 1873.

THOS. BAYNES, Capt.,
Acting Major of Brigade.

No. 2.

Mrs. Clarkson to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

14, Pelican-street.

I crave your favour to receive the accompanying certificates, which were by some unaccountable oversight omitted from my memorial to Sir Hy. Parkes yesterday, and pray that you will kindly add them to the certificates now contained in it.

Praying your forgiveness for troubling,

I remain, &c.,

MARY CLARKSON.

[Enclosures.]

Staff.

Volunteer Head Quarters Band Corps.

Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That Pt. W. Clarkson, of the Head Quarters Band Volunteer Force, has attended, according to agreement, during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1875, fifty-four parades, &c., as required by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

G. D. CALLEN, Lieut. Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Sydney, 1st January, 1876.

Volunteer

Volunteer Staff.
Volunteer Brigade Band Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That Private William Clarkson, of the Brigade Band Volunteer Force, has attended, according to agreement, during the eight months ending 31st December, 1873, eighteen parades, &c., as required by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

Sydney, 1st January, 1874.

G. D. CALLEN, Lieut., Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Volunteer Staff.
Volunteer Brigade Band Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That Pt. W. Clarkson, of the Brigade Band Volunteer Force, has attended, according to agreement, during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1874, thirty-three parades, &c., as required by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.

Sydney, 1st January, 1875.

G. D. CALLEN, Lieut., Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

[Should this Parchment be lost or mislaid, no Duplicate of it can be obtained.]

Parchment Certificate.—New South Wales Infantry.

These are to certify that No. 17 Pt. W. Clarkson, born in the parish of Blackburn, in or near the town of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, was enlisted at Sydney for the New South Wales Infantry, on the 8th August, 1871, at the age of thirty-years. That the service he is entitled to reckon is 1 year and 145 days, towards the completion of his limited engagement.

That he is discharged in consequence of the disbandment of the Corps, with a gratuity of six months' pay.

Medals—

Dated at Sydney, New South Wales,
31st day of December 1872.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Officer.

Brigade Office, 31st day of December, 1872.

Discharge of Private William Clarkson confirmed.

By command,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
Acting Major of Brigade.

Character and conduct, as reported by Regimental Board.

His conduct has been very good.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.

Final description on date of discharge.

Of No. 17, Pt. W. Clarkson, of the New South Wales Infantry, when discharged the Service, at Sydney, New South Wales, this 31st day of December, 1872:—

Age, 33 years 4 months; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; complexion, fair; eyes, hazel; hair, brown; trade, labourer; marks or scars, whether on the face or other parts of the body, none.

No. 3.

Minute of The Colonial Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS C. D. Younger and W. Clarkson are not, I think, entitled to land orders. But sums of money may be placed on Additional Estimates proportionate to length of efficient service, assuming the land order to be worth (say) £120.—M.F., 5/11.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 November, 1878.

In the cases of the two Volunteers named in the margin, who were prevented by death from fully qualifying themselves for land orders under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to cause provision to be made on Additional Estimates for gratuities to the widows of these men proportioned to the length of efficient service in each case—which was for Private Clarkson, 3 years and 7½ months; for Gunner Younger, 4 years and 68 days, the land order being assumed to be worth £120.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Commandant.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 November, 1878.

With reference to your reports, dated respectively the 24th July, 1877, and the 25th July, 1878, in the cases of the two Volunteers named in the margin, who were prevented by death from fully qualifying themselves for land orders under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that as these are not considered proper cases for the issuing of land orders the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to cause provision to be made on Additional Estimates for gratuities to the widows of these men proportioned to the length of efficient service in each case—which was for Private Clarkson, 3 years 7½ months; for Gunner Younger, 4 years and 68 days—the land order being assumed to be worth £120.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 13.

Private William
Clarkson (Head
Quarters Band).
Gunner Charles
Daniel Younger
(Volunteer
Artillery).

Private William
Clarkson (Head
Quarters Band).
Gunner Charles
Daniel Younger
(Volunteer
Artillery).

No. 13.

Case of Private David C. Williamson, Bathurst Corps
Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

Petition.

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary, Sydney.

Bathurst, 1 May, 1877.

The humble petition of David C. Williamson, Alderman, Bathurst, respectfully sheweth,—That petitioner was a member of the Bathurst Volunteer Rifles for a period of over four years and ten months; that petitioner had attended a sufficient number of Company drills and inspection parades to qualify him for a certificate for the fifth year, thereby entitling petitioner to a land order by virtue of his servitude.

That in consequence of a single act of unpremeditated insubordination petitioner was removed from the Corps before his five years' service had actually expired, although petitioner had virtually become entitled to the certificate for the fifth year, having attended the requisite number of drills and inspection parades for that year.

That petitioner's conduct prior to this solitary act was irreproachable, as the enclosed certificate from his late officers proves.

Your petitioner humbly trusts that the Honorable the Chief Secretary will take petitioner's case into his most merciful consideration, and petitioner in duty bound will ever pray.

Copy of Certificate.

WE, the Commissioned Officers of the Bathurst Volunteer Rifles, hereby certify that Alderman David C. Williamson was a member of the above Corps for very nearly five years; that is, from September, 1868, the date of his enrolment, until July, 1873, when he was removed from it.

That during that period his conduct was irreproachable, with the one solitary exception when we believe he had taken too much wine. That he was then elected Honorary Secretary to the Company, and always manifested a great interest in the welfare and prosperity of said Company.

We also find from the books of the Corps that he attended a sufficient number of company drills and inspection parades to entitle him to a land order.

That in consideration of the above extenuating circumstances we strongly recommend his case for the favourable consideration of the proper authorities.

A. PAUL, Captain.
EDWIN CURTIS, Lieutenant.
JAMES CASSIDY, Ensign.

The Commandant for report.—B.C., 8/5/77, H.H.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

It would appear that Mr. Williamson held four certificates of efficiency, and had he remained in the Service during the year 1873 he would have received a fifth certificate entitling him to a land order. As it is, the petitioner did not serve the period of five years as required by the Act. The circumstances connected with his discharge from the Service are contained in the accompanying correspondence.—B.C., 11/5/77, J.S.R., Colonel, Commandant.

No. 2.

Captain A. Paul to Private D. C. Williamson.

Sir,

Bathurst, 23 June, 1873.

I beg to furnish you with a copy of the charge preferred by me to Major Hales of your disorderly conduct at a committee meeting, so that you may have an opportunity to show cause, if any, on or before the 28th instant, why you should not be discharged from the Corps under my command.

Yours, &c.,

A. PAUL, Captain, B.V.R.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Bathurst, 23 June, 1873.

At a meeting of the Volunteer Committee held on the 9th instant, myself in the chair, the secretary of the committee appeared under the influence of drink. The meeting was opened and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed; a resolution was handed by a member of the committee to the secretary, who while reading it remarked that there was no sense in it. I told him that he did not read it as it was written. Private Williamson replied, "It's a lie; you can't dictate to me." I called him to order. He then rose and commenced a rambling speech. I called him again to order, remarking that he was taking up the time of the meeting with matters which did not concern them. He replied, "I'll see you in blazes before I'll allow you to dictate to me." I again called him to order, and told him I would not allow him to use such language to me while chairman of the meeting. He remarked, "I'm damned if I'm going to be tyrannised over by a thing like you—you are not going to come Captain Rossi over me."

No. 3.

Private Williamson to Captain Paul.

Sir,

Bathurst, 24 June, 1873.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, calling upon me to show cause why I should not be discharged from the Corps under your command, I do myself the honor to state in reply—First, that I have no recollection whatever of attending said meeting of committee, and consequently have not the most faint recollection of making use of the language charged with; but as I am confident I must have spoken as you state, otherwise the charge would never have been preferred, I therefore most respectfully offer you my profound and sincere regret for having so far been led astray as to make use of the language charged with, and apologize most humbly and sincerely for it.

Had

Had I been in my sober senses nothing could have induced me to make use of such words, especially to you, a gentleman whom I have always regarded with the highest respect, not only as an officer of my own Corps but as a private citizen. I must therefore beg of you to view it not as the conduct of Private Williamson but as that of a man who was not in his right mind, and therefore hardly responsible for his words or his actions.

On the evening in question I went down to a hotel in Durham-street to receive my rent from Chambers's Creek. I there met several gentlemen from the latter place, and getting into conversation on mining and other matters, wine was introduced. I had a few glasses, but not, as I imagined, anything to hurt me. I remember waiting until 8 o'clock, and then bidding them good-bye. After that I have no recollection of anything until coming out of the entry from the meeting, I remember Private Grierson saying, "There now, there has been nothing done, not even a note taken of the proceedings." These words seemed to rouse me into an idea of what brought me to that spot, and make me feel I must have been making a fool of myself.

I can only account for it by thinking there must have been something in the liquor that disagreed with me, and that, coupled with my coming from out a warm room into the fresh air, totally deprived me of all consciousness and recollection.

Again I beg most respectfully to apologize and express my deep contrition for having been guilty of such unwarranted conduct, and to hope that as it is my first offence, unpremeditated and unintended, and without my rational knowledge, you will graciously extend your forgiveness, and restore me to your favour and to my own self-respect.

I have, &c.,

DAVID C. WILLIAMSON,
Private and Hon. Sec., B.V. Rifles.

[Enclosure.]

Captain Paul to Mr. D. C. Williamson.

Sir,

Bathurst, 2 July, 1873.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 24th ultimo in reply to a charge preferred by me against you, a copy of which you were furnished with.

Personally I accept your apology, but as Captain and in the interest of the Company I feel that I cannot overlook so gross a breach of discipline as you were guilty of.

I have therefore to discharge you from the Bathurst Rifle Corps, and have this day struck your name off the muster roll.

You will please deliver up your arms and clothing to Private Marsh.

Yours, &c.,

A. PAUL,
Capt., B.V.M.

MEMO.—Captain Paul begs to inform Mr. Williamson that he cannot revoke his decision.—July 3, 1873.

Major Hales to Mr. D. C. Williamson.

Sir,

Bathurst, 4 August, 1873.

I have been instructed by the Commandant to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 16th of July last, that he cannot interfere with the action taken by Captain Paul in dismissing you from the Bathurst Corps.

I have, &c.,

F. B. HALES, M.,
W.B.

Edward Combes, Esq., to Mr. D. C. Williamson.

Dear Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 16 September, 1873.

I had no opportunity of seeing Colonel Richardson until yesterday, and having laid your case before him as well as I possibly could, he informed me that it was impossible that he could in any way interfere, and that your only course was to petition the Government direct.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD COMBES.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Mr. D. C. Williamson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 May, 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of your petition, dated the 1st instant, concerning your removal from the Bathurst Corps of Volunteer Rifles, which took place in 1873, and through which you have been precluded from obtaining a land order, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that a report has been obtained on this subject from the Commandant, who states that you held four certificates of efficiency, and that had you remained in the Volunteer service during the year 1873 you would have received a fifth certificate entitling you to a land order, but that in fact you did not fulfil the service of five years required by the law.

2. It appears therefore that a land order cannot be granted in your case.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 3.

The Commissioned Officers, Bathurst Volunteer Rifles, to The Commandant.

We, the Commissioned Officers of the Bathurst Volunteer Rifles, hereby certify that Alderman David C. Williamson was a member of the above Corps for very nearly five years, that is, from September, 1868 (the date of its enrolment), until July, 1873, when he was removed from it.

That during that time his conduct was irreproachable, with the one solitary exception, when, we believe, he had taken too much wine. That he was twice elected Honorary Secretary to the Company, and always manifested a great interest in the welfare and prosperity of said Company. We also find from the books of the Corps that he had attended a sufficient number of Company drills and inspection parades to entitle him to a land order.

That in consideration of the above extenuating circumstances, we strongly recommend his case for the favourable consideration of the proper authorities.

A. PAUL, Captain.
EDWIN CURTIS, Lieutenant.
JAMES CASSIDY, Esq.

Bathurst, 17 April, 1877.

Recommended.—F.B.S., 11/7/77.

The Commandant for report.—H.M., B.C., 17 July, 1877. The attention of the Principal Under Secretary is drawn to my memo. 14/7/77.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., 20/7/77.

The Commandant to The Principal Under Secretary.

It would appear that Mr. Williamson could only count four years and a half efficient service to July, 1873, when he was dismissed from the Force by the Officer Commanding Corps, for drunkenness and insubordination.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., B.C., 14/7/77.

APPENDIX.

Mr. D. C. Williamson to The Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Sir,

Bathurst, 30 May, 1877.

I received a letter from the Chief Secretary's Office, bearing date May 21, 1877, stating that a report had been obtained from the Commandant, who stated that I did not fulfil the fifth year's service, and that it appears a land order cannot be granted in my case. I stated in my petition that I had not served the full five years, as I was six weeks short, but that I had really and virtually served the five years, as I had attended the requisite number of Company drills and inspection parades to entitle me to a certificate of efficiency for the fifth year; and therefore I trust the fact of my requiring only six weeks to give me a legal right to the certificate will not debar me from the kind consideration of the Chief Secretary, and that you will use your powerful influence on my behalf.

I have, &c.,

DAVID C. WILLIAMSON.

No. 14.

Case of Private John Waddell, Newcastle Corps
Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

Private J. Waddell to Captain Brown.

Sir,

Newcastle, 16 July, 1877.

I joined the Newcastle Corps of Volunteer Rifles the latter end of 1871, and have served continuously ever since, attending more than the requisite number of drills in each year; and would therefore have been entitled to my land order in December of last year, but that in 1874 I lost my efficiency solely through being unable to attend the Commandant's inspection, but was efficient in other respects. I hold certificates for 1872, 1873, 1875, and 1876. Under these circumstances, I beg you will make the necessary application to have my name inserted in the Schedule of the Bill now under consideration in Parliament.

I have, &c.,

JNO. WADDELL,

Private N. Vol. Rifles.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Commandant. I find Mr. Waddell is mistaken as to his attendance in 1874. He attended twelve drills only. The year however was a wet one and there are only two drills a month, and the proportionate number of drills is therefore is not so small as might appear. Perhaps this and other cases might be met by a provision in the new Act abolishing the necessity for the efficiency being continuous.

HENRY J. BROWN,

16/7/77.

Captain Newcastle Vol. Rifles.

Forwarded, 18/7/77.—C. BOLTON, Major Com. Northern Battalion.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Private Waddell of the Newcastle Corps V. R. applies to have his name included in the Land Order Schedule. Was efficient for 1872, 1873, 1875, and 1876; non-efficient for 1874, in being two drills short and non-attendance at inspection. Has four years efficient service.—J.S.R., Colonel, Commandant, B.C., 24/7/77.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Private J. Waddell to Captain Brown.

Sir,

Newcastle, 4 November, 1878.

I beg to submit the following particulars for transmission by you to head quarters, respecting my connection with your Company.

I joined towards the end of 1871, and have served continuously since, making at the end of this year seven years constant service. I hold certificates of efficiency for 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, and will be entitled to one for 1878 next month. I lost my efficiency for 1874 by being deficient in two drills caused by pressing business engagements. I think therefore I may now in common fairness claim to get a land order. Had it happened that 1872 or 1873 had been the inefficient year instead of 1874, I should in accordance with the regulations have been legally entitled, but even as my case stands, I think I have served very well seven consecutive years, and six efficiency certificates.

I have, &c.,

JNO. WADDELL:

Forwarded for consideration of the Commandant.—A.J.B., Captain N.V.R., 4/11/78.

Forwarded to Brigade Office, 4/11/78.—C. BOLTON, Major, Commanding Northern Battalion.

The law does not permit the Commandant to grant a land order except for four years continuous efficient service.—W.B.B.C., Major of Brigade, 5/11/78. Officer Commanding Northern Battalion.

This was not intended, as I understand, as an application for a land order to be issued forthwith, but was written with a view to Private Waddell's name being inserted in the Schedule to the Act recently introduced, should his case be thought a fitting one to be dealt with under it.—H.J.B., Capt., Vol. Rifles, 7/11/78.

Forwarded to Brigade Office, 7/12/78.—C. BOLTON, Major Commanding Northern Battalion.

Joined, 29th November, 1871.

1871—Nil.

1872—Eff.

1873—Eff.

1874—12 drills. M. No inspection.

1875—Eff.

1876—Eff.

1877—Eff.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Application to be included in Bill to legalize the issue of land orders to certain Volunteers who have not complied with the conditions relating to efficiency. This man did not qualify as an efficient during 1874, being short two drills including an inspection (through press of business) which causes him to lose in addition his 1872 and 1873 efficient service. Was also efficient 1875, 1876, and 1877.—J.S.R., Colonel, Commdt., B.C., 13/11/78.

Private James Reid, St. Leonards Corps, Volunteer Rifles. No. 15.

No. 1.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 20 July, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith an application made by Private James Reid, of the St. Leonards Corps of Volunteer Rifles, for the issue of an efficiency certificate to him for the year 1876, and which certificate I have been unable to grant for the following reasons:—

Private James Reid appears by the returns to have only done five battalion drills instead of the seven required by the Volunteer Regulations. It has been stated since my refusal to grant the certificate that Private James Reid did drills other than he has been credited with in the returns of his corps. To grant the certificate, therefore, I must permit alteration and amendment of the quarterly and annual returns after they have been made up and checked—a course which it is most inadvisable to adopt, inasmuch as if so adopted in one case it must be allowed in all, thus producing an entire want of finality as regards this particular description of business, besides which it would tend to make those concerned regardless of the correctness of their returns at the time they are made out, lead to the putting forth of many claims as to the justice of which it would be very difficult to form an opinion, and otherwise produce much unnecessary correspondence. Early in 1872 I issued a Brigade Order in which I required each man to ascertain after each drill that his name had been taken before leaving the parade, thus making each man responsible for seeing justice done to himself at the time of each drill. To this order Private Reid would appear to have paid no attention.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

Private James Reid to The Commandant.

Sir,

North Sydney, 22 March, 1877.

Your humble servant is reported non-efficient for the year 1876, and believing that I have attended the required number of drills and parades demanded by the Act, I am anxious to know upon what grounds I am considered as such. My case is a hard one, being in my fourth year reported as non-efficient.

Of all the drills and parades that I have attended I can testify to the following:—

Drills.

19th January; 9th and 16th February; 15th and 22nd March; 12th and 19th April; 3rd May; 28th June; 2nd August; 30th August; 27th September; 4th October; 1st and 29th November; 20th and 23rd December.

Sydney Parades—Battalion and Commandant's.

10th February; 11th March; 22nd or 24th April; 24th May, general parade, and guard of honor on the afternoon of same day; 27th May, inspection; 12th August, general; and 9th December, presentation of prizes in Exhibition Building.

Besides these I believe that I have attended others that it is out of my power to prove, but if what I have stated is sufficient for the requirements of the Act, I pray you to reconsider the matter.

I am, &c.,

JAMES REID,

Private, St. Leonards Vol. Rifles.

NOTHING is known of any promise as to allowing a guard of honor to count on 24th May, 1876; but supposing it were allowed to count, Private Reid would then not be efficient unless the returns were permitted to be amended, and this latter course the Commandant, in face of B. O., para. 2, of 12/2/72, cannot admit, more especially as were he to do so it would be offering a premium to incorrect making out of returns, and also be in other respects a bad precedent to set.

Officer Commanding 2 R., V.R.

By command, W.R.B.C., M.B., 24/3/77.

Captain Guise.—By order, JAMES WILSON, Capt. Adjt.

Captain Guise, St. Leonards V. R., to The Commandant.

Sir,

St. Leonards, 28 March, 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from Private James Reid, respecting his efficiency. According to my returns he is deficient two parades. Respecting the parades he claims in February and April I cannot say anything, as the book in which the attendances were recorded was lost by Quartermaster-sergeant Higley.

Private Jas. Reid was present on May 24; he also volunteered to the guard of honor. A promise was made to those who volunteered for the guard of honor that they should get an extra mark. Being absent through illness I was not aware of that promise, or I would have given the mark in my returns.

I have made inquiry respecting the parade at the Exchange Building in December, and several members of the Company remember seeing him there, more especially Private Rannard, who walked home with him to North Willoughby.

The error in not taking down his name arose no doubt from the absence of Quartermaster-sergeant Higley who calls the roll, and the person who did so making a mistake through two brothers having the same initials.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. GUISE,

Capt. No. 4 Co., 2 Regt.

Forwarded, by order,—JAMES WILSON, Capt. Adjt.

Members of St. Leonards Corps, Volunteer Rifles, to Captain Guise.

Sir,

North Sydney, 20 May, 1877.

We, the undersigned members of the above-mentioned Corps, have much pleasure in being able to testify to the fact that Private James Reid was present with us in the Exhibition Building on the occasion of the presentation of prizes in connection with the Rifle Association Matches fired on last meeting, &c., 1876.

Ensign A. Gilchrist.

Private Henry Lee.

Privates Rannard.

" T. Wilson.

" G. Lee.

Corporal John J. Higley.

" C. Broomham.

Private J. W. Etherington.

" G. Rannard.

" William Haron.

" G. Hawksley.

" Thomas Beyer.

" T. Parker.

Corporal John Reid.

Corporal John Reid to Captain Guise,

Dear Sir,

North Sydney, 7 May, 1877.

I beg to return you my sincere thanks for your kindness in favouring me with a copy of the number and date of parades attended by me in the past year. I find that I am represented as being present at a Battalion Parade on the 6th July, and know that such is not the case, for on that occasion I lent my coat to my brother James. The only way to account for this mistake is that my brother and I have the same initials. If James has no mark for that parade he has thus been wronged of one to which he is entitled, and which may prove of some value to him at present.

Will you kindly see that this is obtained for him; by so doing you will much oblige—

Yours, &c.,

CORPORAL JOHN REID.

Captain

Captain Guise to The Commandant.

Sir,

St Leonards, 13 June, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that, having communicated your letter of the 24th March to Private Jas. Reid, I received from him the two certificates dated the 2nd and 7th May, respectively, which I would have forwarded sooner, but had unfortunately mislaid the original application.

I am satisfied that the mistake has arisen from the two brothers having the same initials, and at night parades the roll being called with very imperfect light.

I am, &c.,

JOHN W. GUISE, Captain,
No. 4 Company, 2nd Regt. V. R.

The Commandant, as a matter of principle, is compelled to refuse this application. It involves, were it acceded to, amendment and alteration of the returns, which if admitted in one case must be admitted in another, and so applied would be likely to cause the duties connected with the making up of returns to be done more carelessly than they are now, inasmuch as it would be known that all returns might be afterwards amended if wrong. In addition to this it would be to abrogate B. O. No. 55, of 12/2/72, which makes men distinctly responsible for ascertaining at the time that they have been credited with duty done. It may be added that it would seem in accordance with B. O. of 13th September, 1873, paragraph 2, this application (if made) should have been sent in when the names of non-efficient were published in Corps orders. Private James Reid may however, if he chooses, appeal on this case to higher authority. By command.—W.B.B.C., M.B., 20/6/77. Officer Commanding 2nd Reg. Vol. Rifles.

Private James Reid to Captain Guise.

Sir,

North Willoughby, 2 July, 1877.

Having, by your permission, read the Commandant's reply to your letter of 13 June last, in which he grants me permission to appeal to higher authority in my case, I have the honor to request most respectfully that you will be good enough to take what steps you consider necessary in order to bring the matter before the Government.

2. In reference to B.O. 55, I beg to state that as I always answered to my name when the roll was called, I felt satisfied that I had been credited with drill done. It is possible, however, that I may have answered by mistake to my brother's name, his name and mine having been called consecutively in 1876.

3. In explanation of the fact that I did not apply when the names of non-efficient were published in the Corps order, I beg to state that I was not present on that occasion, nor did I know that such a course was open to me till some time afterwards.

I beg to thank Lieut.-Col. Richardson and yourself for the kind attention my case has received, and

I have, &c.,

JAS. REID,
Private.

Captain Guise to The Commandant.

Sir,

St. Leonards, 10 July, 1877.

I beg to forward the enclosed letter and other documents from Private James Reid, with a view to their being sent to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for his consideration.

I am, &c.

JOHN W. GUISE,
Capt. No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt.

Forwarded, by order,—JAMES WILSON, Captain.

No. 2.

Corporal John Reid to The Minister for Lands.

Honorable Sir,

I beg most respectfully that you would bring the following case before the Colonial Secretary:—

Private James Reid, member of the St. Leonards Volunteer Rifles, was, in the year 1876, by mistake returned as non-efficient, when he had attended more drills and parades than the Act requires.

The mistake occurred through not having been credited with a mark when present. This the papers in his case will show, which papers have been some time in the Colonial Secretary's Office. Colonel Richardson appears to be satisfied that a mistake has been made, and granted an appeal to higher authority. Such appeal has been made some time ago, but has not yet been dealt with. I trust you will therefore bring the matter to a conclusion, and prevent a great injustice being done to one whom you represent.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN REID.

North Willoughby, 7 February, 1878.

P.S.—If you desire it, I would be glad to meet you at any time and explain matters more fully.—

J.R.

B.O. 55, to which the Commandant refers,—I reply that a commissioned officer is not always present at parades.

2. The roll is not always called. Any return which omits a man's name when he can prove by over two-thirds of the Company present that he was present (as in this case) should be altered. Captain Guise says the book in which the names were kept was lost. James Reid can give good reason for being absent from several parades, but having done the number required by the Act it is a hard matter to be done out of his land order, to which he is now entitled if he had his certificate for 1876.

If the Colonial Secretary will settle this matter as soon as possible, I would be thankful to him.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN REID.

No. 3.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Corporal John Reid.

Sir,

Sydney, 2 March, 1878.

Referring to your letter of the 7th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary for Lands, requesting that an efficiency certificate for the year 1876 may be issued to Private James Reid of the St. Leonards Company of Volunteer Rifles, I am directed to inform you that at this distance of time it is impossible that the Colonial Secretary can direct Private Reid to be credited with drills which do not appear in the official record.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 4.

Corporal John Reid to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

North Willoughby, 1 July, 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter of 2nd March last, No. 78/1,687, declining to grant a certificate of efficiency to Private James Reid of the St. Leonards Volunteer Rifles.

2. As the matter, however, involves very serious consequences to James Reid, I am requested by him to address you a further communication respecting it. In reference to the period of time that elapsed before the application to you was made I beg to state that it was made as soon as practicable after permission from the Commandant had been received.

3. I would respectfully request that the Colonial Secretary will reconsider this matter. When it is admitted by the Captain that in Private Reid's case a mistake has been made, is there no possibility of his having the error corrected, or the loss arising out of it made up?

4. If not, I beg that you will be good enough to include his case in the special legislation which you propose to introduce to meet the cases of J. B. Ramford and others.

I have, &c.,

JOHN REID.

Is Reid's case worthy of being included in the proposed special Bill? 4/7. Colonel Commanding, B.C., 4/7/78.—M.R.A.

The Principal Under Secretary.—This case is as good as some that are included in the Bill, but I must confess I see no finality to claims of this sort.—J.S.R., Col., Commdt., B.C., 8/7/78.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Corporal John Reid.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 13 July, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, in continuation of correspondence regarding the application of Private James Reid of the St. Leonards Corps of Volunteer Rifles for an efficiency certificate for the year 1876, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the case of James Reid will be included in the Schedule to the Bill by which it is intended to provide for certain special cases of the like nature.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 16.

Case of Private John Perry, Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

Private J. Perry to The Commandant.

Sir,

Goulburn, 12 July, 1877.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to my application to be allowed to receive the necessary authority to entitle me to a land order, as a private in the Goulburn Company, Volunteer Rifles.

I most respectfully submit, that under the circumstances of my case, my name should be included in the Schedule to the Bill now before Parliament.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PERRY, Private,

By A. M. B.

Forwarded.—W. J. DIGNAM, Captain, 17/7/77.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Application from Private Perry of the Goulburn Corps V.R., that his name may be included in Schedule of Land Order Bill. It would appear that he joined in April, 1869, and was efficient for the nine months of that year; efficient, 1870; non-efficient, 1871, 1872, 1873; efficient, 1874 and 1875; has three years and nine months efficient service up to end of 1876.

J.S.R., Col.,

Commandant.

24/7/77, B.C.

No. 17.

Case of Private W. D. Cansdell, No. 7 Company,
1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles.

Private Cansdell to Captain Wilkins.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney 13 July, 1877.

I have the honor to request that my name may be inserted in the Schedule to the Bill about to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly as an amendment to the Volunteer Act.

I hold several certificates of efficiency, viz., 1871, 1872, 1875, and 1876. My failure to obtain one in 1873 was owing to a severe illness attested by a medical certificate.

The 1874 certificate was left unsigned because there was no musketry put in for that year. I have explained that matter in a letter applying for the certificate dated some time at the close of 1876.

I enclose certificates and papers relative to the matter, and trust that you will forward this for the favourable consideration of the Commandant.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. CANSDOLL.

* Certificates for 1871 and 1872.

B.C. Memo. The Adjutant. Private Cansdell's application forwarded herewith.—W.W., Capt., No. 7 Company, 13th July, 1877. Forwarded to the Commandant.—R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 1st Reg. V.R., 14/7/77.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Private Wm. Cansdell, No. 7 Company, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles, requests name may be included in Land Order Schedules.

He joined in May, 1871; was efficient for six months ending that year, efficient, 1872, non-efficient, 1873, non-efficient 1874, efficient, 1875, efficient, 1876; has three years and six months efficient service to end of 1876.

24/7/77.

J.S.R., Col.,
Comdt.

* Enclosures appear to have been mislaid.

No. 18.

Case of Gunner Michael Green, No. 1 Battery,
Volunteer Artillery Brigade.

Petition of Mrs Green to The Colonial Secretary.

260, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 28 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The Petition of Jane Green, Widow of the late Michael Green, Gunner in No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That her late husband joined the Volunteer Force on the 20th day of September, 1873, and remained in the said Force up till the time of his decease, namely, the 22nd day of July, 1878, thus requiring to serve only one month and twenty-nine days to become entitled to a land order.

2. That your petitioner has applied to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force of New South Wales, who has refused to give a land order on account of not having served the full term of five years.

3. Your petitioner would point out that she is left entirely on her own resources, in straitened circumstances, with a family of three young children, the eldest of whom is only six years of age.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the Government in its liberality will take her case into its most favourable consideration.

I remain, &c.,

JANE GREEN.

Refer to Colonel Richardson.—M.F., 30/10. The Commandant.—B.C., 30/10/78, M.R.A. The late Gunner Michael Green, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade, had 4½ years efficient service on date of death.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant. The Prin. Und. Secretary.—B.C., 1/11/78.

No. 19.

Case of late Private Donovan, No. 5 Company, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

APPLICATION herewith of Mrs. Donovan to have the name of her son, Gabriel Donovan, No. 5 Company, 1st Regiment, V.R., included in Land Order Bill. A case worthy of consideration, Gabriel Donovan having four years and eleven months efficient service when he died.

21/11/78, B.C.

J.S.R., Col.,
Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. D. Donovan to Captain Johnston.

Sir,

431, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, June, 1877.

I do myself the honor to apply for the land order to which my deceased son, Gabriel, would have been entitled to had he lived to this date.

I do this as executor and sole legatee of his will, dated 11th March, 1877. My late son joined the above Company on the 29th May, 1872, was always a good attendant at drill, and uninterruptedly efficient to the time of his death, which took place on the 28th April last.

I trust you will place this application before the Commandant, and also point out to him that my late son was always efficient the whole time of his service to qualify him to be entitled for the land order.

I have obtained from Quartermaster-sergeant Foskett a statement of the parades and drills which my late son attended during the time he was in the Company, by which it will be seen that during his time of service (five years) I most respectfully submit that he is justly entitled to his land order.

Trusting you will consider all the circumstances, and weigh his conduct, demeanour, and efficiency, and use your power to obtain for me as his representative what I respectfully submit he is entitled to,—

I have, &c.,

DANIEL DONOVAN.

Minute of Captain Johnston, for consideration of the Commandant.

THE deceased, Private Gabriel Donovan, was one of the most efficient members of No. 5 Co., 1st Reg., V.R. He died on 28th April last while on sick leave.

The certificates and statements herewith show that considerably more than the requisite number of drills and parades for five years were made by him in his four and a half years actual service; and the medical certificates, four in number, covering months of January, February, March, and April of this year, attached hereto, show that he was quite unable to attend to his duties during these months to enable him to complete as far as possible his full term of five years.

He has left a will, and his land order is claimed by his father as sole executor.

W. JOHNSTON,

Capt. No. 5 Co., 1st Reg.

19 June, 1877.

GABRIEL Donovan joined No. 5 Company on the 29th May, 1872, and his service taken from that date was as follows:—

	Parades.	Drills.	
From 29th May to 31st December, 1872	7	4	} Including two inspections and musketry instruction.
„ 1st January to 29th May, 1873	16	13	
Total attendances, 1st year	23	17	
From 29th May to 31st December, 1873	11	14	} Including two inspections and musketry instruction.
„ 1st January to 29th May, 1874	8	7	
Total attendances, 2nd year	19	21	
From 29th May to 31st December, 1874	10	7	} Including inspection.
„ 1st January to 29th May, 1875	8	10	
Total attendances, 3rd year	18	17	
From 29th May to 31st December, 1875	15	7	} Including inspection and musketry instruction.
„ 1st January to 29th May, 1876	9	9	
Total attendances, 4th year	24	16	
From 29th May to 31st December, 1876	13	13	} Including inspection.
„ 1st January till death	Sick Leave.		
Total attendances, 5th year	13	13	

From this statement, extracted from the Co's records, it will be seen that Gabriel Donovan attended sufficient drills and parades to qualify him for his land order.

W.J., Captain, No. 5 Co., 1st Regt., V.R., 19/6/77.

W. FOSKETT,

Qm.-Sergt, No. 5 Company.

Application recommended and forwarded with five certificates.—R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lt.-Col., Comd. 1st Reg. V.R., 21/6/77.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private G. Donovan, of No. 5 Company, Volunteer Rifles, has attended, during the six months ending the 31st December, 1872, twelve drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

A. O. MORTARTY, Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Sydney, 1st January, 1873.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private G. Donovan, of No. 5 Company, 1st Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, has attended, during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1873, fifty-five drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

W. JOHNSTON, Lt., Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Sydney, 1st January, 1874.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private G. Donovan, of No. 5 Company, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles, has attended, during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1874, thirty-two drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

W. JOHNSTON, Lieut., Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Sydney, 1st January, 1875.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private G. Donovan, of No. 5 Company, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles, has attended, during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1875, forty drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

W. JOHNSTON, Captn., Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Sydney, 1st January, 1876.

Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify :—

- (1.) That Private G. Donovan, of No. 5 Company, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles, has attended, during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1876, forty-four drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Musketry.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

W. JOHNSTON, Captn., Commanding Corps.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Sydney, 1st January, 1877.

Medical Certificate.

THIS is to certify that Mr. Gabriel Donovan is suffering from symptoms of incipient phthisis, and is unfit to attend drill at present.

10 January, 1877.

THOS. SCOTT,

M.R.C.S., E.; L.R.C.P., Edin., Oxford-street.

Seen.—W.J., Captn., No. 5 Co., 22/1/77. Leave granted.

Medical Certificate.

THIS is to certify that Mr. Gabriel Donovan is suffering phthisis, and is unable to attend drill.

23 February, 1877.

THOMAS SCOTT,

M.R.C.S., E.; L.R.C.P., Edin.

Seen.—W.J., Captn., No. 5 Co., 25/2/77. Leave granted.

Medical Certificate.

THIS is to certify that Gabriel Donovan is suffering from phthisis, and is unable to attend drill.

3 March, 1877.

THOMAS SCOTT,

M.R.C.S., 10, Oxford-street.

Seen.—W.J., Captn., 8 March, 1877. Leave granted.

Medical

Medical Certificate.

This is to certify that Gabriel Donovan is suffering from phthisis, and is unable to attend drill.
10, Oxford-street, 5 April, 1877.

THOMAS SCOTT,
M.R.C.S., E.; L.R.C.P., Edin.

Granted a month's leave of absence from this date.—W.J., Capt., 16 April, 1877.

PRIVATE G. DONOVAN first appears on the September quarter return of 1872, and his first drill would appear to be on 28th October, 1872. An explanation therefore required as to the date of joining given. The attestation paper had better be attached under the circumstances.

By command,
W.B.B.C.,
M. of B.

Officer Commanding 1st Reg., V.R., 25/6/67.

Captain Johnston: By order,—W.C., Capt. Adj., B.C., 27/6/77.

It appears to have been a rule with the Companies then (1872) Q.-M. Sergeant not to enter the name of any man on the Company's records until he had been dismissed drill as a recruit and joined the Company at parade. This, although not a correct way of keeping our records, has been given in explanation of similar cases and allowed.

The attestation paper attached hereto.

W.J.,
Capt., 3/7/77.

Forwarded with five certificates and attestation paper.—R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lt.-Col., Comd. 1 Reg. V.R., 4/7/77.

*Volunteer Corps.**Oath of Allegiance required by Sec. 14 of 31 Vic. No. 5.*

Name in full.	I, GABRIEL DONOVAN, do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Colony of New South Wales dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom, and that I will faithfully serve Her said Majesty in the said Colony for the defence of the same against all Her enemies and opposers whatsoever.
Age, 18 years.	
Height, 5 feet 6½ inches.	
Country, Ireland.	
Trade or profession.	None.
Residence.	3, Piper's-lane, Sussex-street.

So help me God.

GABRIEL DONOVAN.

Taken and subscribed before me, this 21st day of May, 1872,—

W. T. FABRELL,
Capt.

I have no authority to issue a land order in this case.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt., 14/7/77. Returned to Captain Johnston with five certificates. By order.—W.C., Capt., Adj., 17/7/77. Seen.—W.J., Capt., 19/7/77. Joined, first appears on Sept. quarter '72 return as drilling on 28 Oct.—29 May as per indorsement—21 May as per attestation paper. Died, 28 April. Leave granted for three months of this year. Resubmitted for further consideration of Commandant.—W.J., Capt., 24/7/77.

Adjutant Chatfield to Captain Johnston.

Orderly Room, 1st Regt., V.R., Sydney, 2 August, 1877.

MEMO.—Papers in reference to the late Private Gabriel Donovan returned to Captain Johnston, who will be good enough to give his reasons for wishing to forward the documents to the Commandant for further consideration.

By order,
W. CHATFIELD,
Adjt., 1 Reg., V.R.

Mr. Donovan (the father of the late Private Donovan) informed me he had called upon the Commandant respecting the non-issuing of the land order, and he was requested by the Commandant to get me to resubmit the papers for his further consideration. Understanding it was the wish of the Commandant, I resubmitted them.—W.J., 2/8/77.

The Commandant expressed no wish to have this case resubmitted to him. The law only permits the issue of land orders to men who have done five years efficient continuous service, which the late Mr. Donovan did not do, having died before the five years had elapsed. The Commandant is not in a position to alter the law, or to disobey it. The Colonial Secretary should more properly be addressed by the late Mr. Donovan's executors in any future communication they may desire to make.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 8/8/77. Officer commanding 1st Regiment, V.R.

Returned to Captain Johnston with the Commandant's remarks.—By order, W.C., Capt., Adj., 9/8/77.

No. 20.

Case of Private John Hawkins, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders.

Sir,

41, Little Buckingham-street, Sydney, 16 November, 1878.

I appeal to you, as I think it is the only hope I can have to get any consideration for my right to receive a Volunteer land order, and I hope that you will think it worth a consideration. I joined the Volunteer Force, No. 1 Company, Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders, in the year 1872, and have served until now and am still serving as a Volunteer. Sir, what I want you to consider I will explain as brief

brief as possible, and I hope you will think my case one deserving to be placed on the list of applicants now to be submitted to Parliament for consideration. My case is as follows:—

In the beginning of the year 1876 I was told by Captain Campbell, he being Captain of the Company at that time, that I was one drill short for the year 1875. I was also told the same by Quarter-master-sergeant Biddle, who had charge of the papers at the time. I at once spoke to Captain Campbell about it, asked him to rectify the mistake, as I could prove to him that I had put in ten (10) drills instead of being short, besides many other drills that I got no mark for on account of there not being enough members present, the number required being twenty. Captain Campbell promised he would see it by next drill night. I spoke to him again. He said he forgot all about it. I spoke to him every drill-night. I even asked him if I would require to see anyone else about it. He said no, to leave it in his hands, and he would make it all right for me; and I can assure you, sir, that there was never any doubt in my mind about it until I got my Certificate in the beginning of 1877, when I expected two—one for 1875 and '76. I then found out that Captain Campbell never thought any more about it since he promised to see to it for me in 1876. I was then advised by Lieutenant Fraser to wait until my time was up, and make my application for the land order, which I did. On making the application I mentioned that I was made one drill short for the year 1875, but to my surprise I received an answer that I am four (4) drills short—not one, as I stated in my application. Previous to receiving this answer I was told by Lieutenant Fraser that I would require to make a declaration, and give the dates of drill that I attended. This I did, as I took the dates of each drill that I got a mark for; also another member of the Company made a declaration that I attended drills in September or October for which I got no mark. I spoke to Lieutenant Fraser in September of this year. I asked him if he had any of the returns, and to look over them, as I could not make out how Sergeant Biddle could make such a mistake. He told me that he had looked over them, and by them he could only make me one drill short; so I made another application last month for the land order, and have received a reply in which I am told I should have seen to the mistakes sooner. All that I can say to that, sir, is this, that I did all I could to get it rectified. I trusted to Captain Campbell; I took his word, and I thought that he had influence enough to rectify the mistake, as he was very highly respected by every member of the Company. Sir, I make this application to you, trusting that I will not be made to suffer through the neglect of superior officers, and I earnestly request that you will give my case a favourable consideration.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN HAWKINS,

No. 1 Highlanders.

For report, Colonel Commanding.—M.F., 19/11. The Commandant, B.C., 19/11/78.—M.R.A.
To be returned.

Service.—Joined, 28 August, '72.

E { '72—Nil.
{ '73—Inspection 7 June } m.
E. —Last ½ 7 P. 9 Compy. }
E. '74—E. M.
N.-E. '75—13 P. 3 Compy.
E. '76—E.
E. '77—E.
'78 to 30 Septr., 9 P. 9 Compy. Inspn.

The Prin. Und. Secretary,—

By the returns it would appear that Private John Hawkins joined the Volunteer Force on the 28th April, 1872, and was efficient to end of 1874. In 1875 he was short of four Company Drills, and consequently a non-efficient, and forfeiting thereby his former service. He was efficient 1876-77, which at present is all the service he can be credited with as towards a land order.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., Commandant, 21/11/78, B.C.

No. 21.

Case of Gunner Forster Coar, No. 9 Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade.

Mr. Forster Coar to Captain Bradley.

Sir,

31, Lower Fort-street, Sydney, 21 November, 1878.

I have the honor to request that you will forward my name for insertion in the Schedule to the Bill now before Parliament for giving land orders to men who by accident or otherwise are not strictly entitled to the same.

I was unfortunately obliged by business engagements to leave Sydney during 1875, and though I put in seventeen drills during that year they are not of the correct description. I have continued in the Force ever since to the present time.

I have, &c.,

FORSTER COAR.

FORWARDED. I would respectfully recommend the favourable consideration of the application, on account of this man's previous good service, his service having been—1871 (in addition to recent drill), twenty-two drills; '72, forty-one drills; '73, thirty-three drills; '74, thirty-three drills; '75, seventeen drills; '76, one drill; '77, eighteen drills.—H. H. B. BRADLEY, Capt. No. 9 B., V.A., 21/11/78. The Officer C.V.A. Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 22/11/78. Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 22/11/78.

The Prin. Und. Secy.—

Application of Gunner Coar, Vol. Art., for name to be included in Schedule of Bill to legalize issue of land orders in certain cases. He appears to have had three years and a half efficient service to end of 1874, which he forfeited by reason of not qualifying as an efficient during 1875 and '76—efficient 1877. If he qualifies during current year, will be enabled to reckon two years towards land order.—B.C., 25/11/78.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col. Comdt.

No. 22.

Case of late Private Charles Rolph, No. 4 Company,
1st Regiment Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1.

Captain Davey to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Bell's Chambers, 14 October, 1878.
I have the honor to refer to you an application made to me by the mother of a late member of the Company of Volunteers under my command.

The facts are as stated in the attached letter, and I recommend the case to your notice as worthy some consideration.

If thought desirable to communicate with the military authorities, all documentary evidence of correctness of statements made, and proofs of the efficient membership and service of the deceased, Charles Rolph, will no doubt be forwarded.

I have, &c.,

J. J. DAVEY,
Capt. No. 4 Co., 1st Regt., V.R.

[Enclosure.]

Mrs. Mary Ann Tilbrook to Captain Davey.

Sir,

Port Macquarie, 5 October, 1878.

My son, Charles Rolph, recently deceased, was a member of your Company of Rifles, and would in August have been entitled to receive his land order. He died, as you are aware, on the 29th March last; up to the time of his illness and removal to the Sydney Infirmary he was in the habit of assisting me by contributing to my income from his own earnings. I think, under the circumstances, therefore, that upon representation to the Government through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, the land order might be granted to me, or perhaps some allowance might be made.

Will you please to take the matter in hand, as I am in very poor circumstances and have lost very recently some of my children, and I am getting aged. It would be a great benefit to me if I could get anything for the past services of my son, whose untimely death has thus caused me to lose one of the supports of my old age.

I am, &c.,

MARY ANN TILBROOK.

Colonel Richardson.—M.F., 15/10.

The Commandant, B.C., 16/10/78.—M.R.A.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Private Charles Rolph would appear to have received certificates of efficiency for 1874-5-6 and 7, and to have done the proportion of drills required for efficiency up to the date of his death in 1878, viz., 23rd March.

B.C., 18/10/78.

J. S. R., Col.,

Commandant.

P.S.—I would draw attention to the irregularity of an officer of the Force forwarding an official communication direct to the Ministerial head of the department, instead of through the responsible officers as required by the Regulations.—J.S.R., Col.

No. 2.

Captain Davey to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Bell's Chambers, 18 November, 1878.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the case of late Private Charles Rolph, of No. 4 Co., 1st Regiment, Vol. Rifles, who died in Sydney Infirmary (having sick leave at the time) on 29 March last, being efficient at that date, but requiring nearly five months to complete full service for land order.

I have the honor to request that his name may be placed upon the list embodied in a Bill brought in by yourself to afford relief in such cases, and entitled "A Bill to authorize the issue in certain specified cases of certificates to members of the Volunteer Force entitling them to grants of land under the Act 31 Victoria No. 5."

The aged mother of Private Rolph is, I believe, deserving of consideration.

I have, &c.,

J. J. DAVEY,

Capt. No. 4 Co., 1st Reg., V.R.

[Annexure.]

Mrs. M. A. Tilbrook to Captain Davey.

Sir,

Port Macquarie, 13 July, 1878.

My son, Charles Rolph, recently deceased, was a member of your company of rifles, and would have been in August next entitled to receive his land order.

He died, as you are aware, on the 29th March last. Up to the time of his illness and removal to the Sydney Infirmary he was in the habit of assisting me by contributing to my support from his own earnings.

I think, under the circumstances, therefore, that upon representation to the Government, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, the land order might be granted to me, or perhaps some allowance might be made.

Will you please to take the matter in hand, as I am in very poor circumstances, and have lost very recently two of my children, and I am getting aged. It would be a great benefit to me if I could get anything for the past services of my son, whose untimely death has thus caused me to lose one of the supports of my old age.

I am, &c.,

MARY ANN TILBROOK.

Colonel Richardson, for report.—M.F., 20/11.

The Commandant.—B.C., 20/11/78, M.R.A.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

As noted in accompanying report 18/10/78, Private Charles Rolph has efficient service from 1st January, '74, to date of death, viz., 23 March, '78. Under these circumstances he would require nine months more of efficient service to complete the five years required by the Act.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., B.C., 21/11/78.

No. 23.

Case of late Corporal James Muir.

No. 1.

Mrs. Mary Muir to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

28, Wexford-street, Haymarket, Sydney, 19 November, 1878.

My late husband, James Muir, who died on the 29th June, 1869, had served in the Volunteer Force for about 7½ years, and had he lived a few months longer would have been entitled to a land order, but owing to his premature death I received no benefit whatever from his services.

Having been left with two children entirely dependent on my own exertions, I am induced to hope that the Government may take a favourable view of my case, and in consideration of my late husband's long and faithful services make me some allowance; in which case I shall for ever feel grateful.

I have, &c.,

MARY MUIR.

For usual report.—M.F., 21/11.

The Commandant.—B.C., 21/11/78.—M.R.A.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

It would appear that on the 1st January, 1868, Corporal James Muir was entitled to count three years efficient service prospectively towards a land order,—Efficient 68, and for 69 did to date of decease in June quarter the proportion of drills required for efficiency. He had therefore put in four years and six months towards a land order.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col. Comdt., 25/11/78, B.C.

No. 24.

Case of Private Henry Storey, Singleton Company, Volunteer Rifles.

Mr. A. J. Gould to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Singleton, 21 November, 1878.

I have been requested by Mr. Henry Storey, a private in the Singleton Company, Volunteer Rifles, to lay the following facts before you, and to request that you will be pleased to have his name appended to the list of those attached to the Act introduced by you to authorize the issue of Volunteer Land Orders in certain cases. Mr. Storey joined the Singleton Co., V.R., on the 1st day of April, 1873, and has remained in the Company ever since; attending twenty parades and drills, including one official inspection, during that year, 1873, but did not in the ensuing year, 1874, obtain his certificate of efficiency, as he was unable to attend more than ten parades and drills, including two official inspections, being four short of the minimum required, or to complete volley firing then required in the Musketry Course, though completed same in every other respect. He now holds certificates of efficiency for 1875, 1876, and 1877, while he has qualified himself for his efficiency certificate for the current year in every other respect, save that of attending official inspection which has not yet been held for the Singleton Company; this he will of course do when same is called.

You will observe that Mr. Storey will only have his fourth certificate of efficiency by the end of this year; and will, unless his case be provided for by legislation, in all probability, never obtain a land order, although having been in the Force nearly six years, as I presume, under the new Regulations, the Singleton Co., V.R., will, after the close of this year, be numbered among the things of the past, and therefore afford Mr. Storey no opportunity of obtaining the fifth certificate of efficiency required to justify issue of land order to him under existing law.

I have, &c.,

ALBERT J. GOULD,

Per W.P.J.R.

Colonel Richardson for report.—M.F., 22/11.

The Commandant.—M.R.A., B.C., 22/11/78.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Private Henry Storey appears to have joined in April, 1873, for which year, as also 1874, he failed to qualify as an efficient. He was efficient for 1875, '76, and '77, and if he qualifies for present year will, on 1st of January next, be enabled to reckon four (4) years efficient service towards a land order.

J.S.R., Lt.-Col.,

25/11/78, B.C.

Comdt.

No. 25.

No. 25.

Case of Private Josiah Harris, Mudgee Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

Private Josiah Harris to His Excellency the Governor.

To Sir H. Robinson, G.C.M.G.,

Mudgee, 2 December, 1878.

Dear Sir,

May it please your Excellency to hear me a few words,—

I have been the last five years a private in the Volunteers of the Mudgee Company, and have done my duty to the satisfaction of both Captain and officers, with the exception of one inspection drill. On that occasion I was away about nine miles from my home, and could not possibly attend that drill. I was managing a threshing-machine for my father; my absence would have caused about fifteen men to be standing idle during that day. Now I am informed by the Captain that I am to get nothing for my five years servitude, because of missing that one drill. And be it known to your Excellency that we as country members cannot attend to those duties without a very great sacrifice of both time and money. Now if the Government officers are allowed to treat men thus, what will the country soon come to? Why I have troubled your Excellency with this is, had I written to Sir H. Parkes he would probably said "I am not in the Ministry, so I can do nothing." The same with Mr. Farnell, who could say "I am not the framer of this Act, so I can do nothing in it." So I thought better to go to the fountain head, knowing that your Excellency having authority over all.

Now, Sir, I think the officials could scarcely treat a prisoner worse than that. However, I will leave this matter in your hands, praying your Excellency will be pleased to intercede on my behalf.

I am, &c.,

PRIVATE JOSIAH HARRIS,

Burrundulla,

Mudgee.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

Colonel Richardson for report.—H.R., 4/12/78.

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Your Excellency,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 6 December, 1878.

In accordance with your minute of 4/12/78, upon a petition forwarded by Private Josiah Harris, of the Mudgee Corps Volunteer Rifles, herewith returned, I have the honor to state for your Excellency's information that Private Harris joined the Mudgee Corps of Volunteer Rifles on the 4th October, 1873, from which date until the 31st December, 1874, he rendered himself efficient. During the year 1875 he failed to make himself efficient in accordance with the regulations, having attended fourteen drills and musketry as required, but neither been present at the annual inspection, produced a medical certificate to account for his absence therefrom, nor granted leave from it—under which circumstances, without overriding the law, I could not issue to him an efficiency certificate for that year. During 1876 and 1877 Private Harris was efficient, and I apprehend will also be so for the current year.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,

Commandant.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

Colonial Secretary,—Will you cause such a reply to be sent to Josiah Harris as you may think proper.—H.R., 7/12/78.

No. 26.

Case of Private Daniel Kelly, Goulburn Corps of Volunteer Rifles.

W. Davies, Esq., M.L.A., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

26 November, 1878.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the claim of Private Daniel Kelly to a land order. I have in my possession certificates of efficiency given to Kelly for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, respectively, and these are signed by "F. R. L. Rossi, Capt.," and "John S. Richardson, Vol. Permt. Staff." Craving your attention to the matter,

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DAVIES.

For report of Colonel Richardson.—M.F., 28/11. The Commandant.—B.C., 28/11/78, M.R.A. The Prin. Und. Sec.—It would appear that Daniel Kelly joined on the 13th of July, 1869, and that after the year 1873 he attended no drills or parades, and accordingly he is short of five years efficient service required by the Act.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt., B.C., 6/12/78. But Mr. Davies, M.P., exhibited to me the usual certificates in Kelly's favour for five complete years.—M.F., 7/12. Colonel Richardson.—B.C., 7/12/78, M.R.A. The Prin. Und. Secretary.—It is possible the '69 certificate might have included the entire twelve months in error, as Commanding Officers sometimes neglected to fill in the exact number of months of first year's service. This fact, however, will not give Private Kelly any claim to services he never rendered, and covering a period he was not actually in the Force.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt., B.C., 9/12/78.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO OUTSTANDING CLAIMS TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 January, 1879.

No. 1.

Case of Gunner Charles B. Boydell, No. 4 Battery,
Volunteer Artillery.

Mr. C. B. Boydell to Captain Cooper.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly Office, Sydney, 7 November, 1878.

A Bill having been introduced in the Legislative Assembly to authorize the issue in certain cases of certificates of efficiency to persons who through a break in service have not been able to obtain land order certificates under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act, 1867, I beg respectfully to ask that you will submit my case to the Commandant, with a view of his having my name inserted in the Schedule to the Bill. I lost my efficiency for 1875 by reason of being one gun drill short for that year, which was mainly caused by my duties in this office requiring my attendance here until very late hours of the night for the greater part of the year. Since then I have been efficient for the years 1876 and 1877, and am also efficient for this year, which completes my five years service. About the month of May, 1877, I applied to have my name inserted in the Schedule to a similar Bill, and it was then said my application could not be entertained as I had not served my full five years, but as I have now done so I trust this application may be considered.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. B. BOYDELL,
Gunner, No. 4 Battery, V.A.

Received and forwarded with special recommendation, as Gunner Boydell has always been a good and attentive member of No. 4 Battery.—WILLIAM COOPER, Captain Commanding No. 4 Battery.

Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 8/11/78. To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 12/11/78.

77. E. 76. E. 75. 5 battalion, 3 battery, 7 gun drills, 1 shot practice, insp. 74. E. Joined 15 January, 1874.

Service of the gunner required for the current year. By order.—W.B.B.C., M. of B., 13/11/78. Officer commanding Artillery Forces.

Service for 1878.—2 battalions, 3 company, 10 gun, 1 insp.—W.S., Major and Adjutant, 22/11/78.

Service herewith.—C.F.R., Col., 22/11/78.

The Officer commanding Artillery Forces,—

Gunner Boydell does not appear to have qualified for current year, being one battalion parade short.—J.S.R., Col. Commdt., 27/11/78.

To Lt.-Col. Wilson.—C.F.R., Col., 2/12/78.

The Officer commanding No. 4 Battery, V.A.B.—
By order, W.S., Major and Adjutant, 2/12/78.

Battalion parade attended on the 10th and shot practice on 14th instant.—WILLIAM COOPER, Captain commanding No. 4 Battery.

1878 service.—3 bat., 3 co., 10 gun, 1 insp., 1 S.P.—W.S., Major and Adjutant.—17/12/78. The Brigade Major.—W.S., Major, 17/12/78.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

Gunner Charles B. Boydell, No. 4 Battery, V.A.B., applies that his name may be included in Bill to legalize in certain cases the issue of land orders. He was a non-efficient in 1875, being one gun drill short. He will otherwise be entitled to his land order on the 15th January, 1879.—J.S.R., Col. Commdt., B.C. 19/12/78.

For Parliament with others.—M.F., 20/12.

No. 2.

Case of Private Robert Charlesworth, Mudgee
Company, Volunteer Rifles.

Statement of Private Robert Charlesworth of the Mudgee Company.

I HAVE the honor to state for your information that in the year 1875 an inspection of our Company took place in Mudgee, on 28th April of that year. Not being present at that inspection, and not having obtained leave of absence in the usual form, I have been refused my certificate of efficiency for that year. I beg to submit for your consideration the reasons of my absence, and respectfully hope they will be satisfactory. For some months (nearly four) previous to that date I was out of employment, and having a wife and family to maintain, found myself severely straitened in circumstances. The offer of a guinea per day to attend the gates of the racecourse was therefore eagerly accepted, and as the inspection took place on the first day of the races I was compelled to absent myself from it in order to secure my appointment. I did not ask for leave of absence, as unfortunately I was not aware till afterwards of the consequences to myself. I thought that at the most a fine would be inflicted. I had the honor to detail the above circumstances to the Colonel Commanding on one of his visits to Mudgee, and he recommended me to bring the matter under the notice of the Hon. Sir John Robertson. I may also state that I applied to the Brigade Office through our Captain Commanding at the time of my refusal (the beginning of 1876) but through the necessary documents being mislaid I have never seen any reply.

I would also respectfully refer to my regular attendance at drill during the whole term of my service, in 1874, 66 drills; in 1875, 25 drills; in 1876, 21 drills; in 1877, 25 drills; and in 1878, 22 drills up to date. I have complied and more than complied with the regulations in every case except on that, to me, unfortunate occasion.

Mudgee, November 12, 1878.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CHARLESWORTH.

For the Minister for Lands' information, with compliments.—JOHN ROBERTSON. For the information of the Colonial Secretary.—PHILIP F. RICHARDSON, for the Under Secretary. Lands, B.C., 10 Decr., 1878. The Principal Under Secretary, 13. Colonel Richardson.—M.F., 14/12.

The Commandant.—M.R.A., B.C., 14/12/78.

The Principal Under Secretary,—

As detailed by Private Charlesworth he was absent from the official inspection of the corps in 1875, which being occasioned neither through sickness nor with leave, I was precluded by the Regulations issuing to him a certificate of efficiency for that year. I cannot understand him saying he has received no reply, for I find on record no less than five replies to his various applications on this same matter.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., Comdt., B.C., 18/12/78.

Copy with others for Parliament.—M.F., 19/12.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO OUTSTANDING CLAIMS TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 February, 1879.*Case of Private Josiah Harris, Mudjee Company,
Volunteer Rifles.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, January 13, 1879.

I have the honor to forward you letter from Josiah Harris, of Burrundulla, near Mudjee, in reference to a Volunteer land order, which he states he is entitled to receive.

He states that he attended every drill but one to entitle him to a Volunteer land order, and it is for missing this one drill that he has been refused the land order. If his statement is true it appears to be a hard case.

I have the honor to request that you will cause inquiries to be made into his case, and cause him to be communicated with on the subject.

I have, &c.,

J. McELHONE.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. J. Harris to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Mudjee, January 10, 1879.

As you have satisfactorily proved yourself the poor man's friend in many instances, I beg to ask a favour of you in my behalf, which is this: I have been a private in the Volunteer Corps in Mudjee from its commencement. As you are aware there was a promise of a land order for five years service. Now, Sir, our five years expired in October last year, and some have received their land orders—those who are living in town.

Now, Sir, I have done my five years' service honorably, with the exception of one inspection drill; that was in the year 1875. I have written to head quarters about it, but they seem to take no notice of it. I have given them the reason why this drill was omitted. Now I will give the same reason: I was away about 9 miles from my home managing a threshing machine for my father, and could not leave, and if I had there would be about fifteen men idle that day; and you know those machines cannot be left to strangers. Now, Sir, this five years' service has not been done without a great deal of sacrifice of both time and money.

Now when the time came that all were to present their papers for their land orders I was told that I should get nothing for my five years because I had missed one certificate, and so it proves to be, for I do not hear anything about it. I spoke to the captain about it, and he said he could do nothing in it for me.

And now, Sir, I appeal to you if you would be kind enough to try what you can do for me, for this kind of Government pay is not very satisfactory. Such treatment might do if it were prisoners they were dealing with, but to treat a Volunteer in such a way I think it is most censurable.

I remain, &c.,

JOSIAH HARRIS.

Referred for the report of the Commandant, B.C., 15/1/79.—M.R.A.

This man would have been entitled to his land order had he not failed to qualify as an "efficient" during the year 1875. He was absent *without leave* from the annual inspection, consequently I had no power to issue the certificate under the Volunteer Regulations. I cannot understand his statement to the effect that he has received no reply to his former application on this subject, as I find from the records that a reply was sent to the officer commanding his company no later than the 8th of November last. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 16/1/79.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 January, 1879.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a communication from Josiah Harris, a private in the Mudgee Corps Volunteer Rifles, concerning his application for a land order, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that a report has been obtained on this subject from the Commandant, who states that Private Harris would have been entitled to his land order had he not failed to qualify as an "efficient" during the year 1875, in which year he was absent without leave from the annual inspection, so that the Commandant had no power to issue the certificate under the Volunteer Regulations.

2. It appears also that Private Harris is mistaken in alleging that no notice has been taken of his application, as the Commandant finds that a reply was sent on the subject to the officer commanding the Mudgee Corps no later than the 8th of November last.

3. I am to add that the papers in Harris's case will be laid before the Legislative Assembly, as has been done in other cases of claims to land orders.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND ORDERS TO QUARTERMASTER NOBLE AND
LIEUT. MURRAY, VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 January, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28 November, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Correspondence, Minutes, Memoranda, &c., connected with the issue of a Land Order to Quartermaster Noble, late of No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.
- “(2.) Copies of all Correspondence, Minutes, Memoranda, &c., having reference to the issue of a Land Order to Lieut. P. Murray, late of No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.”

(Mr. J. Davies.)

**LAND ORDERS TO QUARTERMASTER NOBLE AND LIEUT. MURRAY,
VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.**

List of documents connected with the issue of a land order to Quartermaster-sergeant Noble, late
No. 2 Battery, Vol. Art. Brigade:—

<p>Letter from Quartermaster-sergt. Noble, 26/2/73. Minute, Lieut. Talbot, 26/2/73. " Major Clarke, 3/3/73. " Sergt.-major M'Garvey, 1/3/73. " Commandant, 5/3/73. Letter from Lieut. Talbot, 17/2/74. Minute, Major Wilson, 20/2/74. " Commandant, 20/2/74. " Major Wilson, 23/2/74. " Lieut. Talbot, 23/2/74. " Commandant, 25/2/74. " Major Shepherd, 3/3/74.</p>	<p>Minute, Lieut. Talbot, 14/3/74. " Major Clarke, 16/3/74. " Major Shepherd, 17/3/74. Memo., Brigade Major, 31/3/74. Minute, Major Wilson, 31/3/74. " Brigade Major, 8/4/74. Letter from Commandant (No. 74/430), 23/7/74. Do. do. (No. 78/506), 3/9/74. B.C. from Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary, Crown Law Dept., 17/9/74. Opinion of Attorney General, 25/11/74.</p>
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Quartermaster-sergeant Noble to Lieutenant Talbot.

Respected Sir, Sydney, 26 February, 1873.
Having served as an efficient Volunteer since 1868, I most respectfully request you will forward my application for land order. Business engagements in the country prevented me applying sooner.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN NOBLE,

Q.M.-S., No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery.—P. TALBOT, Com.
No. 2 Battery, 26/2/73. Forwarded.—M.M.W.S. CLARKE, Major, 3/3/73. Quartermaster-sergeant
Noble joined 8/3/68.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Battalion	6	Battalion 9	Battalion 15	Battalion 9	Battalion 4
Company	2	Company 6	Company 7	Company 6	Company 3
Gun	20	Gun 28	Gun 36	Gun 17	Gun 27
S.P.	1	S.P. 5	S.P. 2	S.P. 1	S.P. 1
Inspection	1	Inspection 2	Inspection 2	Inspection 1	Inspection 1
	30 E.	50 E.	62 E.	34 E.	36 E.

Attended musketry instruction.—D. McG., St.-major, 1/3/73. Issue.—J.S.R. Certificate
No. 860 issued.—5/3/73.

Lieutenant Talbot to The Major Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

Sir, Sydney, Circular Quay, 17 February, 1874.
I have the honor of reporting to you a complaint has been made to me that a member of my battery was in receipt of a land order in the early part of 1873 (last year) who joined in March, 1869, being twelve months earlier than he should have done, while my informant states he joined at the same time, and is not entitled to his until next year, /75. As there appears to be something wrong, I feel it incumbent upon me to lay the matter before your notice.

I have, &c.,

P. TALBOT,

Com. No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for the information of the Commandant.—W.W., Major, V.A., 20/2/74. Requested the names of these men, in order that the matter may be investigated.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., Comdt., 20/2/74, B.C. To be returned. Lieut. Talbot to furnish the names as soon as possible.—W.W., Major, 23/2/74.

Quartermaster Jno. Noble is the person who received the land order. Corporal J. Spence and Sergt.-major Sutton are my informants. Spence joined the same date as Noble.—P.T., Comg. No. 2 By., V.A., 23/2/74. The Major Commanding V.A.B.

Lieutenant Talbot to give me the date of Q. master-sergeant Noble joining, as I see he belongs to No. 2 Battery.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., Comdt., 25/2/74. Lieut. Talbot will furnish information as required above.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 3/3/74. Date of Q. master-sergeant Noble's joining was the 8th March, 1869.—P.T., No. 2 By., V.A., 14/3/74. Forwarded, 16/3/74.—M.M.W.S. Clarke, Major, V.A. Returned for information of Commandant.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 17/3/74.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 31/3/74.

Memo.—The Officer Commanding Vol. Arty. Brigade will be good enough to direct Lt. Talbot, No. 2 Battery and Quartermaster-sergeant Noble to attend at this office to-morrow morning or afternoon.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Capt.,

Major of Brigade.

Lieut.

Lieut. Talbot and Quartermaster-sergeant Noble of No. 2 Battery to be in attendance at the Brigade Office on Wednesday, 1st April, at 11:30 a.m.—W.W., Major, Comg. V.A., 31/3/74.

8 April, 1874.

MEMO.—The Commandant desires that the Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery Brigade will again request Lieut. Talbot and Quartermaster-sergeant Noble to attend at this office, they not as yet having done so. Unless explanation be at once afforded by Qr.-master-sergeant Noble relative to certain matters connected with the issue of his land order, the matter will be laid before the Government for further action.

By command,
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Capt.,
Major of Brigade.

The Commandant to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 July, 1874.

I regret to inform you that frauds have been discovered, by which it is apparent that some eleven men of No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade, have received land orders one year before they would otherwise have been entitled, and that Sergeant-major M'Garvey, of the Permanent Staff, having been gravely implicated, I had no alternative but to discharge him. I had intended to delay my report on the subject until I was in a position to afford full information, but as this will entail some little delay, I deem it better to bring the matter at once under your notice.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

Fraud has been discovered relative to the issue of land orders, and reporting discharge of Sergeant-major M'Garvey. Submitted.—29/7/74. Further report has been received, and awaits decision. Put by for the present.—21/9/74.

The Commandant to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 3 September, 1874.

With reference to my letter No. 74/430, of the 23rd July, 1874, reporting the existence of irregularities regarding the issue of land orders, I have now the honor to submit the following return, showing by reason of falsification of returns, &c., land orders have been issued to the undernamed Volunteers before they were properly entitled to them, viz. :—

- 1. By means of falsification of Brigade Office Returns—
 - Gunner R. Sergeant, No. 1 Battery, V.A.B.
 - * * * * *
 - Qr. mr.-sergeant J. Noble, No. 1 Battery, V.A.B.
 - * * * * *

I have now to observe with reference to the falsification of Brigade Office Returns, that I have but little doubt such was effected by Sergeant-major M'Garvey, the returns in question having at period of application for land orders, viz., commencement of 1873, been under his charge; and the returns of false service and ante-dating of period of joining, as made by him, would support this view of the case.

The grossest fraud of all is that of Quartermaster-sergeant Noble, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery Brigade, he having by the means above specified obtained credit for 1868 service, whereas he did not join until 1869.

In conclusion, I have to draw your attention to the fact that, with one exception, these frauds were perpetrated at the commencement of 1873, when advantage was taken by Sergeant-major M'Garvey of my having to trust solely to him to furnish correct returns of service of applicants for land orders, as from October, 1872, to August, 1873, I had no Brigade Major. The inconvenience, as also the urgent necessity that existed for this appointment being filled up, to enable me to carry on the duties of the command, were pointed out in letters to His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 September, 1874.

The Attorney General may probably advise whether proceedings would be practicable against the parties concerned, for a conspiracy to defraud the Government of land to which they were not at the time entitled.—H.H.

The Attorney General.—H.P., 9/11/74. The Under Secretary, Crown Law Department.—B.C., 9th November, 1874, H.H.

As I have previously stated, in conference with my hon. colleague the Minister of Justice, although there are circumstances of grave suspicion in this case, I do not see sufficient evidence that can be sworn to to justify a prosecution as suggested.—J.G.L.I., A.G., 25/11/74.
The Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 30 January, 1875.—W.E.P.

List of Correspondence with reference to the issue of a land order to Lieut. Murray, late No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery:—

Letter from Commandant to Principal Under Secretary, 8/6/77, with	Minute, Major Spalding, 22/12/77.
Letter from Lieut. Murray, 19/2/77.	Letter from Captain Talbot, 8/12/77.
Captain Talbot's minute thereon, 19/2/77.	Minute, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 21/1/78.
Minute of Major Spalding, 21/2/77.	" Capt. Talbot, 22/1/78.
" Lieut. Wigman, 28/2/77.	" Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 23/1/78.
" Lieut. Murray, 28/2/77.	" Colonel Roberts, 25/1/78.
" Lieut. Wigman, 28/2/77.	" Major Spalding, 28/1/78.
" Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 2/3/77.	" Captain Talbot, 1/2/78.
" Colonel Roberts, 5/3/77.	" 12/2/78.
" Commandant to Col. Roberts, 7/3/77.	" Captain Talbot, 20/2/78.
" Colonel Roberts, 10/3/77. 1	" Major Spalding, 20/2/78.
Five certificates of efficiency for 1872-3-4-5 and 6.	" Colonel Roberts, 21/2/78.
Memo. of drills done by Lieut. Murray in 1876.	" Brigade Major, 22/2/78.
Letter from Lieut. Murray, 12/3/77.	" Colonel Roberts, 1/3/78.
Minute thereon, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 14/3/77.	" Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 4/3/78.
" Col. Roberts, 15/3/77.	Letter from Captain Talbot, 14/4/78.
" Brigade Major, 20/3/77.	Minute, Major Spalding, 23/4/78.
" Musketry Instructor Sergt., 21/3/77.	" Captain Talbot, 23/4/78.
" Commandant, 22/3/77.	" Colonel Roberts, 26/4/78.
" Col. Roberts, 23/3/77.	" Captain Talbot, 5/5/78.
" Lieut. Murray, 26/3/77.	" Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 17/5/78.
" Colonel Roberts, 27/3/77.	" Major Spalding, 27/5/78.
" Lieut. Murray, 28/3/77.	" Captain Talbot (no date)
" Colonel Roberts, 28/3/77.	Letter from Captain Talbot, 26/6/78.
" Commandant, 29/3/77.	Minute, Major Spalding, 1/7/78.
" Colonel Roberts, 3/4/77.	" Capt. Talbot, 17/7/78.
" Lieut. Murray, 9/4/77.	" Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 25/7/78.
" Colonel Roberts, 9/4/77.	" Colonel Roberts, 26/8/78.
Letter from Captain Compton, 8/5/77.	" Commandant, 2/9/78.
Letter from Principal Under Secretary, 19/6/77.	" Colonel Roberts, 9/9/78.
" Captain Talbot, 17/11/77.	" Major Spalding, 9/9/78.
Minute, Brigade Major, 19/11/77.	" Captain Talbot, 18/9/78.
" Major Spalding, 18/12/77.	" Lt.-Colonel, 23/9/78.
" Captain Talbot, 18/12/77.	" Colonel Roberts, 23/9/78.
" Colonel Roberts, 21/12/77.	" Commandant, 3/10/78.
	" Colonel Roberts, 4/10/78.

The Commandant to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 8 June, 1877.

I have the honor to submit and recommend for the favourable consideration of the Colonial Secretary the accompanying application from Lieutenant Murray, of the New South Wales Permanent Artillery, for the issue to him of a land order on account of services rendered by him in the Volunteer Force.

It would appear this officer joined on the 15th April, 1871, and rendered himself efficient from that date until his appointment to the New South Wales Artillery on the 5th September, 1876, a period of five years and 248 days, with the exception however of his obligation to go through musketry as a recruit. Lieutenant Murray positively affirms he went through the required course, but of which I have no official record; he has however since gone through a course of musketry.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,

Commandant.

Submitted, 9/6/77. May be approved exceptionally. Approved.—H.P., 10/6/77.

Lieutenant Murray to Captain Talbot.

Sir,

Artillery Office, 19 February, 1877.

Having on the 31st December last completed five years efficient service in the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, I now have the honor to make application for my land order.

I may state that I should have applied before, but was under the impression that formal application was unnecessary.

I have, &c.,

PEMBROKE L. MURRAY,

1st Lieut., No. 2 Battery, Vol. Artillery.

Forwarded for the consideration and approval of the Officer Commanding Vol. Artillery.—P. TALBOT, Capt. Comdg. No. 2 Battery, V.A., 19/2/77.

Captain Talbot,—Lieutenant Murray's certificates of efficiency must be attached.—By order W.S., Major and Adjutant, V.A., 21/2/77.

Lieutenant Murray,—Be good enough to append your certificates of efficiency and transmit the same to me as early as practicable.—J. S. WIGMAN, Lieut. Comdg. No. 2 Battery, V.A.—23/2/77.

Certificates appended. I have not received my certificate for 1876, but my efficiency will appear from the annual Battery Return filed in the Brigade Office, as also from the memo. from the Battery Quartermaster-sergeant appended hereto.—P.L.M., Lieut., 28/2/77.

Lieutenant Murray's certificates (4), together with memo., herewith transmitted.—J.S.W., Lieut. Comdg. No. 2 Bat. V.A., 28/2/77.

Forwarded.—W.W., Lieut. Col., 2/3/77 Forwarded to Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 5/3/77.

Colonel Roberts,—Inform Lieut. Murray directly that he does not appear to have gone through musketry.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt. B.C., 7/3/77.

Lieut. Murray. For his information and report.—C.F.R., Col., 10/3/77.

Artillery Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That — Murray, Gunner of No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1872, twenty-six drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and also of Gun Drill.
- (3.) That he attended Gun Practice, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a Gunner.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.
- (5.) That he has been through the required course of Musketry Instruction.

Sydney, 1st January, 1873.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major, Major of Brigade.

FRANCIS FAHEY, Captain Commanding
No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Artillery Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That Pembroke Murray, of No. 2 Battery Volunteer Artillery, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1873, twenty-one drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and also of Gun Drill.
- (3.) That he attended Gun Practice, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a Gunner.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.
- (5.) That he has been through the required course of Musketry Instruction.

Sydney, 1st January, 1874.

Transferred from No. 1 Battery, 1873.—W.B.B.C. P.L.C.S., Major, Commanding V. A.

True Copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major, Major of Brigade.

PAUL TALBOT, Commanding
No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Artillery Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That Lieutenant Pembroke Murray, of No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1874, fifty drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and also of Gun Drill.
- (3.) That he attended Gun Practice, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a Gunner.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.
- (5.) That he has been through the required course of Musketry Instruction.

Sydney, 1st January, 1875.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major, Major of Brigade.

P. TALBOT, Captain Commanding
No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Artillery Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That Lieutenant Pembroke Murray, of No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1875, forty-two drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and also of Gun Drill.
- (3.) That he attended Gun Practice, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a Gunner.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.
- (5.) That he has been through the required course of Musketry Instruction.

Sydney, 1st January, 1876.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major, Major of Brigade.

PAUL TALBOT, Captain Commanding
No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.
WATSON WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Volunteer Artillery.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Volunteer Permanent Staff.

Artillery Volunteer Corps.
Certificate of Efficiency.

We hereby certify:—

- (1.) That Lieutenant Pembroke Murray, of No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, has attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1876, thirty-one drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and also of Gun Drill.
- (3.) That he attended Gun Practice, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a Gunner.
- (4.) That he was present at an inspection of the Corps.
- (5.) That he has been through the required course of Musketry Instruction.

Sydney, 1st January, 1877.

Was not on the roll on 1st January, 1877.—J.S.R., 8/3/77.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major, Major of Brigade.

PAUL TALBOT, Captain Commanding
No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.

DRILLS performed by Lieutenant Murray, in connection with No. 2 Battery up to date.

Batt. Parades.	Comp. Drills.	Gun Drills.	Inspection.	Shot Practice.
8	6	15	1	1
Total, 31.				

30 October, 1876.

Q.M.-S. IREDALE, No. 2 Battery.

True Copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major, Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Murray to Lieutenant Wigram.

Sir,

Volunteer Artillery Office, 12 March, 1877.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Colonel Commandant that I passed through a course of musketry instruction in No. 1 Battery, V.A.B., prior to being dismissed recruit drill and rated as an efficient member, and to the best of my recollection and belief I had previously passed through a course with the rifle in the Volunteer Engineers.

I beg to refer the Colonel Commandant to my efficiency certificate for the year 1872.

I may add, that as an officer of the Volunteer Artillery I have frequently instructed in musketry position drill, and I believe I have fired hundreds of rounds of ammunition on the Paddington Rifle Range, having been at one time esteemed one of the best shots in No. 2 Battery Carbine Club.

I have, &c.,

PEMBROKE L. MURRAY,

Lieut. No. 2 Battery, V.A.B.

Lieut. Murray's memo., dated 12th March, 1877, in reference to musketry instruction, herewith forwarded for Col. Roberts's perusal.—J.S.W., Lieut. Comd. No. 2 Bat., V.A., 13/3/77. Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 14/3/77. To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 15/3/77.

Sergt. Furnish.—Can any record be found of Lieut. Murray's going through musketry in 1871 or '72, or subsequent years. There is none in the returns in this office.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 20/3/77. Return.

Memo.—I have searched through the musketry returns of the different batteries from the year 1871, also through the musketry returns of the Engineers, and I do not find the name of Lieut. P. Murray, nor any record of his having gone through musketry.—JAMES C. FURNISH, Staff. Sergt., 21/3/77.

What evidence has Lieut. Murray to produce in proof of the assertion contained in his letter?—J.S.R., Col., Comdnt., B.C., 22/3/77.

Will Lieut. Murray produce proof of his having gone through musketry instruction?—C.F.R., Col., 23/3/77.

I have no proof. These matters occurred upwards of five years ago, and I kept no record other than the efficiency certificates already forwarded. I never had the slightest idea that any further evidence could possibly be expected, nor was the faintest intimation of it ever afforded me. I can only hope that the Commandant will take my case into favourable consideration; he will observe from the certificates themselves that I have served zealously and energetically.—P.L.M., Lieut., 26/3/77.

Cannot Lieut. Murray produce any sworn evidence from persons who went through the course with him in No. 1 Battery.—C.F.R., Col., 27/3/77.

No. I made no personal friends in No. 1 Battery, and in the year '73 transferred to No. 2. I do not believe I could name half-a-dozen members of it, and certainly have not the slightest recollection who were associated with me as recruits. If I were called upon for proof that I was dismissed marching drill or gun drill I could not furnish an iota of it (so far as I know), though I know perfectly well that I was so dismissed. I remember that the Battery Q.M.-sergeant at the time I joined No. 1 had for some time altogether neglected his duties, and kept the returns of the battery in a very confused state, and that there were many complaints by members, who declared that they were not credited with drills they had put in. He subsequently resigned. I can only say, as I said before, that I trust the Commandant will favourably consider my case, and give me the benefit of any doubt he may have. I have for five years considered myself an efficient member of No. 1 Battery in the first instance, and No. 2 in the second, and not only efficient, but doubly and trebly efficient; certainly I left no stone unturned to make myself so. The corps was (so far as I know) duly credited with my capitation allowance, and I regularly received my certificates. I should be quite willing to go through the course of musketry now, if permitted, and it would tide over the difficulty.—P.L.M., Lieut., 28/3/77. To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 28/3/77.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art.—It is to be noted that the laxity complained of as regards the battery returns does not affect the question of musketry, concerning which returns are supplied by the officer instructor of musketry year by year. Lieut. Murray had better complete his course of musketry on first opportunity, when his claim will be submitted to the Government.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant, B.C., 29/3/77. To be returned.

To Lieut. Murray, who will take steps for completing his musketry course as soon as possible, forwarding the certificate direct to the Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 3/4/77.

Perused and returned. I will go through the musketry course as quickly as possible, and forward certificate as directed.—P.L.M., Lieut., 9/4/77. Col. C. F. Roberts. To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col. 9/4/77.

Captain Compton to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Musketry Office, 8 May, 1877.

I have the honor to report that Lieut. Murray, N.S.W.A., has gone through a course of musketry as laid down in B.O. for the Volunteer Artillery.

I have, &c.,

J. AUG. COMPTON,

Captain.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Commandant.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 June, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, submitting an application from Lieutenant Murray, of the New South Wales Artillery, for a land order, on account of services rendered by him in the Volunteer Force, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your treating this as an exceptional case, and granting to Lieutenant Murray the needful certificate.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Captain

Captain Talbot to The Brigade Major.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 November, 1877.
 An application having been made through me for Lieut. Pembroke Murray's land order, I have the honor to request to be informed whether the same has been issued, and if so, oblige me with the date of its issue.

I have, &c.,

P. TALBOT, Captain, 2 B., V.A.

Lieut. Murray received a land order by special authority of the Colonial Secretary in June last. He having joined another branch of the service it was handed to him personally. It is pointed out this communication should have gone through the Officer Commanding V.A.B., &c., &c.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 19/11/77. Officer Commanding Artillery Force. To Capt. Talbot.—By order, W.S., Major, Adj., 18/12/77.

The information sought was not intended as official, but merely owing to my not being able to obtain it at Volunteer Brigade Office. I have therefore respectfully to request the necessary information (officially), as it is likely to be of great importance to me—"the date of the month."—P.T., Capt., 2 B., V.A., 18/12/77. Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 20/12/77.

To Lt.-Col. Wilson. The communication dated 18/12/77 not being of an official nature should not have been forwarded to me. If Captain Talbot requires information, it must be sought through the proper official channel.—C.F.R., Col., 21/12/77.

To Captain Talbot,—If any information is asked for it must always be applied for through the proper channel, viz., through the Lieut.-Col. Commanding the Vol. Art. Brigade. Any further communication that Captain Talbot wishes to make on the subject of this letter may be embodied in another application.—By order, W.S., Major & Adj., 22/12/77.

Captain Talbot to The Commandant.

Sir,

Wool Stores, Circular Quay, 8 December, 1877.

Having written to the Brigade Major for information on my letter to him of 17/11/77, I have not yet received any satisfactory reply, it being returned to me (as also my letter to you of the 8/12/77, with memo.), stating information had already been sent, "although not until the receipt of the former," and only partially answered.

In obedience therefore to Colonel Roberts's remarks thereon, of 21/12/77, I have again the honor respectfully of bringing under your notice a land order issued to Lieut. P. Murray, late of No. 2 Battery, which appears to me not only irregular in its issue but is also calculated to bring about similar cases to that of Quartermaster-sergeant Noble and others about that time. An application was made through myself for his land order, he having first applied, and the same returned to him "as being informal"; and hearing nothing more about it for a considerable time, I had my suspicions of its being issued. I wrote about the 17/11/77, asking the Brigade Major to inform me if such was the case, and if so, to give me the date of its issue, which has not yet been granted. I have seen Lieut. Murray, however, who informed me he was in receipt of it from the Brigade Officer direct, being invited to call there for it, at the same time expressing his surprise that it did not come through the same channel as the application.

I therefore respectfully submit the course herein adopted not only tends to ignore the officers, standard, who are directed to receive and sign for all orders prior to their being handed to their proper recipients, but also to bring about ridicule of authority in that rule hitherto carried out.

With an earnest desire therefore to be informed whether this rule for the future is or not to be expunged.

I have, &c.,

PAUL TALBOT, Capt. 2 B., V.A.

The Officer Commanding No. 2 Battery V.A.—At the time the land order was issued to Lieut. Murray he held a commission in the N.S.W.A., and was therefore no longer under Captain Talbot's command.—W.W., Lt. Col., 21/1/78.

My letter to the Commandant being for the second time returned to me, not having reached its destination, I beg to request that it be forwarded through the proper channel for that purpose.—P.T., Capt. 2 B., V.A., 22/1/78. Forwarded, 23/1/78.—W.W., Lt.-Col.

Lt.-Col. Wilson,—Please forward the whole of previous correspondence on this subject.—C.F.R., Col., 25/1/78.

To Capt. Talbot,—To attach the papers called for by Colonel Commanding Artillery.—W.S., Major, 28/1/78. Copies forwarded as herein directed, 1/2/78.—P.T., Capt. Originals forwarded as directed in memo. 12/2/78, the copies having been returned to me.—P.T., Capt. 2 B., V.A., 20/2/78. Forwarded to Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces.—By order, W.S., Major & Adj., 20/2/78.

The Brigade Major,—Can Captain Talbot be supplied with the information he asks for, viz., date of issue of Lieut. Murray's land order.—C. F. ROBERTS, Col., 21/2/78.

Officer Commanding Artillery Forces,—The actual day of issue, which was not deemed to be in reality material, was 21st June /77. Captain Talbot's letter of 17/11/77 was replied to on day of its receipt.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 22/2/78. As Captain Talbot's question has been answered, this correspondence must cease.—C.F.R., Col., 1/3/78. For Captain Talbot's information.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 4/3/78.

Captain Talbot to The Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

Sir,

Sydney, Circular Quay, 14th April, 1878.

Being informed by Sergeant-major McEwen that a land order is lying in the Volunteer Brigade Office waiting my signature, I respectfully request to be informed how it is the irregularity occurs, that while I am called upon to sign for one, as in this instance, that in another instance a land order is obtained direct from the Brigade Office, and the same officer totally ignored.

I have, &c.,

PAUL TALBOT, Capt. 2 B., V.A.

To what other instance does Captain Talbot refer?—By order, W.S., Major & Adj., 23/4/78. I allude to the instance of Lieut. P. Murray, formerly of No. 2 Battery, and now of the Permanent Artillery Force.—P.T., Capt. 2 B., V.A., 23/4/78. Forwarded, 25/4/78.—W.W., Lt.-Col.

Captain

This memo. not forthcoming.

Captain Talbot is informed that the case he refers to of a land order being issued direct from Brigade Office to Lieut. Murray does not apply to the duty of a Captain commanding a battery of Volunteer Artillery, who should comply without remarks to Brigade Orders, unless some injustice is done to him; and Lieutenant Murray was no longer under command of Captain Talbot when he received his land order.—C.F.R., Col., 26/4/78. For Captain Talbot's information.—W.W., Lieut.-Col., 26/4/78.

I, of course, accept the ruling of the Colonel Commanding, as expressed in memo. 26/4/78, and respectfully submit that an injustice has been done me in this instance, because Lieut. Murray's relation to No. 2 Battery and myself, as its Captain, had not undergone any change between the application for his land order being returned to him by Head Quarters for transmission *through me* and its issue to him direct, I being ignored altogether. It would appear then, Lieut. Murray's relation to No. 2 Battery and myself being the same in both cases, that the same channel of communication should have been observed in both cases also. I beg therefore to recur to the question put in this, and respectfully to request a reply.—P.T., Capt., 2 B., V.A., 5/5/78. Forwarded.—W.W., Lieut.-Col., 17/5/78.

Artillery Brigade Office, 27 May, 1878.

Memo.—The issue was made by the officer commanding N.S.W. Artillery, under whose command Lieut. Murray was at the time of issue. As previously pointed out, Captain Talbot's relation with Lieutenant Murray ceased when the latter officer was gazetted to the N.S.W. Artillery, and it rested with the Colonel Commandant whether Lieut. Murray would be entitled to a land order or not.

By order,

WARNER SPALDING,

Major and Adjutant.

Capt. Talbot, Comd. No. 2 Bat., V. A. Brigade.

Replied to 26/6/78.—P.T., Capt., 2 B., V.A.

Captain Talbot to The Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

Sir,

Circular Quay, 26 June, 1878.

Referring to remark in memo. 27 May, 1878, that my relation with Lieutenant Murray "ceased when the latter officer was gazetted to the New South Wales Artillery," the officer commanding V.A. would appear to be unaware that Lieut. Murray *paraded under my command in Volunteer Officer's uniform subsequent to the 5th Sept., 1876—the date of his appointment to the N.S.W. Artillery, and that his application for a land order was directed by Head Quarters to be forwarded through me, as Captain of his Battery, subsequent to that again, thus affording two instances (the latter by special direction of Head Quarters) in which I acted as Lieut. Murray's commanding officer after his appointment to the N.S.W. Artillery.*

The facts of the case being now correctly explained, I trust the Officer Commanding V.A. will kindly obtain and forward me a reply to the question asked in my letter of 14th April last.

I had no idea that the Colonel Commandant was empowered to grant or withhold land orders, as indicated by the last four lines of the memo. by Officer Commanding V.A., now under reply, and would be obliged if that officer would be good enough to point out in what clause of the Act or Regulations now in force such power is conferred.

I have, &c.,

P. TALBOT,

Captain, 2 Battery, V.A.

Captain Talbot will be good enough to attach all previous documents referring to the issue of a land order to Lieut. Murray, N.S.W. Art., to his letter dated 26/6/78. He will also state on what occasion and on what date Lieutenant Murray paraded under his (Capt. Talbot's) command, subsequent to Lieut. Murray's appointment to the N.S.W. Art. Captain Talbot will also be good enough to say to what "direction by Head Quarters" regarding the application for land order to Lieut. Murray he refers to.—By order, W.S., Major, A. Adt., 1/7/78.

Reply to question 1.—On Sept. 30, 1876, at the shot practice of No. 2 Battery, at Botany.

2. An application for land order made by Lieut. Murray direct after his appointment to the N.S.W. Artillery was returned to him in order to be forwarded through me. I, of course, complied with the direction thus given, which was from Head Quarters, and forwarded it. The shot practice, the forwarding of his application for a land order by Lieut. Murray direct, and its subsequent transmission by myself under Head Quarters direction, all three occurred after Lieut. Murray had been gazetted as a Lieut. in N.S.W. Artillery. He and I then stood throughout the circumstances detailed in the same relative positions, nor was there any change in those relative positions when Lieut. Murray's land order was sent to him direct, although this direct channel of communication had just before been repudiated by the Brigade Office. I again respectfully ask why I was thus made little of and passed over, and beg also for a reply to the last three lines of my memo., dated 26th June, 1878. Referring to those lines, I presume the discretionary power to grant or withhold land orders attributed (by your memo., 27th May, 1878) to the Colonel Commandant was exercised in order to give Lieut. Murray his land order. Otherwise (if my reading of the existing Vol. Act and Regulations be correct) he was not entitled to one, having left the Volunteer Force without putting in his shot practice and musketry, and being therefore inefficient. His capitation allowance for the year in question was withheld on that ground by Head Quarters. But I hope as the discretionary power of the Colonel Commandant has sufficed to grant Lieut. Murray his land order as though he were efficient, it will also in the same manner cause his capitation allowance (as though he were efficient) to be paid to me, and I accordingly beg to apply for the £2.

P.T., Capt., 2 B., V.A., 17/7/78.

Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 25/7/78. To Brigade Major,—I consider that if Captain Talbot wishes to make a claim for capitation, he had better make it the subject of another letter.—C.F.R., Col., 28/8/78.

The Officer Commanding Artillery,—

The capitation allowance cannot be granted for the year in question. This decision must be considered definite.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt., 2/9/78, B.C. To Lieut.-Col. Wilson.—C.F.R., Col., 3/9/78. To Captain Talbot.—By order, W.S., Major A.-Adjt., 3/9/78.

I note the definite decision of the Commandant regarding Lieutenant Murray's capitulation allowance, and respectfully request the favour of equally definite replies to the other questions contained in memo. 17/7/78, which have apparently escaped notice.—P.T., Capt., 2 B., V.A., 18/9/78. Forwarded.—Lt.-Col., 23/9/78. To Brigade Major.—C.F.R., Col., 23/9/78.

The Officer Commanding Artillery Forces,—

By the correspondence I note that a reply was given concerning the issue of Lieut. Murray's land order, as also a subsequent direction of the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces, to the effect that the correspondence must cease, which Captain Talbot has disobeyed. I also observe that in the latter portion of this correspondence this officer entirely forgets the position of subordination to the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces which ought to exist, and under all the circumstances I cannot but regard Captain Talbot's conduct as prejudicial to discipline, and therefore should he persist in this line of conduct it will be necessary to bring the matter under the notice of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. This decision is by no means intended to prejudice Captain Talbot's right of appeal to the highest authority, but I would caution him against any appeal which may be considered of a frivolous or vexatious character.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt., 2/10/78, B.C.

The Officer Commanding Artillery Forces will be good enough to inform Captain Talbot, retaining this correspondence in his office as a record.—J.S.R., Col.

Copy of this memo. to be sent to Captain Talbot, and this correspondence to be retained in the V.A. Brigade Office.—C.F.R., Col., 4/10/78.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.

(OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL AS TO TRANSFER OF)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1879.

**COPY of the Opinion of the Attorney General as to the validity of selections of land
by transferees of Volunteer Efficiency Certificates.**

THE law with respect to the right of transferees of Volunteer Efficiency Certificates to take up land under them is perfectly clear, as it was expressly decided by the Supreme Court, in the case of *Ogilvie versus Harkin*, S.C.R.N.S. 223, that directly the certificate has been granted the Volunteer has the right to transfer it, and that he is not bound personally to exercise his right. Any transferee of such a certificate may, therefore, take up and hold Crown lands under it.

W. C. WINDEYER,
A.G.

14/3/79.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALFRED THOMAS COOMBER.

(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 December, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Alfred Thomas Coomber,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner joined the Volunteer Force of New South Wales in Orange, in the month of January, 1873, and after the continued service of two years became so seriously ill that rest from active service and a change of air was recommended by the medical officer of the corps (Dr. Terrant),—your Petitioner at the same time getting leave of absence from the captain.

Your Petitioner then proceeded down the Bogan and in about three months returned to duty, but was still so ill that an extension of leave was granted.

Yet your Petitioner during the whole of five years was only absent from one drill, and although possessing four certificates for regularity of attendance, was refused the fifth in consequence of being absent this one drill; and that your Petitioner was barred from receiving a Volunteer Land Order, which left your Petitioner without remuneration for his services for the space of five years rendered.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House may be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration and grant relief.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A. T. COOMBER.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNREGISTERED VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.
(OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 May, 1879.

RETURN to a *Resolution* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4 April, 1879, That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Government should at once obtain and lay upon the Table of this House,—

“The Opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General as to the validity or non-validity of unregistered Volunteer Land Orders.”

(*Mr. Lynch.*)

OPINION of the Attorney General as to the validity or non-validity of unregistered Volunteer Land Orders.

It is difficult to give an opinion upon such an abstract question as is raised in the request made to me by the Minister for Lands, in pursuance of a resolution passed in the Assembly that I should give an opinion as to the validity of unregistered Volunteer Land Orders, as the circumstances of each case must affect any opinion to be given with reference to any particular Volunteer Land Order.

If however the question means whether an unregistered Land Order can be recognized by the Lands Department, I am of opinion that it may be recognized and acted upon by the Department, under the authority of a recent decision of the Privy Council, as it is competent for the Government to waive the non-observance of a Regulation.

W. C. WINDEYER, A.G.
1/5/79.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(AMENDED REGULATION UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 5th June, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make the following amended Regulation for the Volunteer Force, in substitution for No. 123 of the Regulations published in the Supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 29th of April, 1871, directs its publication in accordance with the 50th section of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," viz. :—

123. These capitation allowances are to provide Corps with uniforms, and to meet other expenses necessary for the carrying out of the duties of the Corps. A separate account of the funds accruing from these allowances shall be kept by each Corps, and a statement of the same rendered to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, from time to time as required. In case of the disbandment of Corps, or such alterations being made in the arrangements for the provision of clothing as may place the supply of the same directly in the hands of the Government, any balances standing to the credit of these funds, after payment of all expenses sanctioned by this regulation, shall become the property of the Government.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th September, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations, under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, for the Volunteer Force now to be enrolled on a system of partial payment.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE "VOLUNTEER FORCE
REGULATION ACT OF 1867."

INTERPRETATION.

1. By the term "Corps" is meant a united body consisting of two or more Batteries or Companies formed into a consolidated Brigade or Regiment, as also a Battery or Company formed separately, or in the country districts forming part of an Administrative Regiment, with the exception that, when Corps are permitted to elect the persons who are to be recommended for first commissions, the word "Corps" shall be held to mean the particular Battery or Company in which the vacancy for such appointment has occurred: Provided also that in the case of an Administrative Regiment, and the several Companies composing it, the Officer Commanding such Regiment shall, for the purposes of discipline referred to in clause 28, paragraph 1, of the Volunteer Act, be deemed to be the Officer Commanding the Corps, and the word "Corps" in such case be held to mean Administrative Regiment.

2. By the term "Recruit" is meant a Volunteer who has not been finally dismissed recruit drill and who has not passed through the course of musketry.

CONSTRUCTION.

3. The Volunteer Force of New South Wales is maintained under the Act 31 Vic., No. 5, and is subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all Regulations made with regard to the same by the authority of the Governor.

4. The Volunteer Military Force shall consist of the following arms, namely:—

Artillery.
Engineers.
Torpedo and Signalling.
Infantry.

5. Engineer and Torpedo and Signalling Corps will be formed of persons who are connected with the profession of Engineers, Electricians, Instrument Makers, and Mechanics generally—and in the case of the latter Corps, a proportion of Boatmen.

PRECEDENCE.

6. The Volunteer Force takes precedence immediately after the Militia, and Officers of the Volunteer Force take rank with Officers of Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces within the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, as the juniors of their respective ranks, and with the Officers of the Permanent Forces of the Colony, according to dates of commissions.

7. The different arms of the Volunteer Military Force rank in the following order, viz. :—

Artillery.
Engineers.
Torpedo and Signalling.
Infantry.

8. The relative precedence of Officers of the entire Volunteer Force is determined solely by the ranks and dates of commissions in that force.

9. The relative precedence of Officers of different Corps holding commissions of the same rank and date is determined:—

- 1st. By reference to previous commissions.
- 2nd. By the relative precedence of the arms or regiments to which they belong.

10. The relative precedence of Officers of one Corps, bearing commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the order in which the appointments are inserted in the Gazette.

11. Medical Officers will hold the relative rank of Captain. The Principal Medical Officer the rank of Major.

12. Every Brigade or Regiment receives a title or number indicating its relative precedence with regard to the other Brigades or Regiments of the same arm. The Batteries or Companies in a Brigade or Regiment take precedence according to their numbering.

13. On parade, Corps and Administrative Regiments are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the Officer in command may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

14. The Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Force are appointed by the Governor. All proposed appointments, promotions, and resignations of commissions of Officers, are submitted to the Governor by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

15. All appointments, promotions, resignations, and dismissals of Commissioned Officers, are inserted in the Gazette, and such resignations and dismissals shall, unless notified to the contrary, be held to mean absolute withdrawal from the Volunteer Force.

16. Every Officer of Volunteers is required, on receiving his commission, to take the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by the Volunteer Act.

17. The appointment of Honorary Chaplains will be sanctioned only on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

18. No Officer holding an honorary commission can, by virtue of it, take precedence of any Officer holding a substantive commission.

19. Every Officer is required to possess a competent knowledge of his duties, and to give a proper attendance to the drills of his Corps or Regiment, and the administrative duties connected therewith.

20. Any Officer who fails to pay proper and diligent attention to the duties of his position will not be allowed to retain his commission.

21. Officers will be liable at any time to be required to undergo an examination by a Board appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force as to their military competency for their rank and position. Officers failing to pass such examination will not be allowed to retain their commissions.

22. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to appoint such Officers, or other persons, as he may think fit, to be examiners of candidates for commissions and promotion.

23. Surgeons, in the proportion of one per Brigade or Regiment, in addition to a Principal Medical Officer, will be appointed as a Medical Staff to the Volunteer Force generally, who will perform such duties as may be required of them, under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

24. All candidates for Commissions must produce a certificate of having passed the Civil Service Examination of the Colony, or an examination of a higher degree.

25. In addition to the above, a Subaltern appointed direct must, within one year from the date of his appointment, and a candidate for a commission from the ranks must, prior to his appointment, pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the undermentioned subjects:—

ARTILLERY.

- (a.) Practical examination in the evolutions of a Company—Field Exercise, part II, excepting as regards movements in extended order.
- (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Carbine or Short Rifle exercises (manual and firing), and the drill of one description of gun used by the Corps.
- (d.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of Volunteer Force.

ENGINEERS.

- (a.) Practical examination in drilling a Company in close order—Field Exercise, part II.
- (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Practical acquaintance with the exercise for the short rifle (manual and firing).
- (d.) Military engineering (Sappers Manual):—
 1. Hasty defences—chap. I, sec. 1-12.
 2. Defence of posts—chap. I, sec. 12-33. Field-works chap. II, sec. 24-32.
 3. Throwing up earthworks—chap. IV, sec. 56-62.
 4. Revetting materials—chap. V.
 5. Revetments—chap. VI.
- (e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations—Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.

TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.

- (a.) Practical examination in drilling a Company in close order—Field Exercise, part II.
- (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Practical acquaintance with the exercise for the short rifle (manual and firing).
- (d.) Signalling—flags, lights, electric telegraph, &c., &c.
- (e.) Electricity in connection with submarine warfare, and how applied—batteries required, how constructed, and kind generally used. Magneto-electricity for exploding submarine mines. Galvanometers.
- (f.) Torpedoes—electro, contact mines, ground mines, mechanical mines, circuit closers—how arranged and exploded.

Aggressive Torpedoes—Harvey's, Whitehead's, outrigger for boats.

Fuzes and detonators—how constructed and applied—charges: powder, gun-cotton, dynamite, and lithofracteur—relative values.

Cases—Size of cases for certain quantities of explosives and for different depths.

Firing by observation, and cross-bearings by Shutter apparatus.

Testing table.

Cables for submarine mines.

Testing the same.

- (g.) Volunteer Act and Regulations—Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.

Examination for Captains and Field Officers will be of a more extended nature in the above subjects than is required of Subalterns, with the addition of—

- (a.) Battalion drill (omitting extended order)—Field Exercise, part III. Proper mode of route marching—Field Exercise, part VII.

INFANTRY.

- (a.) Practical examination in squad drill, and the evolutions of a Company—Field Exercise parts I and II.
- (b.) Duties of guards and outposts—Field Exercise parts VI and VII.
- (c.) Practical examination in the rifle exercises, aiming and position drill.
- (d.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.

26. If any Officer appointed direct, fails to pass examination in the subjects above quoted, he will be examined again within six months, and in the event of a second failure, he will be required to resign his commission.

27. Previous to promotion to the rank of Captain, Subalterns will be required to pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the following subjects:—

ARTILLERY.

- (a.) Practical examination in company drill and command of a Company in Battalion (excepting movements in extended order)—Field Exercise parts II and III as far as relates to the command of a Company in Battalion.
- (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise part VII.
- (c.) Service of description of ordnance worked by the special branch of the Corps to which they belong.
- (d.) Exercise with or without machines with the same guns.
- (e.) General knowledge of the ordnance served by the special branch of the Corps to which they belong as regards ammunition, stores, and carriages, care of magazines and shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, and penetration.
- (f.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.

ENGINEERS.

In addition to the subjects specified in examination for Subalterns:—

- (a.) Battalion drill (omitting extended order)—Field Exercise, part III; proper mode of route marching—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (b.) Military engineering:—
 1. Defilade and obstacles &c.—chap. II, sec. 33-45.
 2. Batteries—chap. III.
 3. Execution of the work in connection with throwing up earthworks—chap. IV, sec. 63-68.
 4. Detail of batteries—chap. VII.
 5. Field kitchen—chap. X. Boning and levelling. From instruction.
 6. Trenches. From instruction.

INFANTRY.

- (a.) Practical examination in Company drill, and command of a Company in Battalion—Field Exercise, parts II and III, as far as relates to the command of a Company in Battalion.
- (b.) Duties of guards and outposts—Field Exercise, parts VI and VII.
- (c.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.

28. Captains, before they are eligible for promotion to be Field Officers, will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

ARTILLERY.

- (a.) Practical examination in Battalion drill (omitting extended order) and the command of a Battalion in Brigade, and the proper mode of route marching, as laid down in Field Exercise, parts III, IV, and VII.
- (b.) Duties of guards, as laid down in Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Practical acquaintance with drills of the guns in use in the Corps, and exercise with or without machines with the same.

- (d.) General knowledge of the ordnance used by the Corps—ammunition, stores, carriages, &c., care of magazines, shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, and penetration.
- (e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations, and Standing Orders of Volunteer Force.
- (f.) Riding.

INFANTRY.

- (a.) Practical examination in Battalion drill—Field Exercise, part III.
- (b.) Knowledge of movements of Battalion in Brigade—field manoeuvres and tactics—Field Exercise, parts IV and V.
- (c.) Duties of guards and outposts, proper mode of route marching—Field Exercise, parts VI and VII.
- (d.) Riding.
- (e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations, and Standing Orders of Volunteer Force.

They must further be in all respects eligible to take command of the Corps or Regiment in the absence of the Commanding Officer.

29. Gentlemen appointed direct as Captains or Field Officers, will be required to pass the examination prescribed for the respective ranks before the expiration of one year from date of appointment.

30. In estimating the eligibility of Officers for promotion, the examinations passed will be considered in conjunction with the reports made by their Commanding Officers and Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

31. The promotion of Commissioned Officers, up to the rank of Captain, will be made as far as may be, by seniority, subject to the passing of such tests as may from time to time be required. Appointments to the higher grades will be made by selection, subject to such examinations as may be deemed proper.

32. It shall be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and other responsible Officers, to bring to the notice of higher authority, any misconduct or dereliction of duty on the part of any Officer of the Volunteer Force, and also to draw attention to any case in which the necessity for the maintenance of discipline may not have been borne in mind by those exercising authority under the Volunteer Act.

33. Names of Officers for appointment, promotion, and retirement, shall be forwarded through Officers commanding Corps or administrative Regiments, stating whether they assent or dissent.

34. In special cases, the Governor may waive the examination of any Officer appointed to or promoted in the Volunteer Force.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

35. The Non-commissioned Officers of a Corps, other than Permanent Staff, shall be appointed by the Commanding Officer from among the members, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and such orders as may be issued from time to time regarding examinations.

36. When a Non-commissioned Officer is reduced by the Commanding Officer of his Corps or administrative Regiment, for any sufficient cause, the circumstances of the case having been duly investigated, a report shall be forwarded to the Brigade Office for the information and approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

37. Non-commissioned Officers, in addition to the annual training, may be required to attend a course of such special instruction as their positions may require.

MISCELLANEOUS.

38. No person below the age of twenty, or above the age of forty-five years, is to be enrolled as a Volunteer in any Corps except—

39. Boys of fourteen years of age and upwards, for the purpose of being trained as buglers and trumpeters, subject to a special examination as to probable fitness.

40. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters.

41. No member of a Corps is to be enrolled in another Corps until he has legally ceased to be a member of the former Corps.

42. A member of a Corps can only be transferred to another Corps with the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

43. Persons dismissed from a Corps are not in any case to be re-enrolled in any Corps.

44. Enrolled members are classed as efficient and non-efficient.

45. In order to be reckoned as "efficient," Volunteers must have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in these Regulations.

46. The standard height for Volunteers is 5 feet 6 inches for Infantry, Engineers, and Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and 5 feet 7 inches for Artillery.

47. The minimum chest measurement to be not less than 32 inches.

48. Exceptions to the above standard may be allowed, with approval of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, in Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and Infantry branch of the Force, in

cases where men are shown to possess special scientific acquirements as regards the first-named Corps, or exceptional skill with the rifle, as regards the latter.

49. In the inspection of recruits for the Volunteer Force, examining Surgeons must be guided by their judgment and experience in determining whether the men possess the physical capacity requisite for discharging the military duties of Volunteers.

50. The principal points to be attended to are:—

- (a.) That the recruit is of healthy aspect, and does not present an appearance of feeble health or impaired constitution from existing or previous disease.
- (b.) That he is intelligent.
- (c.) That his vision is good or at least sufficiently good to enable him with the right eye to discern objects clearly at not less than 300 yards.
- (d.) That the capacity of the chest is fairly proportioned to his stature, and that the heart and lungs are healthy.
- (e.) That he is not ruptured.
- (f.) That the limbs are properly formed and developed and the motions of the joints are satisfactory.

51. Recruits desiring enrolment will be first examined by the Officers commanding Corps, and in administrative Regiments by the Officers commanding or their Staff, as may be ordered, to see that they come under the conditions of age, height, &c., required by the Regulations. The recruits being found suitable for enrolment, and entry having been made of the above-named particulars on the attestation sheets, they will be brought before Medical Officers, or medical gentlemen duly authorized to inspect recruits, who will sign certificates in the following form, certifying to the fitness for service of such recruits, which certificates will appear on the attestation sheets.

Form.

I, A. B., do certify that _____ does not appear to be over the age noted in this attestation sheet, that he is healthy, has good eyesight, is of proper chest measurement, is not ruptured, and is capable of bearing the fatigue incident to the performance of military duty.

52. Care must be exercised in the enrolment of men for the Field Batteries that a certain proportion are able to ride, and are possessed of knowledge as to management of horses.

53. It shall be competent for the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force to require of Officers commanding Corps, to bring forward from time to time for discharge, such Volunteers as may be unfit for the performance of their military duties through age, infirmity, or other cause—as also such Volunteers as may be below the standard or requirements of these Regulations.

PERMANENT STAFF.

54. The Permanent Staff is composed respectively of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, and is generally under the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, notwithstanding such Officers and Non-commissioned Officers may be attached to Corps or administrative Regiments.

55. The appointment, promotion, and discharge of Non-commissioned Officers and other subordinates of the Permanent Staff, rests with the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and all such persons serving for pay shall take the oath of allegiance and subscribe a declaration of voluntary service, and be subject to all regulations for the discipline of the Force.

56. Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff rank with Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers in the different grades, according to the dates of their appointments in the Force, and the ranks in which they may have been detailed to act when specially attached to Corps or administrative Regiments.

57. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to classify, from time to time, the Non-commissioned Officers and others of the Permanent Staff, according to zeal, experience, and general conduct—such classification to carry with it the relative rates of pay approved by the Government.

58. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to place any Non-commissioned Officer, or other subordinate of the Permanent Staff, under stoppages of pay for any offence—such as irregularity of conduct, or want of attention to his duties, which may be proved against him; such stoppage for any such offence not to exceed one month's pay; and no Non-commissioned Officer or other subordinate shall receive more than half his pay during the time he shall have been under arrest, or suspended from duty for any offence which may have been proved against him.

59. Non-commissioned Officers, when attached to a Corps or administrative Regiment, are, for the time being, under the direction of the Officer commanding that Corps or Regiment, who will report to the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force any irregularity of conduct, incompetency, or want of attention he may observe on the part of these Non-commissioned Officers

ORGANIZATION OF CONSOLIDATED CORPS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIMENTS.

60. The Officer Commanding a consolidated Corps is responsible for the discipline, drill, and instruction of the various Batteries or Companies composing such Corps, and he will notice any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force relating to the use of arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, and the like.

61. Officers commanding Batteries and Companies, and others, are in like manner responsible to the Officer Commanding the Corps for the condition of their Batteries or Companies, and all matters relating to discipline, care of arms, accoutrements, clothing, stores, the payment and messing of their men, and the carrying out generally of such other details as may be necessary for the administration of military business.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

62. The object of an administrative organization is to unite separate Corps in the Country Districts under a common head, to secure uniformity of discipline, and the system of drill, to afford them the advantage of the instruction and assistance of a Regimental Staff (in addition to the Permanent Staff), and to create, as far as practicable, a regimental system.

63. The Field Officer commanding an administrative Regiment will have the general charge of the discipline, drill, and instruction of the several corps under his command. He will inspect them from time to time, and will take notice of any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, relating to the use of the arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank or discipline.

64. Officers commanding Corps in an administrative Regiment are required to bring to the notice of the Officer commanding the Regiment all infractions of discipline, misconduct, neglect, or inefficiency on the part of those under their command, and subject to such orders as may be issued to take charge of all arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other stores issued to their Corps, as well as to see to the payment and messing of their men, the execution of all orders, and the maintenance of discipline.

65. No Officer of a Corps forming part of an administrative Regiment has any authority over the other Corps of which it is composed, in consequence of their administrative union; but whenever the several Corps, or any number of them, meet together for drill, the senior Officer present assumes the command.

DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS.

66. An Adjutant of Volunteers is purely a Staff Officer, and is not allowed to hold a regimental commission as Field Officer, Captain, or Subaltern.

67. An Adjutant is appointed to give instruction to Volunteers in the Regiment he is attached to. He is subject to the orders of his Commanding Officer, and he is required to assist him in carrying on the military duties of the Corps, or administrative Regiment, as the case may be; but he is not to take any part in the non-military affairs of the Corps or Regiment. It is his duty to visit the component parts of the administrative Regiment to which he belongs, in accordance with such orders as may be issued.

68. The Adjutant of a Corps is to keep a muster roll—the Adjutant of an administrative Regiment is to have access to the muster rolls and other official documents of all the Corps composing it, and to keep a regimental muster roll.

69. Every Adjutant is required to keep a diary, showing the instruction imparted by him, and the hours during which he has been in attendance at his office, as also the duties performed by the Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his Corps or administrative Regiment.

70. He will prepare and forward all such returns as may be required, as well as keep or superintend the keeping of the books of his Corps or administrative Regiment.

71. He will generally perform the duties of Regimental Paymaster and Quarter-master.

72. The Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his Corps or administrative Regiment will be specially under his supervision.

73. As acting Paymaster it will be the Adjutant's duty to exercise a special supervision over all claims submitted against the Government, as also to see to the settlement of all claims submitted on behalf of his Corps or Regiment; and as acting Quarter-master to watch over the issue and return of all stores, and their proper treatment.

DISCIPLINE.

74. Meetings are not to be held in Corps or administrative Regiments, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the acts of a Commanding Officer, or of recommending any particular course of action; nor are memorials to be drawn up to the same effect; and no meetings, except those called together by, or under the authority of the Commanding Officer of a Corps, or administrative Regiment, who will be responsible for doing so, will be recognized. If any Officer or Volunteer has cause to think himself aggrieved he will represent his case through his

Captain to the Officer commanding the Corps or administrative Regiment; any appeal against the decision of the Officer commanding the corps or administrative Regiment will be made through the latter to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and any further appeal will be made through these Officers for transmission to higher authority.

75. Although it is intended that every opportunity shall be given for inquiry into well-founded complaints and the redress of grievances, Officers and Volunteers will be personally responsible if they prefer complaints of a libigious or frivolous character.

76. Officers and Volunteers of a Corps, or administrative Regiment, are not individually or collectively to attend political meetings or join in public political discussions or demonstrations in uniform. Bands of Corps or administrative Regiments are not to appear in uniform for any purpose without the consent of the Commanding Officers of their Corps or Regiments.

77. When a Volunteer has been discharged for misconduct a notification of the fact, with the cause of discharge, will be inserted in Brigade Orders.

78. Disobedience of orders or any disrespect shown to any Officer will be instantly reported to the Officer commanding the Corps or Regiment; and it is earnestly to be impressed upon all ranks that discipline depends so essentially upon obedience to Non-commissioned Officers that not only must all Commissioned Officers see that it is always duly enforced, but Non-commissioned Officers failing to report any contempt, or neglect of their authority, will be liable to be instantly reduced.

79. The arrest referred to in clause 28, paragraph 2, of the Volunteer Act is held, in accordance with the custom of the Military Service, in addition to such power of custody as is given by the Volunteer Act, to mean a suspension from all military duty, and participation in rifle shooting, until the cases leading to such arrests may be disposed of.

80. Duty with a Corps is held to mean not only presence under arms on parade, but the performance of all administrative duties of a military nature, in or out of uniform.

81. Any Volunteer who fails to produce, for inspection, as required, any arms, accoutrements, or other property entrusted to his care, within a reasonable time, will be proceeded against under the Volunteer Act, and steps will be taken for his summary discharge from the Force, for disobedience of orders.

82. Corps are not to assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military drill or rifle practice, except with the approval of the Governor.

83. When Volunteers belonging to one or more Corps are brought together under arms at rifle shooting matches, or on other occasion, the senior Officer present, in uniform, is to be considered in command of all the Volunteers on the ground; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangements of the meeting, yet he is responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline.

84. Volunteers in Uniform shall give the Military salute to His Excellency the Governor and to all Commissioned Officers of the Military and Naval Forces in this Colony, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when in uniform.

85. Officers commanding Batteries or Companies, and others, in Corps or administrative Regiments, are required to report, through the proper channel, all breaches of discipline and neglects of duty to the Officers commanding their Corps or Regiments.

86. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, Officers commanding Corps, and during continuous training, the Officers commanding administrative Regiments, shall have power to enforce the following fines:—

	s. d.
(a) For appearing on parade not in the order of the day, or with clothing, arms, accoutrements dirty, incomplete, or improperly put on	2 6
(b) Talking in the ranks	2 6
(c) Inattention, and other minor irregularities	2 6
(d) Neglect of duty	5 0
(e) Neglecting to notify to Officer commanding Battery or Company change of address, within fourteen days of such change	7 6
(f) Leaving the ranks without permission	10 0
(g) Drunkenness on parade, or duty, or in camp, or elsewhere in uniform, will be visited with a fine of 20s. for the first offence, and a repetition of the offence will invariably be punished by discharge.	

87. Fines inflicted under the above Regulation will be noted in the Quarterly Returns, and will form a re-credit to the public.

88. The Officers commanding Corps or administrative Regiments will, immediately after parade, receive the reports of Officers, and enter in a Defaulters' Book the names of any Volunteers who have misconducted themselves, together with their decisions as to the fines to be inflicted; or, in aggravated cases, they will report the circumstances in detail to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, who will, if any additional

penalty appear requisite, order a portion of the pay, not exceeding double the amounts above specified, to be stopped, or the cesses to be dealt with as may seem to him to be necessary.

89. These fines will be deducted from the pay of the Volunteer, and if the pay for that day is insufficient, the deduction will be made from the subsequent pay which may become due to him.

90. Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments will report to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force all cases in which fines are inflicted; and if any Volunteer shall feel himself aggrieved, he may address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force on the subject, through the Officer commanding his Corps or administrative Regiment.

91. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force is empowered to issue such standing and temporary orders, from time to time, as may be necessary to facilitate the administration of military and public business.

92. No member of the Force is to be buried with military honours, beyond those due to his rank, and except by the express desire of his friends, notified to the Officer commanding the Corps.

93. The Queen's Regulations and Customs of the Imperial Military Service will be taken generally as a guide in all matters not specifically dealt with in the Volunteer Act and these Regulations.

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

94. A Court of Inquiry is to be considered as a Board, of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force may make use to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to institute an inquiry.

95. If it is found necessary to cause the conduct of an Officer to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, the Governor can alone direct the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to convene the Court, which, in such a case, must be composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force.

96. The duties of a Court of Inquiry depend on the instructions which the convening authority may think proper to give. It may either be employed merely collecting and arranging evidence, or it may in addition, be directed to give an opinion as to the facts established by that evidence; but it will have no power to pronounce any judgment as to the course to be taken by the convening authority in dealing with those facts. When facts connected with the conduct of an individual are submitted to the investigation of a Court of Inquiry, it is necessary that the instructions for the guidance of the Court, should be sufficiently specific as regards matter, names, dates, and places, to convey clearly to the Court the nature of the subject into which it is appointed to inquire, and also to enable the person whose conduct is called in question to know what he has to answer.

97. It rests with the authority who orders the assembly of a Court of Inquiry to decide whether it shall be open or close. All evidence taken by a Court of Inquiry is to be recorded, as nearly as possible, in the words of the witness on oath, and in the order in which it is received. The proceedings, when closed, are to be signed by the President and members, after which they are to be forwarded by the President direct to the convening authority.

98. A Court of Inquiry may be re-assembled as often as the superior authority may deem necessary, and on every occasion of its meeting it is competent to receive and record new evidence, if so directed.

Declaration to be made by President and members of Court.

99. I, A.B., do declare upon my honour, that I will duly and impartially inquire into the matters to be brought before this Court; I further declare upon my honour, that I will not on any account, or at any time, disclose or discover my own vote or opinion, or that of any particular member of the Court, unless required to do so by competent authority.

100. A record of the above declaration having been taken is to be entered in the proceedings of the Court.

DRILL, TRAINING, EXERCISE, AND EFFICIENCY.

101. To test efficiency every Corps of Volunteers will be inspected annually by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, or other appointed Officer.

102. Recruits enrolled in the Volunteer Force shall attend the head quarters of the Corps in which they are enrolled, or at such other place, and at such time as may be directed by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for such preliminary drill as may be necessary to fit them for the ranks.

103. Recruit drill will be conducted by the Volunteer Permanent Staff under the direction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and no recruit shall be entitled to pay until he has been passed into the ranks by an officer of the General or Volunteer Permanent Staff.

104. A recruit shall be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year, provided during the previous year he has attended, subsequent to his being passed into the ranks, at least the proportion of one drill per month, including Annual Inspection, for the remaining part of such year, and also has attended with his Corps such period of continuous

training as may have been ordered during the remaining part of such year; but no Volunteer ceases to be a recruit under any circumstances, nor can he be held to be efficient, until he has done a course of musketry instruction.

105. Any Officer or Volunteer who has been returned as an "efficient" in any Volunteer Corps on the 1st January, 1878, shall, if re-enrolled prior to the 1st November, 1878, be deemed an efficient on date of such re-enrollment; but in order to be reckoned as an efficient on the 1st January, 1879, he must have attended the proportion at least of one drill per month, including Annual Inspection, for the remaining part of the year 1878, and have also attended with his Corps such period of continuous training as may have been ordered during the remaining part of such year; but under no other circumstances whatever shall any Officer or Volunteer be entitled to be deemed an efficient unless he fulfils the requirements hereunder specified:—

(a.) Continuous training and exercise for eight days once in every year, at Easter or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.

(b.) Fourteen attendances (including annual inspection) out of sixteen ordered on detached days, for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.

(c.) Shot practice for Artillery, and a course of musketry for Infantry, will be required annually, in addition to the attendances enumerated in (b), and for which no pay will be granted beyond that earned by efficiency.

106. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct any Volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill instruction or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

107. For the purposes of efficiency, the duration of parades shall be at least an hour and a half, but should the Corps or Administrative Regiments being assembled be dismissed through inclement weather or other cause before the hour and a half be passed, such parade may be returned under the authority of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

108. The Field Officers of a Corps or administrative Regiment are not to be absent from inspection without first having obtained leave from the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

109. When Corps of administrative Regiments are inspected at their own Head Quarters, the Commanding Officers of such Corps must obtain similar leave through the Officer commanding the Regiment. In such case sufficient reasons must be assigned for leave being required.

110. Officers and Volunteers who desire to be absent from the Annual Inspection for any special reason must apply in writing to the Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments, stating reasons for their applications. If such reasons are not satisfactory leave will be refused. In case of sickness a medical certificate must be transmitted within one week. Absence under these circumstances shall not prejudice the efficiency of individuals, provided they have otherwise attended the total amount of drill, exercise, and training required for efficiency.

111. It shall be competent to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments, to order a course of recruit drill to such Volunteers as may fail to exhibit a proper degree of proficiency. But such attendance at recruit drill will not count towards pay or efficiency.

112. Attendance at Funerals will not be allowed to count towards efficiency, nor will pay be granted for such attendance.

113. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to order a course of recruit drill for Officers and Volunteers whenever, in his opinion, rendered necessary, and under the same conditions as for recruits.

114. No Officer or Volunteer arriving on the parade ground after a parade has been formed up shall be entitled to a record of attendance as towards efficiency or pay.

115. Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments are responsible for forwarding the applications of Officers for leave of absence from continuous training through the proper channel, and in transmitting the same they should express their own opinions as to the granting or withholding of leave, after having obtained full information on the subject. An Officer in asking for leave must not content himself with stating urgent private affairs as the ground of his application, but must give good reason why such leave is absolutely necessary.

116. Any leave (except in case of sickness) must be applied for not later than fourteen days previous to the date fixed for the assembly of the Corps or Regiment for continuous training.

117. An Officer who applies for leave on account of sickness must forward a medical certificate as follows:—

I, _____ of the _____ Corps or Regiment having applied for a certificate on which to ground his application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer, and find that [the nature of the disease, &c., is to be here fully stated, and the period during which the Officer has suffered under its effects], and that in consequence thereof I conceive him to be incapable of military duty.

119. Where the whole or any part of the Volunteer Force is called out for training, notices to the men enrolled in the Volunteer Force to attend training and exercise shall be sent by the order of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or administrative Regiment to which such men belong, by the post, to the residences of the several men, as stated on their attestations or the muster rolls, or as subsequently notified by them; and such Commanding Officer shall cause such notices to be published in one or more of the newspapers of the district fourteen days at least before the time so appointed. Any such notice so published shall be deemed a sufficient notice to every Volunteer to whom the same applies, notwithstanding that he may not have received notices by post.

119. Any Volunteer who, without leave lawfully granted, or sickness certified, according to these Regulations, absents himself for a period of three months from the time and place appointed for preliminary training, or detached days of training, or absents himself from the time and place appointed for the continuous training and exercise of his Corps or administrative Regiment, or during the time of such training and exercise, shall be discharged.

120. Battery and Company parade states, showing the total numbers on parade, with names of absentees, must be rendered to the Adjutant of the Corps or Regiment immediately before the parade is dismissed, and that Officer is held strictly responsible for the correctness, as regards numbers present. Officers commanding Batteries and Companies are responsible that a proper record is preserved, for entry in quarterly returns, of the names of those present on parade, as no plea of error will be entertained after such returns have been rendered to the Brigade office.

121. It is competent to the senior Officer on parade to direct any officer to assume command for the purpose of manœuvring a Corps, or administrative Regiment, although other Officers senior to him be present.

122. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, or Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments, to detail an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer of the Permanent Staff to assume command, on parade, of any Corps or administrative Regiment for the purpose of exercise and instruction.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

123. The course of instruction for Volunteers will be as laid down in Brigade Orders from time to time.

Badges for Rifle Shooting.

124. With a view to stimulate individual exertion, and to reward the proficiency of Volunteers in the use and management of the rifle, a system of badges has been adopted, and the following rules for the award thereof are to be strictly adhered to:—

- 1st. To the best shot of a Battalion—a badge of cross muskets and crown above and below worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.
- 2nd. To the best shot of a Corps—a badge of cross muskets and crown above worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.
- 3rd. To certain of the first class shots—(to be styled "marksmen") a badge of cross muskets worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground. These badges are to be worn on the left arm, immediately above the point of the cuff, and retained for the period of one year from date of issue.

125. Every Volunteer must go through the course with his own Corps; the only exceptions will be in the case of men who, having commenced the course, become ill and unable to go on, duly verified by medical certificate, or men who are absent on special leave granted by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force previous to commencing the course.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

126. Pay and allowances shall be granted to the several ranks at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Government; but payment shall, under no circumstances, be made, except for performance of actual duty, and on the following system, viz.:—

- (a.) One-third of the annual rate of pay for attendance at full period of continuous training.
- (b.) One-third for attendance at the ordered number of detached days of training.
- (c.) One-third on qualifying as an efficient for the year.

127. No Officer or Volunteer shall be entitled to receive pay for any time during which he has been in arrest, or under suspension from duty, if adjudged to have been guilty of the matters alleged against him.

128. Any Officer or Volunteer who absents himself either with or without leave, for any cause whatsoever, from the time and place appointed for detached days of training, or does not appear at the time and place appointed for continuous training and exercise, or so absents himself during the time of such training and exercise, shall not be entitled to pay for the period of such absence.

129. No Officer or Volunteer shall be entitled, under any circumstances, to the grant of pay for efficiency, unless he has qualified as an efficient under these Regulations.

130. Officers to whom full forage allowance is granted will be required to keep a horse and appointments, which must be their own *bona fide* property, and suitable for military purposes. In default they will only be entitled to receive horse allowances for the provision of suitable horse and appointments.

131. Pay accounts will be rendered and settled quarterly.

132. No claim against the Government in respect of pay or allowances will be admitted for any year if not submitted for adjustment prior to the 1st day of March in the year following, in order that the performance of the public business may be facilitated, and the provisions of the Audit Act observed.

133. It shall be the duty of the Brigade Paymaster to see that all claims against individuals or Corps are closed annually, and not later than the 15th of March in every year.

CLOTHING.

134. Uniforms will be supplied on the requisitions of Commanding Officers of Corps, the cost of which will be defrayed by the public.

135. The distinctions in uniform and appointments, which are prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, to denote the ranks of the wearers, are to be observed by Volunteers of the various grades. Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments are held responsible that the local rules regarding uniform are strictly adhered to.

136. Consolidated Corps, and Corps forming part of an administrative Regiment, must be clothed alike.

137. Clothing will be issued on the following scale for Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers:—

2 Norfolk jackets.....	} Triennially.
2 pairs trousers	
1 Forage cap and puggaree...	
Helmet.....	Every five years.

138. Recruits will be entitled to clothing on having passed preliminary drill.

139. Volunteers will, for period of continuous training, provide themselves with kit, as follows:—

- 3 shirts.
- 3 pairs socks.
- 2 towels.
- 1 knife, fork, and spoon.
- 1 comb.
- 2 shoe brushes.
- 1 clothes brush.
- 1 box blacking.
- 1 piece of soap.
- 1 housewife.
- 2 pairs boots, suitable to the arm to which they belong.

140. It is required of Officers commanding Corps in all cases in which uniform has been damaged, rendered unserviceable, or lost, prior to the expiration of the period during which it was required to last, to cause such individual to repair, or renew such uniform at his own cost, or in default to proceed under penal clauses of Volunteer Act in the above respect.

141. Volunteers resigning or being discharged from the Force shall, in cases in which the uniform returned by them has not lasted the prescribed period, be liable to such stoppage from any pay which may be accruing to them at time of such resignation or discharge, as will represent the proportionate value of such uniform, with reference to the unexpired portion of the period for which it was originally issued.

142. Uniform supplied by the public will remain the property of the Government until it has lasted the prescribed period, after which it may be considered the property of the individual.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AMMUNITION, AND STORES.

143. All arms, accoutrements, &c., issued to a Volunteer Corps remain the property of the Government, and the Commanding Officer for the time being is held responsible for their being at all times in a serviceable state, and for their being returned into store when required in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted.

144. Great attention should be paid to the proper cleaning and care of arms entrusted to Volunteers; and Officers are to point out to those under their command that the barrel of the rifle is so delicately finished, that should rust be permitted to accumulate inside, it must inevitably destroy the integrity of the grooves, and consequently impair the accuracy of the weapon.

145. The establishment of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers for Corps and administrative Regiments is amply sufficient to ensure a proper supervision of the arms and accoutrements consistently with other occupations. Neglect of duty must therefore always exist in a Corps where the arms or accoutrements are in bad order.

146. The rifle must invariably be cleaned immediately after use.

147. Volunteers must not, under any circumstances, tamper with their rifles, or use other than the authorized ammunition; and any rifles which, on inspection, may be found to have had their locks, or any other parts improperly altered or damaged, will be at once returned into store, and repaired at the expense of the Corps or individual.

148. As the Commanding Officer is responsible for the condition of the arms issued to his Corps, it will be his duty to withdraw permission to Volunteers to keep their arms at their own houses, whenever such Volunteers fail to keep their arms in proper order, and he will cause the same to be deposited after drill in armouries, or places set apart for that purpose. In any case in which the arms are neglected, the discretionary power granted to the Commanding Officer in this respect will be withdrawn.

149. The repairs of all arms returned by Commanding Officers will be executed in the manner and to the extent laid down for the repair of arms in possession of the Regular Army. In the case of the repair of a barrel, or supply of a new barrel, the complete arm, with its bayonet, should be sent in.

150. Commanding Officers are to forward to Head Quarters any Government arms in the possession of their Corps requiring repairs, accompanied by a certificate of the cause and extent of damage. The cost of repairing arms, if damaged wilfully, or by neglect, or want of due precaution, together with transmission to and fro, will be charged to the Corps or individual.

151. Ammunition will be issued at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

152. Every Country Corps is required to provide a secure place for the custody of its small arm ammunition.

153. When ammunition is provided by Government for the use of a Corps, careful arrangements should be made by the Commanding Officer for its conveyance from the railway station or place to which it may have been transmitted.

154. The Commanding Officer of a Volunteer Corps or administrative Regiment is responsible to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force for all stores which are supplied by Government for the use of the Corps or Regiment.

155. Targets and mooring-tackle are supplied to Artillery Corps.

156. The hire of boats to place and remove the targets is also allowed.

157. All surplus stores—such as empty powder-barrels, metal-lined cases, metal cylinders, or empty bursters—are to be forwarded to Head Quarters by the cheapest and most direct conveyance.

158. In case where ammunition is forwarded to a Corps for instructional purposes, the Officer commanding such Corps will be held responsible for any unexpended balance; and in case of such balance not being accounted for, the value of the same may be made a charge against such Commanding Officer, to be deducted from his pay and allowance.

159. A certificate must be rendered on the 1st January in each year by Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments, that, subsequent to the Annual Inspection in the previous year, such arms as were not then seen by the Inspecting Officers, had been duly seen by them or their regimental staff, and found complete and in good order, or otherwise, as the case may be.

160. It shall be the duty of Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments to require of Officers relinquishing or assuming command of individual Batteries or Companies, to sign a mutual certificate of transfer, according to form.

161. Any loss, damage, or destruction of arms, accoutrements, or stores, which may be traced to any Officer or Volunteer, will be required to be made good by stoppage from his pay, or, in default thereof, proceedings against him will be instituted under the Volunteer Act.

CORRESPONDENCE.

162. All official correspondence from Volunteer Corps is to proceed from the Officer commanding, or pass through him.

163. When a Corps forms part of an administrative Regiment the official correspondence of the Officer commanding the Corps is to pass through the Field Officer Commanding.

164. Applications for leave of absence, returns, reports, and correspondence on military subjects are to be addressed to the Brigade Major.

165. The Paymaster will correspond direct with the Treasury and Audit Office on matters connected with his financial duties.

166. Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments, and Adjutants of such Corps and Regiments, will communicate direct with the Paymaster on matters of finance.

167. Applications for leave of absence for Officers beyond one month, and for volunteers beyond three months must be made to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

168. Correspondence on Artillery subjects will be addressed to the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

169. As a general rule the system here laid down will be adhered to, but it will be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to issue orders in variation thereof, from time to time, in view of facilitating the conduct of public and departmental business.

BOOKS AND RETURNS.

170. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to require such books to be kept up by Corps or administrative Regiments, and such returns and states to be rendered from time to time as he may deem necessary.

GUN-DRILL AND PRACTICE OF ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

171. No gun practice of Artillery Volunteers is to be carried on, except under the superintendence of an Officer of the Permanent Staff, unless a relaxation of this rule has been specially sanctioned by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

172. Neither Volunteers not at exercise, nor other spectators, are to be allowed to congregate round barrels or cases containing powder, which are being issued.

173. Bands of music must be prohibited from playing, either inside or in the immediate vicinity of Batteries, during gun practice.

174. Whether in firing with or without shot, saturated cartridges are not to be used; they spoil ranges, and are apt to leave embers in the gun.

175. The practice of firing blank cartridges against time is forbidden.

176. Sword-bayonets are not to be used by Artillerymen engaged at gun-drill or moving powder.

177. No smoking is on any account to be allowed in the vicinity of gun-carriages or waggons in which ammunition is being conveyed.

178. In all cases in which blank ammunition is fired from Batteries in use by Volunteers, which consists of less than four guns, the intervals between the firing are, under no circumstances, to be less than 20 seconds, and especial care is to be taken in such cases in sponging out the gun, and serving the vent, with the view of obviating, as far as possible, any chance of accident.

179. Magazines are to be kept strictly clean, and free from all gravel, sand, or grit; and no iron, light, lucifer-match, or anything likely to cause combustion, is to be permitted therein, nor is any one to enter a magazine with articles of a combustible nature on his person.

180. No smoking or fire is to be permitted near a magazine.

181. In moving powder-barrels about a magazine all friction is to be avoided as much as possible, and care to be taken that no powder is spilt on the floor, on which an old rug or blanket is to be placed; and all persons employed in a magazine must either wear list slippers or remove their boots or shoes. The magazine floor must be carefully swept after each transaction.

182. When a magazine is open for airing during fine weather, some one must be in charge on the spot, to warn persons from approaching it except on duty.

183. Cases or barrels of powder are not to be opened, either inside a magazine or immediately outside the door. When brought out to supply batteries in action, they are to be deposited to windward under proper guard.

PRECAUTIONS AT RIFLE PRACTICE.

184. In order to provide for the safety of the public, indiscriminate private practice at Volunteer Rifle Ranges is not to be permitted. All practice should be so regulated as to ensure the presence of an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer, who will be in charge of the firing party, and held responsible for enforcing strict regularity and discipline.

185. None but experienced persons are to be employed as Markers at Rifle Ranges. The responsibility of employing boys in that capacity at private practice must rest with the members of the Force.

186. The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the firing point will see that the Special Rules and Regulations of Rifle Ranges are carried out, provided they be not inconsistent with the above.

187. Officers in charge of Rifle Ranges will afford facilities for target practice to Cadet Corps, subject to such orders as may be issued by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force from time to time.

CADET CORPS.

185. Cadet Corps are formed of youths of *ten* years of age and upwards.

186. The members of a Cadet Corps are not to be attested for service.

189. The Commissioned Officer of a Cadet Corps receives only an honorary commission.

191. No Cadet Corps shall be formed unless fifty members can be enrolled; and prior to the acceptance of service a guarantee must be given by the Head Master of the school wherein such Corps is sought to be formed, that due care will be taken of such Government stores as shall be issued, and that payment will be made of such charges as may be assessed on behalf of the Government against such school, on account of loss, damage, or destruction.

SCHEDULE.

*Form of Certificate for Exemption from Jury List.**

I certify that _____ of _____ has served as an efficient Volunteer for *two years*, thereby claiming exemption from serving as a Juror, during the year _____, in accordance with clause 37 of 31 Victoria, No. 5, of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

Commanding Volunteer Force.

(Place and date.)

* This Certificate to be renewed at the commencement of each year.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.
(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th March, 1879.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make the following Regulations for the Volunteer Force in substitution of clauses 46, 48, 105, 106, 115, 116, 126, and 167, of the Regulations published in the Supplementary Government Gazette of the 9th of September last, directs their publication in accordance with the 50th section of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

46. The nominal standard height for Volunteers is 5 feet 6 inches for Infantry, Engineers, and Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and 5 feet 7 inches for Artillery. But it shall be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, when he deems that course desirable, to reduce the standard to 5 feet 4 inches for Infantry, Engineers, and Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and to 5 feet 6 inches for Artillery.

48. Exceptions to the standard of height may be allowed with approval of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force,—in the Artillery in case of Drivers, in the Torpedo and Signalling Corps in the case of men who are known to possess special scientific requirements, in the Infantry where men are shown to have exceptional skill with the rifle, and generally in the case of musicians, buglers, trumpeters, or persons who from previous experience are likely to make particularly good non-commissioned officers.

105. Any Officer or Volunteer who has been returned as an "efficient" in any Volunteer Corps on the 1st January, 1878, shall, if re-enrolled prior to the 1st November, 1878, be deemed an efficient on date of such re-enrolment; but in order to be reckoned as an efficient on the 1st January, 1879, he must have attended the proportion at least of one drill per month, including Annual Inspection, for the remaining part of the year 1878, and have also attended with his Corps such period of continuous training as may have been ordered during the remaining part of such year; but under no other circumstances whatever shall any Officer or Volunteer be entitled to be deemed an efficient unless he fulfils the requirements hereunder specified:—

- (a.) Continuous training and exercise for six days once in every year, at Easter or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.
- (b.) Sixteen attendances (including annual inspection) out of twenty ordered on detached days, for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (c.) Shot practice for Artillery Volunteers, and a course of musketry for Infantry Volunteers, will be required annually, in addition to the attendances enumerated in (b), and for which no pay will be granted beyond that earned by efficiency.

Nevertheless the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct any Volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill instruction or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

106. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to issue, from time to time, such orders as may be necessary to secure the attendance at parades, &c., of Bandsmen, in lieu of the special training required in paragraph 105; and at such rates or remuneration as may seem proper: Provided, however, that the annual rate of pay sanctioned by the Government for the various ranks, be not exceeded.

115. Commanding Officers of Corps or Administrative Regiments are responsible for forwarding the applications of Officers for leave of absence from continuous training through the proper channel to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and in transmitting the same they should express their own opinions as to the granting or withholding of leave, after having obtained full information on the subject. An Officer in asking for leave must not content himself with stating urgent private affairs as the ground of his application, but must give good reason why such leave is absolutely necessary.

116. Any leave from continuous training (except in case of sickness) must be applied for previous to the assembly of the Corps or Regiment for such training.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

126. Pay and allowances shall be granted to the several ranks at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Government; but payment shall, under no circumstances, other than those noted in paragraphs 23 and 106, be made, except for performance of actual duty, and on the following system,—for example, in the case of gunners, sappers, and privates:—

- (a.) 10s. for each day of attendance during the period of continuous training.
 - (b.) 6s. for each attendance at the ordered number of detached days of training.
 - (c.) Balance on qualifying as an efficient for the year.
- The annual rates of pay of other ranks to be proportionately distributed in like manner.

167. Applications for leave of absence for Officers up to one month, and for volunteers up to three months, must be made to the Officers Commanding Corps. Beyond these periods, and in the cases referred to in paragraphs 108, 109, and 115 of the Regulations, application must be made to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.
(AMENDED REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 23rd July, 1879.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having been pleased with the advice of the Executive Council to make the following Regulations for the Volunteer Force, in substitution of clauses 12, 23, 38, 43, 77, 89, 105, 118, 119, 125, 126, 128, 137, 139, 154, 162, and 183 of the Regulations published in the Supplementary Government Gazette of the 9th September, 1878, as amended by notice published in a Supplementary Government Gazette of the 29th March last, directs their publication in accordance with the 50th section of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

12. Every Corps and Administrative Regiment receives a title or number indicating its relative precedence with regard to the other Corps and Administrative Regiments of the same arm. The Batteries or Companies in a Corps and Administrative Regiment take precedence according to their numbering.

23. Surgeons, in the proportion of one per Regiment in addition to a Principal Medical Officer, will be appointed as a Medical Staff to the Volunteer Force generally, who will perform such duties as may be required of them, under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

38. No person below the age of eighteen, or above the age of forty-five years, is to be enrolled as a Volunteer in any Corps except—

43. Persons discharged from a Corps are not in any case to be re-enrolled in any Corps without the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

77. When a Volunteer has been discharged for misconduct a notification of the fact, with the cause of discharge, will be inserted in Corps Regimental and Brigade Orders.

89. These fines will be deducted from the pay of the Volunteer, whether the same has accrued prior to or subsequent to such fines being awarded.

105. An Officer or Volunteer shall under no circumstances whatever (except as noted in paragraph 110) be entitled to classify as an efficient on the first January of any year unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified:—

(a.) Continuous training and exercise for six days, at Easter or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.

(b.) Sixteen attendances (including annual inspection) out of twenty ordered on detached days, for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.

(c.) Shot practice for Artillery Volunteers, attendance at two lectures in the case of Volunteers of the Engineer and Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and a course of musketry for Infantry Volunteers, will be required annually, in addition to the attendances enumerated in (b.), and for which no pay will be granted beyond that earned by efficiency.

Nevertheless the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct any Volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill instruction or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

118. When the whole or any part of the Volunteer Force is called out for continuous training, notices to the men enrolled in the Volunteer Force to attend such training and exercise shall be sent by the order of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Administrative Regiment to which such men belong, by the post, to the residences of the several men, as stated on their attestations or the muster rolls, or as subsequently notified by them; and such Commanding Officer shall cause such notices to be published in one or more of the newspapers of the district fourteen days at least before the time so appointed. Any such notice so published shall be deemed a sufficient notice to every Volunteer to whom the same applies, notwithstanding that he may not have received notices by post.

119. Any Volunteer who, without leave lawfully granted, or sickness certified, according to these Regulations, absents himself for a period of three months from the time and place appointed for preliminary training, or detached days of training, or absents himself from the time and place appointed for the continuous training and exercise of his Corps or Administrative Regiment, or during the time of such training and exercise, shall be discharged. Exception however being allowed when in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force such exceptional circumstances may exist as to warrant a relaxation of such penalty.

128. Every Volunteer must go through the course with his own Corps or Company; the only exceptions will be in the case of men who, having commenced the course, become ill and

unable to go on, duly verified by medical certificate, or men who are absent on special leave granted by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force previous to commencing the course.

126. Pay and allowances shall be granted to the several ranks at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Government; but payment shall, under no circumstances, other than those noted in paragraphs 23 and 106, be made, except for performance of actual duty, and on the following system,—for example, in the case of gunners, sappers, and privates :—

- (a.) 10s. for each day of attendance during the period of continuous training.
- (b.) 5s. for each attendance at the ordered number of detached days of training.
- (c.) Balance unappropriated as above, and equalling $\frac{1}{3}$ of annual rate on qualifying as an efficient for the year.

The annual rates of pay of other ranks, other than command pay, to be proportionately distributed in like manner.

128. Any Officer or Volunteer who absents himself either with or without leave, for any cause whatsoever, from the time and place appointed for detached days of training, or does not appear at the time and place appointed for continuous training and exercise, or so absents himself during the time of such training and exercise, shall not be entitled to pay for the period of such absence. Neither shall command pay be drawn by any Officer who is absent from duty beyond three months; but the proportion of such pay for period of absence shall be paid to the Officer in actual performance of his duties; nor shall forage or horse allowance be drawn by any Officer who is absent on leave beyond six and three months respectively; but the proportion of such allowance for period of absence shall be paid to the Officer in actual performance of his duties.

137. Clothing to last three years will be issued on the following scale for Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers :—

- 2 Norfolk jackets.
- 2 pairs trousers.
- 1 Forage cap and puggaree or cap cover.
- Helmet.

139. Volunteers will, for period of continuous training, provide themselves with kit, as follows :—

- 3 shirts.
- 3 pairs socks.
- 2 towels.
- 1 knife, fork, and spoon.
- 1 comb and brush.
- 2 shoe brushes.
- 1 clothes brush.
- 1 box blacking.
- 1 piece of soap.
- 1 housewife.
- 2 pairs boots, suitable to the service.

154. The Commanding Officer of a Corps or Administrative Regiment is responsible to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force for all stores which are supplied by Government for the use of the Corps or Regiment.

162. All official correspondence from Corps is to proceed from the Officer Commanding, or pass through him.

183. Cases or barrels of powder are not to be opened, either inside a magazine or immediately outside the door. When brought out to supply batteries in action, they are to be deposited in rear and to windward thereof under proper guard.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(MONEYS EXPENDED UNDER, IN 1878.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 51.

VOLUNTEER FORCE, N. S. WALES.

STATEMENT of all moneys paid on account of the above Force during the year ended the 31st December, 1878, furnished in accordance with paragraph 51 of the Volunteer Act of 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances—			
Amount paid	5,833	9	0
Volunteer Force under new Regulation	3,156	12	1
Forage—			
Allowance in lieu thereof paid to the Officers of the General Staff, to Officers Commanding Rifles, Brigade of Artillery, Sydney and Suburban Battalions, paid Adjutants, and Garrison horse	850	12	6
Pay, &c.—			
Torpedo and Signalling Corps	£1,568	0	0
Do. for Uniforms	458	0	0
	2,026	0	0
Travelling Expenses—			
To General Staff and Volunteer Officers	482	5	2
Compensation in lieu of Uniforms—			
To Staff Sergeants and Sergeant Instructors	97	0	0
Capitation Allowance—			
For Artillery and Rifle Corps	2,446	0	7
Uniforms	63	17	6
Do. for Uniforms	350	0	0
Musketry Badges—			
Issued to Marksmen	10	0	0
Hire of Horses—			
For Field Guns and Mounted Officers of Artillery and Rifles...	145	7	6
Brigade Band—			
Contribution to	300	0	0
Rifle Association—			
Contribution to	500	0	0
Armoury repairs and Materials and Incidental—			
Including freight and cartage of Ammunition	873	18	0
Do. do. per new Regulation (Vol.)	300	0	0
Refund for Helmets, old Volunteer Force	552	3	9
Collecting and cleaning Arms—Country Corps—			
Allowance of £5 each	85	0	0
Rifle Ranges—			
Constructing new Butts, and keeping in repair the several Rifle Ranges at Head Quarters and of Country Corps	80	13	5
Office Rent—			
General Staff, Volunteer Artillery Brigade, Sydney and Suburban Battalion Rifles	375	0	0
For Officers Commanding the Northern, Western, and Southern Battalion Rifles, at £15 per annum	45	0	0
Office-keepers—			
To Office-keepers at Head Quarters	48	0	0
Sheds at Rifle Range—			
Completing same			
Total Expenditure	£ 18,621	0	6

NOTE.—A Letter of Credit has been sent to England by the Treasury for £1,000, on account of helmets for the new Volunteer Force. Uniforms for the new Force not included in this statement.

THOS. BAYNES, Major,
Brigade Paymaster.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,
Commandant.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAPTAIN TALBOT, VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 January, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th November, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence, Minutes, Memoranda, &c., having reference to the application of Captain Talbot, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, to retain his position under the new Volunteer Regulations, and to his subsequent retirement.”

(*Mr. J. Davies.*)

CAPTAIN TALBOT, VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

LIST of Papers, Minutes, &c., regarding Captain Talbot's position under new Regulations, Volunteer Force:—

<p>Letter to Governor, 25/10/78, with Letter from Captain Talbot, 19/10/78. Minute, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 21/10/78. " Colonel Roberts, 22/10/78. " Commandant, 22/10/78. " Colonel Roberts, 23/10/78. " Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 23/10/78. " Captain Talbot, 23/10/78. " Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 23/10/78. " Captain Talbot, 23/10/78.</p>	<p>Letter from Captain Talbot, 23/10/78. Minute, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 23/10/78. " Colonel Roberts, 24/10/78. " Major Spalding, 24/10/78. " Captain Talbot, 24/10/78. " Colonel Roberts, 24/10/78. " Colonial Secretary, 28/10/78. Executive, 28/10/78. Colonial Secretary, 12/11/78.</p>
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The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Your Excellency,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1878.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying application from Captain P. Talbot, of the Vol. Art. Brigade, requesting that he may be permitted to retire on his rank, in accordance with clause 43 of the Volunteer Act of 1867, and to recommend the same for your Excellency's favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Col., Commandant.

Col. Secy. For Ex. Council.—H.R., 25/10/78. Minute for Executive Council.—Q.C. Minute-paper herewith.—26 Oct., 1878.

Captain Talbot to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Sydney, Circular Quay, 19 October, 1878.

From the result of the officers' meeting held at the Brigade Office yesterday, I respectfully request to be informed, before I decide what course I will pursue, whether I retain my rank as Captain in the event of retiring from or accepting a lower grade as Lieut. under the new Regulations.

Awaiting a reply to the above, I may fairly claim my right either to accept or refuse the appointment of Lieutenant under the new Regulations.

I have, &c.,

P. TALBOT,

Capt, 2 B., V.A.

Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 21/10/78.

To Brigade Major,—

I understand that this officer must under the Regulations either retire or accept a lieutenancy. In the latter case I do not see how he could retain his rank of Captain. Perhaps the better course would be to allow Captains who are junior to those required to fill vacancies to be supernumerary awaiting vacancies, but to attend drills without payment.—C.F.R., Col., 22/10/78.

The Officer Commanding Art. Forces,—

Captain Talbot can, if he chooses, retire on his rank, but if he continues his services in the new force he must accept a Lieutenant's commission, there being no vacancy for him as a Captain. He cannot in the latter case retain the rank of Captain, such being inconsistent with the customs of the service and the instructions of the Government.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., B.C., 22/10/78.

P.S.—The Officer Commanding Art. Forces will be good enough to take steps for having Captain Talbot's decision conveyed to me without delay, the appointments of officers to the new force being urgent.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt.

To Lieut.-Col. Wilson,—

In order that the latter portion of Commandant's memo. (contained in P.S.) may be complied with.—C.F.R., Col., 23/10/78. Forwarded.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 23/10/78.

In terms of Col. Roberts's memo., 22/10/78, I am willing to accept a position of Supernumerary Captain awaiting a vacancy, and to attend drills without payment.—P.T., Capt., 2 B., V.A., 23/10/78.

Capt. Talbot must reply to the Commandant's minute, and return at once.—W.W., Lt.-Col., 23/10/78. Reply attached.—P.T., Capt., 2 B., V.A., 23/10/78.

Captain Talbot to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Sydney, Circular Quay, 23 October, 1878.

My commission as Captain of No. 2 Battery, refused by the Commandant because I complained somewhat plainly of his action in promoting others over my head, and subsequently granted by His Excellency, on my petition, though too late to prevent some of my juniors becoming my senior officers, disinclines me to accept any still more subordinate position. I therefore beg to accept the Commandant's permission in memo. 22/10/78., to retire on my rank of Captain of the old force.

I have, &c.,

P. TALBOT,

Capt, 2 B., V.R.

Forwarded

Forwarded.—W.W., Lieut.-Col., 24/10/78. The Commandant's memo. is the one which requires assent or otherwise. Urgent.—C.F.R., Col., 24/10/78. To Captain Talbot. Urgent.—W.S. Major and Adj., 24/10/78.

I have already stated in my letter of 23/10/78 that I accept the Commandant's permission and retire on my rank, that of Captain.—P.T., Capt., 2 By., V.A., 24/10/78. The Commandant. Urgent.—C.F.R., Col., 24/10/78.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 October, 1878.

Captain Paul Talbot, Volunteer Artillery Brigade, to retire on his rank.

I RECOMMEND that Captain Paul Talbot, of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, be allowed to retire from the Service on his rank, under the 43rd section of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867."

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

Min. 78/46, 28/10/78. Confirmed, 4/11/78. Approved.—H.R.

At Government House, Sydney, 28 October, 1878.

Present:—

His Excellency the Governor;
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,
The Honorable the Attorney General,
The Honorable the Secretary for Lands,
The Honorable the Minister of Justice, &c., and
The Honorable the Postmaster General.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a minute paper by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, recommending that Captain Paul Talbot, of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, be allowed to retire from the Service on his rank, in terms of the 43rd section of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867."

2. The Council advise that Captain Talbot be allowed to retire from the Volunteer Service on his rank, in terms of the said Act.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Commandant.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 25th of last month, submitting an application from Captain Paul Talbot, of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, for permission to retire on his rank under the 43rd section of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the permission sought by Captain Talbot has been granted, and that a notice to that effect will be duly published in the Government Gazette.

I have, &c.,
M. B. ALLAN.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARRAMATTA VOLUNTEERS.

(NON-DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN MONEYS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 March, 1879.

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH, 1879.

Question:—

8. MR. TAYLOR *to ask* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—Is he aware that Captain Byrnes, of the Parramatta Volunteers, holds in his possession certain moneys, which in the case of all the other Companies has been ratably divided between the members connected with the old Force; and although a petition has been presented to him by the members, asking that the same course of procedure may be pursued as in all the other Companies, he has treated the said petition with contempt, and refuses to give any statement as to the disbursement of the Company's funds during the years 1877 and 1878?

Answer:—

Captain Byrnes admits the possession of certain moneys belonging to the corps, but denies there is anything in the Regulations which compels him to distribute the moneys ratably amongst the members; on the contrary, he is required to place them to the general fund of the Corps, for the purpose of meeting incidental expenses and claims connected with the same; and further, that in the absence of any Regulation or authority to distribute the moneys as before mentioned, he conceives it his duty to retain them as the property of the Government. He received a requisition from members of the old Corps, as well as those of the new, to call a meeting to take steps for the distribution of the money; he however declined to call a meeting, and verbally informed several of the members that, in his opinion, the Company had no claim to the money; he also denies that for any year or at any time he has refused a statement as to the disbursement of the Company's funds.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,
Commandant.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 17/3/79.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

KIAMA VOLUNTEERS.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR BLACK AND BRIGADE OFFICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 June, 1879.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29 April, 1879, praying that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence, &c., between Major Black and the Brigade Office, together with all Minutes and other Documents in reference thereto, including a Minute of the Commandant to His Excellency the late Governor, and the reply of His Excellency thereto, commencing with the Brigade Order of 23rd October, 1878, No. 130, to the present date.”

(*Mr. Charles.*)

KIAMA VOLUNTEERS.

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Your Excellency,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 6 February, 1879.

I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the enclosed correspondence, having reference to matters at issue between myself and Major Black, Commanding Kiama Corps (formerly in command of the Southern Battalion, under the old organization), and to remark that reference to Your Excellency has been forced upon me in this instance by that officer's declining to act under his new appointment in the reorganized Force until the matters to which he has taken exception have been settled, the immediate cause of this attitude being a reprimand conveyed to him by me on the 12th November, 1878, and which will be found with correspondence marked A.

For convenience of reference, I have divided the correspondence under heads A, B, C, and D—that under A being that which has given rise to the present position of affairs, and that under B, C, and D being documentary evidence in connection therewith.

Under head A, referring to the enrolment of men for the new Force from Volunteers serving under the old regulations, Your Excellency will perceive that on the 23rd October, 1878, I issued a Brigade Order directing that opportunity should be given to the men of the Kiama Corps (of which Major Black was Commanding Officer) to re-enrol in the reorganized Force; and in order that such men might secure the advantages it was intended by the Government to accord to them, it was necessary, under paragraph 105 of the new Volunteer Regulations, that their names should be entered on the roll prior to the 1st of November, 1878, which being done, the list was to be forwarded to the Brigade Office forthwith. This list not having been received up to the 4th November, a telegram was sent to Major Black, requesting him to send it at once, in response to which he, the same day, telegraphed that the list could not be ready before the 9th of November, whereupon a letter was addressed to him by the Major of Brigade, on the 5th November, calling for explanation of his neglect of duty, with a view, if necessary, of laying the same before Your Excellency.

Major Black, in his letter of the 8th November, explains that he overlooked that portion of the Brigade Order which specified the date on which this list was to be closed; but that, notwithstanding this oversight, he immediately advertised in the local papers, and four men returned their names; he then determined to call a general meeting of the corps, and that, in consequence of there being a paper but twice a week, he could not have the list ready before the 8th.

Feeling the injustice to which the men would be subjected by the neglect of duty which would result in depriving them of the efficiency money which under certain circumstances they could have claimed had immediate steps been taken to give them the opportunity of recording their names prior to the 1st of November, I endorsed upon Major Black's letter my memo. 12/11/78, to the effect that whilst accepting his explanation, I at the same time considered it my duty to point out that on several occasions I had had to complain of his inattention to his duties, and that under the new system of partial payment I was determined officers should do their work, or make room for others, &c., &c.

To this reprimand Major Black takes exception in his letter of 15th November, on the ground of ignorance of any neglect of duty either on the occasion in question or on any previous occasion, and further requests the several occasions may be pointed out.

It seems to me there can be no question as to the neglect of duty to be attributed to Major Black in treating the Brigade Order in the perfunctory manner as acknowledged by him, and to the prejudice of his men.

As regards the other occasions of inattention to his duties, I proceeded to instance in Major of Brigade's letter of 19th November,—

- (b.) Failure in two consecutive years to carry out Brigade Order of the 30th May, 1876, regarding inspection of arms, and the furnishing of a certificate in connection therewith.
- (c.) Failure to comply with order conveyed in Brigade Office memo., 27th November, 1874, relative to sending of staff-sergeant to drill the corps at Ulladulla at least once a month.
- (d.) Failure to comply with order of 31st January, 1876, that the arms and accoutrements of men transferred from the Gerringong to the Kiama Corps were not to be taken over by the latter corps, but kept distinct.

As regards Major Black's neglect of duty in connection with inspection of arms, I have now to draw Your Excellency's attention to correspondence marked B, which will show that on the 30th May, 1876, I issued a Brigade Order which required Major Black, as Officer Commanding the Southern Battalion, to make arrangements for the inspection of such arms of the battalion as had not been seen at the annual inspection; and further, to render to the Brigade Office on the 1st January in each year following a certificate that the duty had been performed. In addition to this, I issued, on the 26th September following, a Brigade Order again calling attention to the above-mentioned order, so that there might be no excuse for its non-observance, notwithstanding which the order in question was not carried out. On the 6th April, 1877, a memo. was addressed to Major Black, again calling his attention to the matter, but of which no notice was taken. Accordingly, on the 1st of May, 1877, a letter was addressed to him, pointing out that notwithstanding orders and reminders no certificate had been received, and calling upon him to explain why Brigade Order of 30th May, 1876, had not been carried out, and what steps he had taken in regard thereto. Major Black's explanation, as conveyed in his letter of 14th May, 1877, is to the effect that a copy of the order had been forwarded to the Officers Commanding the various Corps of the Battalion, and that the spare rifles of the Kiama Corps had been forwarded to Sydney for inspection, beyond which no further steps appear to have been taken by Major Black to carry out my repeated instructions as regards the other corps of the battalion; consequently I addressed Major Black (in common with other Officers commanding battalions, who had also failed to comply with the order) a confidential memo., partaking of the nature of a reprimand, dated 22nd June, 1877, on the subject of the neglect of duty to carry out the

Brigade

Brigade Order of 30th May, 1876. It was surely to be expected after all this that in the following year some attempt would have been made to carry out my orders. I however find that on the 14th February, 1878, the Major of Brigade addressed a memo. to Major Black, to the effect that no certificate, as required, had been rendered on 1st January, 1878, of which no notice has been taken. That no further efforts were made to get the orders obeyed may be attributed to the hopelessness of getting this officer to do his work, the early date on which it was intended to call in the arms for conversion, and lastly, the apparently near prospect of a reorganization of the whole Force.

In letter of 22nd November, 1878, Major Black attempts to defend his conduct by quoting what was done regarding inspection of arms of the Kiama Corps; but, as pointed out in Major of Brigade's letter of 9th December, in reply, the order and reminder had reference to *the various corps composing the Southern Battalion*, and could not possibly be taken to apply to the Kiama Corps alone.

Again, Major Black, in letter dated 29th December, 1878, says that I attach an importance to this matter, and place his duty in a light he had not seen it in before, and that it appears to him that the import of the original Brigade Order does not warrant the interpretation *now* put upon it, regarding which I am compelled to ask, if he held these views, why did he not take exception to the reprimand of 22nd June, 1877, which taxed him with neglect of duty? A perusal of the various communications addressed to him makes it difficult to understand how he could have so long held the views he now advances.

I have now to draw Your Excellency's attention to Major Black's failure to carry out instructions relative to the despatch of a staff-sergeant to drill the Ulladulla Corps once a month. In correspondence marked C it will be noted that on 27th November, 1874, Major Black was informed by Brigade Office memo. that I considered it desirable the several corps of the Southern Battalion under his command should be visited and drilled at least once a month by a staff-sergeant, which view Major Black was ordered to carry out. By the staff-sergeant's monthly diary for March, 1875, it would appear that no attendance was given by him to the Ulladulla Corps for that month, nor for the previous months of January and February, as was ascertained on reference to records, whereupon the Major of Brigade, by memo. endorsed 2/4/75 on the March diary, inquired as to the reason the staff-sergeant had not attended the Ulladulla Corps for the quarter ending March. The matter is then apparently referred, without endorsement by Major Black, to the staff-sergeant, who says he did not receive any notification or programme of parades from the Officer Commanding the Ulladulla Corps, so he did not attend. This is endorsed by the Officer Commanding the Ulladulla Corps, to the effect that if the staff-sergeant had applied for the information he would have got it. Major Black however having vouchsafed no personal explanation in reply to Brigade Major's memo., although he was the person responsible for seeing the order carried out, it became necessary to call upon him for his report, to which he in due course replied that the staff-sergeant did not visit the corps, because neither he nor the staff-sergeant knew the dates when the parades of the corps took place, also because the Officer Commanding the Ulladulla Corps did not permit the staff-sergeant to drill when he was present (which I may here remark is denied by that officer in letter of 26th April, 1875), and that in consequence he instructed the sergeant to attend the other corps of the battalion.

This explanation, given at the time, and from all concerned, most certainly implies not only that no effort was made by Major Black to ascertain the dates of parades of the Ulladulla Corps, or carry out my directions as regards the staff-sergeant drilling it, but by Major Black's own admission convicts him of deliberate disobedience of orders.

I have now to remark on the defence set up in his letter of the 22nd November, 1878, wherein he says an attempt was made to obtain the dates on which the corps would drill, but that the information asked for was not furnished until too late to give the Instructor time to be present, regarding which I may reiterate my opinion that had Major Black experienced any difficulty in getting the requisite information he should have called those persons to account who threw difficulties in the way of carrying out his duty, and that no such excuse as that advanced seems admissible.

I am now constrained to draw attention to the discrepancy which exists between Major Black's two explanations—the one given at the time (which seems to be the correct one), and that set up after a period of three and a half years.

So much for the quarter ending March, 1875.

On the 8th May, 1875, the Major of Brigade addressed Major Black again, calling his attention to the orders on the subject, as contained in original memo. 27/11/74, as also to clause 72, page 24, of the Volunteer Regulations (Old), which defines his duties as Officer Commanding a Battalion; and he was once more directed to carry out the orders for the staff-sergeant to visit and drill the Ulladulla Corps at least once a month, which order Major Black, in memo. 14/5/75, promised to observe. Reference however to the official records, signed by Major Black, would seem to indicate that, with the exception of the months of June and December of that year, the staff-sergeant never attended to drill the corps as directed.

(D). Failing to comply with an order which directed that the arms and accoutrements of certain transfers from the Gerringong to the Kiama Corps (early in 1876) should not be taken over by the latter corps.

On 31st January, 1876, a memo. was addressed to Major Black, to the effect that any rifles or accoutrements in hands of men transferred on 22nd January, 1876, from Gerringong to Kiama Corps must be handed back to the officer commanding the former corps. On 8th May, 1876, a letter was addressed to Major Black, asking what steps had been taken towards collecting the arms, accoutrements, and Government stores of the Gerringong Corps, and that, should no steps have been taken, he was to issue directions at once for their collection and transmission to Sydney, and to have a list of the same made out and forwarded to Captain Compton, the officer in charge of the armoury. On the 10th May, 1876, Major Black reported, in reply, that no steps in this direction had yet been taken; but that such would immediately be taken to carry out the instructions. It would appear from the documents connected with the Small Arms Board, held in June, 1876, that, with the exception of one rifle, all the rifles had been returned on the 30th May, 1876, to the armoury, but that eighteen sets of accoutrements (amongst other articles) were still not forthcoming, as appears by Major Baynes's memos. 16/6/76 and 2/8/76. Accordingly, on 3/8/76, the proceedings of Small Arms Board, with memoranda, were furnished to Major Black, accompanied by memo. to the effect that the Officer Commanding Gerringong corps should be called upon to show cause why charges for the missing accoutrements should not be made against the corps. On the 8th September a reminder was forwarded to Major Black for the return of the documents, and cause directed to be shown why the charges should not be made. No notice having been taken of this,

on

on the 28th September, a reminder was forwarded to Major Black with an intimation that if the matter was not attended to at once it would become necessary to charge the deficiencies to the corps. On 17/11/76 a letter from the Officer Commanding Gerringong Corps is forwarded, with memo. from Major of Brigade to Major Baynes, wherein his attention is called to the fact that the Officer Commanding Gerringong Corps had not alluded to the missing accoutrements. On the 10th November Major Black is again reminded that the original papers, which it was requested might be returned, have not been so dealt with; and it is pointed out that Major Black's delay in replying to letters and reminders, together with failure to return documents, had for some time past been productive of much inconvenience in the transaction of business. On the 20th November, 1876, a memo. was addressed to Major Black, pointing out that the Officer Commanding Gerringong Corps, in his letter of 3rd November, on the subject of certain deficiencies, had not in any way alluded to the charge made on account of eighteen sets of accoutrements; and it was believed that, in spite of distinct orders to the contrary, the men transferred had been allowed to retain them instead of having them returned to Head Quarters with the rest of the stores; and that if the Gerringong Corps wished to avoid the charge, the eighteen sets of accoutrements should be sent to Head Quarters without delay. It was also pointed out that it was imperatively necessary the accounts of the Gerringong Corps should be adjusted prior to the end of the year. No notice having been taken by Major Black, a reminder was forwarded to him, 2/2/77, recapitulating certain points of memo. 20/11/76, and a reprimand was then administered, to the effect that the dilatory manner in which he conducted the business of the battalion rendered the transaction of military business impossible, and that unless some change took place I should have no option but to refer the whole matter to a Court of Inquiry. It was also requested that the Brigade Office memo. 20/11/76, above alluded to, with Major Black's reply thereto, should at once be sent to this office. This order was however not complied with, and accordingly a memo., 28/2/77, was addressed to the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, authorizing him to close forthwith the accounts of the Gerringong Corps; and, amongst other things, that eighteen sets of accoutrements, unless received by Major Baynes, were to be charged for.

The Brigade Pay and Quarter Master then seems to have addressed Major Black on the subject, 22/3/77, and intimated that unless he returned certain receipts duly signed the Kiama Corps would be charged with the missing articles; in reply to which a receipt was received from Major Black, dated 28th March, 1877, by which he acknowledges to having taken over eighteen sets of accoutrements with transfers from Gerringong Corps.

The Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, under date 18th April, 1877, then addressed the Major of Brigade on the subject of charging the Kiama Corps with eighteen rifles (no doubt in error) and eighteen sets of accoutrements, and also submitted a draft of a letter which he proposed forwarding to Major Black to the same effect (as regards transmission, of which there is however some doubt). The Major of Brigade replied to the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master by memo., 19/4/77, to the effect that no authority had been given to charge the Kiama Corps, &c.

A further letter, dated 15th May, 1877, was addressed to Major Black from the Brigade Pay and Quarter's Department, which shows (as does also a certificate from the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, dated 13th January, 1879) that the eighteen sets of accoutrements have not been accounted for, except only as shown in Major Black's receipt acknowledging the transfer of these articles to Kiama Corps.

This matter respecting the arms and accoutrements may thus be summed up.

The statement charging Major Black with having taken over the arms with transfers was incorrect (such having however been caused by the erroneous debit of those articles to the Kiama Corps by the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master in documents of a comparatively late date), and on receipt of Major Black's denial of having received these articles, and further inquiry having demonstrated that the statement was erroneous, such was immediately acknowledged, and the allegation withdrawn.

As regards the accoutrements, Major Black avers that he never took them over, in which statement he is supported by the testimony of Mr. Campbell, the officer then in charge of the Gerringong Corps, and Quartermaster-sergeant Sewell, of the Kiama Corps. Notwithstanding this evidence, it seems to me somewhat extraordinary that no exception was ever taken to the debit of these articles made so persistently against the corps from the commencement of the correspondence in January, 1876, to 15th May, 1877; and again, why did Lieutenant Campbell, in the original correspondence, evade any mention of these accoutrements, as also Major Black, although they were especially referred to and attention drawn to them? It may also be noted that the number, viz., eighteen, of the accoutrements missing corresponds exactly with the number of helmets, which, by permission, would appear by the correspondence to have been handed over by the Gerringong to the Kiama Corps with the transfers. I am further tempted to inquire why did Major Black give a receipt to the effect that he had taken them over if he had not done so? Major Black also says that the length of time between the transfer (22nd January, 1876) and date of receipt (28th March, 1877) indicates that it cannot be the same transaction; but reference to the correspondence will show that the matter has not only never been cleared up but has been alluded to from time to time, and was one of the causes which delayed the official disbandment of the Gerringong Corps and closing of accounts; and indeed the matter of this transfer was the last official business done in connection with the men of the corps.

As a matter of fact, Major Baynes's certificate of the 13th of January last shows at all events that the accoutrements, whatever may have become of them, have not yet been returned to his custody.

Having in view the various reprimands and instances of neglect recorded in this correspondence, I must confess myself at a loss to understand how Major Black can plead ignorance of any single neglect of duty during the ten years he has been in the Volunteer Force, for it clearly appears to me that he has been guilty of repeated acts of negligence and contempt of authority of such a nature as will, I respectfully submit, amply justify the terms of the reprimand of which he complains.

I can assure Your Excellency I have no wish to press this matter to the notice of a Court of Inquiry, deeming, as before stated, such a course to be superfluous in the face of the documentary evidence I am able to produce; besides which I feel that in the interests of discipline, and provided the custom of the military service be observed, there is but one mode of dealing with an officer who whilst choosing to set himself up against his commanding officer, and appealing to a military court, fails to substantiate the grounds of his appeal.

In conclusion, I think it proper to state that if a Court of Inquiry is determined on I am prepared to submit six or more cases, in addition to those already enumerated, with the view of establishing a more general charge of neglect of duty against this officer.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commandant.

It

It seems to me an exaggeration of language to describe, as Major Black does, the Commandant's memo. of 12th November last as "a severe castigation," "a severe censure," and "a gratuitous insult." The memo. was at most merely a warning that under the new system of partial payment more attention to his duties would be required from Major Black than he had been giving to them in the past. I think this warning was justified by the instances of inattention specified in this correspondence. This does not seem to be a case in which I should be justified in putting the country to the expense of a Court of Inquiry, and Major Black should be directed to return to his duty.—H.R., 11/2/79. The Commandant.

True copy.—W.B.B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

A.

Regarding enrolment of men.

Brigade Order, No. 130. 23/10/78.
 Telegram to Major Black. 4/11/78.
 Telegram from Major Black. 4/11/78.
 Letter from Brigade Major. 5/11/78.
 Letter from Major Black. 8/11/78.
 Commandant's Minute on same. 12/11/78.
 Letter from Major Black (list of men for enrolment—no date), received 11/11/78.
 Letter from Major Black. 15/11/78.
 Copy of telegram from Major Black. 18/11/78.
 Copy of telegram to Major Black. 18/11/78.
 Letter from Brigade Major. 19/11/78.
 Telegram from Major Black. 20/11/78.
 Extract from Brigade Office Register. 22/11/78.
 Letter from Major Black. 22/11/78.
 Letter from Major Black to Q.-M.-sergt. Sewell. 22/11/78.
 Qr.-master Sewell's reply. No date.
 Letter from Major Black. 23/11/78.
 Letter from Brigade Major. 9/12/78.
 Letter from Major Black. 9/12/78.
 Do. do. 11/12/78.
 Letter from Major Black to A. Campbell, Esq. 16/12/78.
 Letter from Mr. Campbell to Major Black. 23/12/78.
 Letter from Major Black to Brigade Major. 29/12/78.
 Memo. from Brigade Major. 7/1/79.
 Letter from Major Black. 10/1/79.
 Letter from Brigade Major. 15/1/79.
 Letter from Major Black. 17/1/79.

Brigade Order, No. 130.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 October, 1878.

CERTAIN unforeseen delays having taken place in the preliminary measures which it was necessary should be carried out prior to the formal enrolment of the Force to be formed under the new regulations, and it yet being desirable, having in view the advantages offered by par. 105 of the said regulations to certain members of the existing Volunteer Force, that opportunity for enrolment should be given to such prior to the 1st November next, the Officers Commanding Volunteer Artillery Brigade, Engineers, and 1st and 2nd Regiment Volunteer Rifles at Head Quarters will cause rolls to be taken of all those men belonging to their respective Regiments or Corps who are desirous of joining the New South Wales Regiment Volunteer Artillery, Engineers, 1st Regiment or 2nd Regiment New South Wales Volunteer Infantry respectively. Similarly the Officers Commanding the Newcastle Corps of Volunteer Artillery and Rifles will cause rolls to be taken of such men of their corps as are desirous of joining the new Corps of Artillery and Rifles to be formed at Newcastle; and the Officers Commanding the East Maitland and Singleton Corps will at once forward to the Officer Commanding West Maitland Corps the names of any men of their respective corps who are desirous of enrolling in the new Corps of Volunteer Infantry to be formed at Maitland. The Officer Commanding West Maitland Corps will then cause a roll to be made out of these men, together with those belonging to his own corps who also contemplate joining.

The Officer Commanding the Wollongong Corps of Volunteer Rifles will cause a similar roll to be taken of the men of his corps desirous of joining the new Corps of Volunteer Artillery to be formed at Wollongong; and the Officer Commanding the Kiama Corps will cause a roll to be prepared of the men of his corps desiring to join the new Infantry Corps to be formed at Kiama. The Officer Commanding the Jamberoo Corps forwarding to him a list of any men of his corps desirous of enrolment in the new Kiama Corps.

The Officer Commanding the Hawkesbury Corps will cause a roll of such men of his corps as are desirous of joining the new Windsor Corps of Volunteer Infantry to be made out (including Richmond men); and the Officer Commanding the Richmond Corps will cause a roll of the men of that corps desirous of joining the new Windsor Corps to be sent to Captain Linsley. The Officers Commanding the Parramatta, Bathurst, and Goulburn Corps will act similarly. The Officers Commanding Penrith and Orange Corps forwarding to Officers Commanding Parramatta and Bathurst Corps respectively lists of men of their corps desirous of joining the new Force.

The formal attestations and entries in muster rolls will not be made until the men have been passed by Officers Commanding Corps, and been medically examined.

No

No men but those coming up to the standard of age, height, chest measurement, and physical fitness, laid down in para. 38, 39, 46, 47, and 50 of the new regulations, need send in their names, as they will not be subsequently passed.

Names must be entered in the lists on or prior to the last day of the present month, when the lists will be closed, and remitted to the Brigade Office.

No man now maturing service towards land order can be enrolled in the new Force.

Publicity may be given to this order by advertisement in local papers; only such portions however as may be absolutely necessary being so intimated, in view of saving unnecessary expense.

Attention is drawn to table of establishment, published in Supplement to Government Gazette, dated 9 September, which establishment cannot be exceeded.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade. Copy to Major Black, 23/10/78.

Telegram from Major of Brigade to Major Black.

PLEASE send at once names of men of Kiama Corps who wish to serve under new regulations.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

4th November, 1878.

Telegram from Major Black to Major of Brigade.

NAMES of men not ready before 9th instant. Inspection returns have been forwarded.

J. BLACK,
Major.

4th November, 1878.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 November, 1878.

With reference to Brigade Order of 23rd October, No. 130, on the subject of the provisional enrolment of Volunteers, the Brigade Major's telegram of yesterday's date, relative to the list of Volunteers desirous of enrolment in the new Force, and your telegram of yesterday's date, stating that the lists cannot be furnished before the 9th instant, I am instructed to request you will be good enough to furnish, with a view to the same being laid before His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, your reasons for having failed to carry out that portion of the Brigade Order which directed the closing of the list by the 31st October, and its transmission to this office.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 8 November, 1878.

In reply to B. O. of the 5th instant, requesting me to furnish the reasons why I had failed to comply with instructions contained in B. O., No. 130, of the 23rd October, directing the closing of lists by the 31st October, with a view of the same being laid before His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to report that I overlooked that portion of B. O. which gave the date at which such rolls were to be closed, and only noticed the portion having reference to the Southern Battalion, in which no date is mentioned.

Further, notwithstanding I had not noticed the date of closing the rolls, immediately on receipt of B. O. I caused an advertisement to be inserted in the local paper, requesting such members of the Kiama Corps as were desirous of enrolment in the Force to furnish their names with the least possible delay. In response to that advertisement I had only four applications. I then determined to call a general meeting of the corps, and only having a bi-weekly paper in which to advertise, I could not have the said meeting before the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK,
Major.

I accept Major Black's explanation; at the same time I must point out that on several occasions I have had reason to complain of his inattention to his duties; and as I have fully determined, under the new system of partial payment, to require officers either to do their work, or make room for those who will, I trust this will be the last time I shall have to address an officer in such terms as are embodied in this memo.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., 12/11/78, B.C. To be returned.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Received 11 November, 1878.

Sir,

Kiama.

I have the honor the following roll of men of the Kiama Corps willing to join the Force to be formed under the new regulations :—

Major John Black,	Corporal C. W. Craig,	Private R. Walker,
Lieutenant Thomas Honey,	„ Geo. Walker,	„ M. Arnold,
Ensign Dixon King,	„ James Spinks,	„ Isaac King,
C.-sergt. Henry H. Honey,	Private James Sharpe,	„ Thos. Holden,
Q.-M.-sergt. Joseph Suwell,	„ D. Sharpe,	„ Lawrence Geoghegan,
Sergeant James Smillie,	„ John Spinks,	„ Wm. Finleyson,
„ Charles M'Caffrey,	„ Thomas Spinks,	„ R. Johnston,
„ D. H. Wilson,	„ Wm. Goodwin,	„ Charles Cousins,
Corporal Con. Leggatt,	„ James Hincks,	„ James Dinning.

H. Johnson, Jamberoo Corps Volunteer Rifles, Jas. M'Lean, late Gerringong Corps Volunteer Rifles,
G. C. James, late Parramatta Corps Volunteer Rifles.

Recruits desirous of joining new Force :—

Mr. John M'Grant,	Mr. S. Leatham,	Mr. W. J. Arnold,
„ Jos. Smillie,	„ Thos. Yates,	„ Geo. Wood,
„ Wm. Honey,	„ Saml. Dralford,	„ Jas. Wood.
„ Wm. Healey,	„ Ed. M'Guakin,	

Buglers Percy Sewell and Richard King.

JOHN BLACK,
Major.

Which of these men are the four who it is understood sent in their names on or before the last day of last month.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 11/11/78. Officer Commanding Kiama Corps Volunteer Rifles.

The four men who sent in their names before the 1st November are Privates J. Sharpe, M. Arnold, J. Johnston, and H. H. Johnston, Jamberoo.—J.B., 14/11/78.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 15 November, 1878.

Referring to the Commandant's memo. 12/11/78, I would most respectfully submit that I fail to understand why he should deem it necessary to administer such a severe castigation as contained in his memo., after accepting my explanation,—my failing to notice the date on which the roll was to be returned (as explained in my memo. of the 8th instant) was purely an oversight; and I am not aware of any neglect of duty on this or any previous occasion during the ten years I have been in the Volunteer Force. If the Commandant will point out the several occasions on which he has had to complain of my inattention I shall feel obliged.

With reference to the suggestion about officers "making room for those who will attend to their duties," I would most respectfully intimate that I am not yet enrolled under the new regulations, and I will not stand in the way of any appointment the Commandant may think will conduce to the more efficient administration of the affairs of the corps.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Telegram from Major Black to Major of Brigade.

WILL efficient Volunteers who now join the new Force be entitled to certificates of efficiency under the old regulations for the current year.

JOHN BLACK, Major.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major, Major of Brigade.

Telegram from Major of Brigade to Major Black.

VOLUNTEERS efficient on 1st January last joining new Force whose names were not sent in for enrolment before 1st November will not be efficient on 1st January next. Volunteers joining new Force before the end of the year can have no claim to efficiency certificates from corps under old regulations.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,
Major of Brigade.

True copy of a copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade, 18/11/78.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 November, 1878.

I am directed by the Commandant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant (having reference to a minute addressed to you by the Commandant on 12/11/78), in which you state that you are not aware of any neglect of duty during the ten years you have been in the Volunteer Force, and requesting that the several occasions on which there has been reason for complaint may be pointed out.

In reply, I am to inform you that the following (among others, which could only be adduced after such an examination of the registers, &c., as would take up more time than can be spared) are instances in which you have neglected to carry out Brigade Orders conveyed to you.

Upon

Upon the 30th May, 1876, a Brigade Order was issued which required that in country battalions having no quartermasters arrangements should be made by officers commanding battalions for seeing subsequent to the general inspection such arms as had not been inspected on those occasions. A certificate of the performance of this duty to be rendered by such officers to the Brigade Office on the 1st January of each year. This order was not obeyed by you, consequently it became necessary to address to you a memo. on the 6th April, 1877, drawing your attention to the matter, of which memo. no notice being taken, it was found necessary to address to you a letter on the 1st May, 1877, on the same subject, viz., the neglect to obey the B.O. of the 30th May, 1876. In reply to those communications a letter was received from you, showing that you had failed to carry out the order either during 1876, or after the memo. of the 6th April, 1877, had called your attention to the matter. It was to be expected after this that in the following year (1877) some attempt would have been made to carry out the order of the 30th May, 1876, yet the certificate as required was not rendered on the 1st January, 1878, nor has the *least notice* been taken of a memo. written on 14/2/78, drawing attention to this neglect of orders. Neither for 1876 nor 1877 have you taken the steps necessary to carry out the order clearly conveyed to you by the Brigade Order of 30th May, 1876.

Upon 27th November, 1874, a memo. was addressed to you, which indicated that the staff-sergeant should drill the Ulladulla Corps (among others) once a month, yet it subsequently appeared that during the very first quarter after the issue of this order the staff-sergeant never once visited the Ulladulla Corps, excuse being made by you that neither the Officer Commanding the Battalion nor the *staff-sergeant* knew the dates on which the Ulladulla Corps paraded, although those dates might have been easily ascertained had any effort at all been made to do so—this, although by clause 72 of the regulations you were held responsible for the drill instruction of the battalion.

At the time of the transfer of some twenty men of the Gerringong Corps to the Kiama Corps (early in 1876) you were directed by memorandum to have these men equipped by the Kiama Corps, and informed that it was desirable to keep the arms and accoutrements of the Gerringong and Kiama Corps distinct (on account of the winding up of the affairs of the former corps), yet, in the face of this clear order to the contrary, you took over both rifles and accoutrements from the Gerringong Corps, causing thereby subsequent confusion in the adjustment of accounts.

In addition to the cases recapitulated in which orders have not been carried out as they should have been by you, there has been frequent cause of general complaint at the delays in the returning of papers and dealing with business connected with the Southern Battalion, to which on one occasion (2nd February, 1877) reference appears to have been given in a memo. written by command by the Major of Brigade, as follows:—

“It is simply impossible that military business can be transacted at all if conducted in the dilatory manner now common in the Southern Battalion. Should no change take place, the Commandant will have no option but to refer the whole subject of the conduct of the business of the Southern Battalion to a Court of Inquiry.”

The Commandant considers the cases recapitulated, in which his orders were either disobeyed wilfully or neglected to be carried out, amply justifying his minute of 12th November, 1878.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

Telegram from Major Black to Major of Brigade.

OFFICERS and men, Kiama Corps, respectfully decline joining new Force till after first January next, particulars by letter. Will I enrol recruits for new Force?
20/11/78. JOHN BLACK,
Major.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Extract from Brigade Office Register.

No. 78/2159. Registered.—22/11/78. Letter from Major Black, dated 20/11/78. Subject:—No one will join corps till 1st January, 1879, as they are to get nothing for this year.

Returned to Major Black, with following minute:—

THE Commandant has to point out that they having applied to enter the new Kiama Corps, the officers of the old Kiama Corps were transferred to it per Government Gazette of 5th November, so that their connection with the old Kiama Corps has legally ceased. With the exception of Major Black, in terms of last paragraph of Gazette notice previously referred to, he is unable to see, in the case of men who have obtained land orders, what use the efficiency certificates for '78 would be to them. Perhaps Major Black will explain what object it is expected to gain by the possession of these certificates.

By command,
W. B. B. C.,
Major of Brigade.

22/11/78.

True extract.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 22 November, 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, written by direction of the Commandant, in which some of the instances on which there had been reason to complain of my conduct in neglect of duty are pointed out.

These

These charges may be summarized as follows :—

- Failing to furnish a return on the 1st of January in each year of all rifles not seen at the inspections for the years 1876 and 1877.
- Failing to send the staff-sergeant to drill the Ulladulla Corps once a month, as directed.
- Taking over some twenty men of the Gerringong Corps with their arms and accoutrements, although directed to keep the arms and accoutrements of the two corps distinct.
- And lastly, a memo. from the Brigade Major, dated 2/2/77, complaining of the dilatory manner in which the business of the Southern Battalion was conducted, &c., with an intimation that the Commandant would have to refer the whole matter to a Court of Inquiry.

In answer to the first charge, I have to state that the inspection for 1876 was conducted by the Commandant, accompanied by Captain J. Wilson, and that it appears all the rifles in possession of members of the corps, together with all the spare arms, were inspected on that occasion, with the exception of rifle RF No. 61, then in the possession of Private M. E. Robson, attached to No. 8 Co., Sydney. The attention of the Commandant, and also that of Captain Wilson, was directed to this at the time, and yet, notwithstanding the rifle was seen at the inspection of No. 8 Company, the Kiama Corps was charged with the price, and £5 ls. 6d. deducted from the capitation allowance of the corps for that year.

In the year 1877 the inspection of the Kiama Corps was conducted by the Commandant and the Major of Brigade, on which occasion all the rifles in possession of members of the corps, as well as all the spare arms, including rifle RF No. 61, with the exception of rifle RF No. 16, which was forwarded to Sydney, together with rifle RF No. 48, for repairs. I may here state the Company have not yet been credited with the price of rifle RF No. 61.

It appears that it would have been a work of supererogation to report the rifle had been inspected by the inspecting officer, as the B. O. stated the report was to be on those rifles not seen at inspection.

With reference to the charge of not sending the staff-sergeant to Ulladulla, I may state, for the information of the Commandant, that an attempt was made to obtain the dates when the Company would drill, but the information asked for was not furnished until too late to give the instructor time to be present.

With reference to taking over some twenty men of the Gerringong Corps, with their arms and accoutrements, I beg most respectfully to state that this charge has not the slightest foundation in fact, as not a single rifle or set of accoutrements was so taken over; but the whole of the men were armed and accoutred by the Kiama Corps—see my memo. to Q.-M.-sergeant Sewell, dated 22/11/78, and his answer attached thereto, marked A and B.

With reference to the last matter mentioned in the Brigade Major's memo. 2/2/77, about the dilatory manner in which the business of the Southern Battalion was conducted, I beg to state that the delay complained of on that occasion was, so far as I remember, occasioned through an error in the quarterly return of the Ulladulla Corps. The parade states and quarterly return not agreeing, the staff-sergeant could not endorse them, and they had to be returned to Captain Sheaffe for correction; hence the delay that called forth the Brigade Major's sharp memo. of the above date.

In conclusion, if I have been guilty of such dereliction of duty as complained of, may I be permitted to inquire why I have not been brought before a Court of Inquiry to answer for neglect or disobedience of orders, even at this late period I would most respectfully intimate that I am prepared to answer for my conduct before such a Court. I am exceedingly sorry this altercation should have arisen, as nothing could be further from my intention than either to neglect or disobey any orders promulgated.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. 5 Reg. Vol. Rifles.

(A)

Major Black to Quartermaster-sergeant J. Sewell.

Sir,

Kiama, 22 November, 1878.

Be kind enough to answer the following questions at your earliest possible convenience :—

- 1st. Who inspected the Kiama Corps in the year 1876, and were all the rifles in possession of the Corps inspected, including those in store?
- 2nd. Who conducted the inspection for the year 1877, and were all the rifles inspected on that occasion?
- 3rd. At the time of the transfer of men from the Gerringong Corps in 1876, did those men bring their rifles and accoutrements with them, or were they armed and accoutred by the Kiama Corps?

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Commanding Kiama Vol. Rifles.

(B)

Answers.

1. Colonel Richardson and Captain Wilson. All the rifles in possession of the corps were seen, except No. 61.
2. Colonel Richardson and Brigade Major. All except No. 16, which I sent to Sydney for that purpose.
3. Brought no arms or accoutrements from the Gerringong Corps at the time, or since. Were armed, &c., by the Kiama Corps.

J. SEWELL, Q.-M.-S.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 23 November, 1878.

In reply to your memo. 22/11/78, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commandant, that the object the men of the Kiama Corps expect to gain by obtaining the fifth certificate of efficiency is the hope that the Government will in some way recognize the services of Volunteers for the last five years' efficient service, particularly as it appears from the Brigade Major's telegram of the 18th instant we would not be non-efficient for the current year under the new regulations, in consequence of the roll not being made out before the 18th November. With reference to the officers of the Kiama Corps, I beg to point out that we all hold Commissions in the old Force, and, according to Gazette notice of the 5th November, will be entitled to hold such Commissions "until notification to the contrary shall appear in the Government Gazette."

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. 5 Reg. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 December, 1878.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, written in reply to my communication of the 19th of the same month, as also the receipt of a letter addressed by you to Quarter-master-sergeant Sowell, of the Kiama Corps, together with that non-commissioned officer's replies to certain queries made therein.

With reference to your remarks as to the non-inspection of arms subsequent to the Commandant's inspection in the year 1876, I am to point out that the Brigade Order of the 30th May, 1876, directed the inspection, under your orders, of the arms of the several corps of your battalion not seen by the Commandant at his inspection; and also instructed you, on the 1st January, in the following year, to render to this office a certificate that such duty relating to the battalion had been carried out. When you failed to perform the duties alluded to, it can manifestly be no pertinent answer to say (as is done in your letter of the 22nd ultimo) that all the arms of the Kiama Corps were inspected. The battalion consisted of four corps, of which the Kiama Corps was only one, and there is not one tittle of evidence, nor do you yourself state that any endeavour was made to inspect the arms of the other three corps as directed, neither was the certificate required sent in, nor do you assert it was.

As regards the non-inspection of those arms of the Southern Battalion which had not been seen by the Commandant during his inspection tour in the Southern District in the year 1877, I am again to observe that the Kiama Corps was not the Southern Battalion, and that you have, by referring to the Kiama Corps alone and its arms, in no way contraverted the statement that you did not carry out in 1877 the order which related to the Southern Battalion, and the four corps which composed it; neither have you given any valid reason why you did not, in obedience to the previous quoted Brigade Order, furnish the certificate relative to the *battalion generally* on the 1st January, 1878; neither have you adduced any reason whatever to account for your having never even replied to my memo. of 14th February, 1878, which drew your attention to the fact of your not having carried out that portion of the order in question.

As to your not sending the staff-sergeant down to Ulladulla during the March quarter of the year 1875, although so instructed in November, 1874, I am to point out that if you *did* experience any difficulty in finding out the dates on which the Ulladulla Corps drilled, it was your duty to have called those persons to account who threw difficulties in your way, and to have reported the existence of such to this office. Were such excuse as is given for this failure to obey orders admitted, military administration would become a farce, and the execution of no order whatever could be expected or obtained. The Commandant cannot accept your explanation as satisfactory.

In dealing with the question of the arms and accoutrements of those men of the Gerringong Corps who early in 1876 were transferred to the Kiama Corps, you state "not a single rifle or set of accoutrements was so taken over," I am to note that, although certain correspondence (with reference to the settlement with the Gerringong Corps at the time of its disbandment) in Major Baynes's handwriting indicates the contrary, it would yet seem no rifles were at that time taken over by the Kiama Corps, and that therefore that statement was incorrect; but among the papers alluded to there is a document signed by you acknowledging the receipt from the Officer Commanding the Gerringong Corps of "eighteen sets of accoutrements with transfers from that corps to the corps under your command," which document would certainly appear to indicate you did take over accoutrements, as stated in my letter of the 19th ultimo.

Your communication of the 22nd ultimo then proceeds to allude to my memo. of 2nd February, 1877, as to the "dilatatory manner in which the business of the Southern Battalion was conducted," which memo. I may remark was in my letter of the 19th ultimo simply alluded to in view of indicating that the statement contained in your letter of the 15th ultimo, to the effect that your conduct as regards the transaction of business had not previously been taken exception to, was not borne out by the records of this office. As the matter of the facts connected with the transactions which led to that memo. was not reported into the case in my letter of the 19th ultimo, it seems unnecessary to discuss them now, the reference to the memo. having answered the purpose it was intended to do.

In conclusion, I am to state that the Commandant has seen no necessity for any reference of the facts noted in my letter of the 19th ultimo to a Court of Inquiry, they being so clearly established, and that he trusts this letter may close this correspondence, and that the necessity for drawing attention to such matters may not recur.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 9 December, 1878.

I have the honor to call your attention to my letter of the 22nd ultimo, explaining certain charges, and denying the accuracy of others, as contained in your minute of the 19th November, No. 78/728, and to inquire if I am to expect any reply, as I would most respectfully submit the charges contained in your memo. above referred to should either be proven or entirely withdrawn.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. 5 Reg. Vol. Rifles.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 11 December, 1878.

I have the honor to request you will furnish me with a copy of the document referred to in your letter of the 9th instant, wherein I acknowledge the receipt from the Officer Commanding the Gerringong Corps of eighteen sets of accoutrements with transfers from that corps to the corps under my command.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Black to A. Campbell, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Kiama, 16 December, 1878.

You will remember at the time of the disbandment of the Gerringong Corps of Volunteer Rifles there was some delay in the final adjustment of the affairs of the corps, and as this matter has cropped up again in a correspondence between the Commandant and myself, I would feel obliged if you could furnish me with any information on the following queries:—

At the time of the transfer of certain men from the Gerringong Corps to the Kiama Corps, did those men, or any of them, retain their accoutrements, or were all the rifles and accoutrements returned to you prior to such transfer?

Can you give any information about eighteen sets of accoutrements, the receipt of which is acknowledged by me on the 28th March, 1877? Were these eighteen sets of accoutrements received by me for transmission to Sydney, or had they been in possession of the men previously transferred to the Kiama Corps?

An early reply will oblige

Yours, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major.

Comd. 5 Reg. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

A. Campbell, Esq., to Major Black.

Sir,

Gerringong, 23 December, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to state, for your information, that those members of the Gerringong Corps who were transferred to Kiama Corps were transferred without arms or accoutrements, as the Gerringong Corps was armed with the Hay rifle.

All the arms and accoutrements in the possession of those transferred were given in, and duly forwarded to Sydney by me with others of the Gerringong Corps.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. CAMPBELL,

Lt., late G. V. Rifles.

To be returned —B.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 29 December, 1878.

I regret the delay that has arisen in my reply to your letter of the 9th instant. This delay has been occasioned through my having to write to the B. O. for a copy of the receipt mentioned in your letter, wherein I am said to acknowledge having taken over eighteen sets of accoutrements, &c., from the Gerringong Corps. Not having the slightest recollection of this receipt, and knowing such accoutrements had not been taken over by me, I wrote to Mr. A. Campbell, late Lieutenant of the Gerringong Corps, on the subject, a copy of which letter I herewith enclose, and also Mr. Campbell's reply, from which it will be seen that no such accoutrements were taken over as alleged, but all the arms and accoutrements of that Company were forwarded to Sydney by Mr. Campbell.

So that with reference to this charge there is the testimony of Quartermaster-sergeant Sewell and Mr. A. Campbell (both gentlemen of probity) that no accoutrements were so taken over; besides there is my positive statement, contained in my letter of the 22nd ultimo, that not a single rifle or set of accoutrements was taken over with the transfers.

I would further call your attention to the date of the transfer of the men from the Gerringong to the Kiama Corps, which is 22nd January, 1876, and the date of the receipt you mention is the 28th of March, 1877, so that it cannot possibly apply to the same transaction.

I would not have referred to this matter again were it not for the credent reluctance you manifest in withdrawing the charge of taking over the rifles from the Gerringong Corps, and referring to the receipts before-mentioned as justification for the charges made in your letter of the 19th ultimo.

With

With reference to the matter of not furnishing a report of such rifles as had not been seen at the official inspections for 1876 and 1877, I notice "the Commandant cannot accept my explanation," and it is not my intention to offer any further; but I cannot help observing that you seem to attach an importance to this matter, and place my duty in a light I had not seen it in before. And I must say it appears to me the import of the original (B.) notice does not warrant the interpretation you now put on it.

I notice by the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 9th instant the Commandant is pleased to state he sees no necessity for any reference of the facts noticed in his letter of the 19th ultimo to a Court of Inquiry, they being so clearly established, and trusts his letter may close the correspondence.

In reply to these observations, allow me most respectfully to state that I consider the facts have not been established; on the contrary, that some of the charges have completely broken down, the evidence being conclusive that they had no foundation in fact.

Under these circumstances, I would most respectfully submit that I am entitled to a Court of Inquiry, or otherwise to have the charges withdrawn; for if I have been guilty of such dereliction of duty as to justify the Commandant in administering such a severe rebuke as contained in his memo. of 12/11/78, and further, to express a hope that I would not stand in the way of the appointment of such officers as would attend to the duties of the position, then I submit my conduct should be brought before a Court of Inquiry, or there being a failure of proof in the matter, then the charges should be withdrawn.

In conclusion, allow me most respectfully to intimate that I decline to act under my new appointment as Captain of the Kiama Corps to be formed under the new regulations until this matter is dealt with, as I consider my character as a Volunteer Officer has been unjustly aspersed; and I fail to see the necessity for the gratuitous insult expressed in the Commandant's memo. before alluded to, "The hope that I would not stand in the way of the appointment of such officer as would attend to the duties of the position."

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 7 January, 1879.

MEMO.—Major Black is requested to return his letter of the 20th November last, regarding men not joining new Force till 1st January, 1879. It was returned to him on the 22nd November, 1878.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 10 January, 1879.

In reply to your memo. of the 7th instant, requesting me to forward my letter of the 20th November last, regarding men not joining the new Force till the 1st January, 1879, I beg to state that I have made diligent search for the letter referred to, and cannot find it, I therefore think it must have been returned to the B. Office.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 15 January, 1879.

I am directed, while acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 29th December, 1878, to inform you that the correspondence of which that letter forms part will be submitted for the information and instructions of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I am further to draw your attention to the fact of the immediate withdrawal, in my letter of the 9th December, 1878, of that part of the allegations contained in my letter of the 19th November, 1878, which had relation to the supposed taking over of certain rifles with transfers from the Gerringong Corps, which statement was however at the time apparently justified by certain memoranda in the handwriting of the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, made by that officer in error.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 17 January, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, conveying the information "that the correspondence, of which my letter of the 29th December, 1878, forms a part, will be submitted for the information and instructions of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief," and further notifying your "immediate withdrawal of that part of the allegations contained in your letter of the 19th November, 1878, relating to the taking over of certain rifles with transfers from the Gerringong Corps," &c., &c.

In reply to the latter portion of your letter, allow me most respectfully to intimate that I do not consider the correspondence complete if these allegations with reference to the rifles, as well as the accoutrements, are withheld from His Excellency's consideration, for as the taking over of the rifles was perhaps the most important part of the allegations, I submit this portion should be included in justice both to the Commandant and myself. Trusting you will see the matter in the same light,

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Com. 5th Reg. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—MAJOR OF BRIGADE.

B.

Inspection of arms, regarding.

Brigade Order. 30/5/76.
 Brigade Order. 26/9/76.
 Memo. to Major Black. 6/4/77.
 Letter to Major Black. 1/5/77.
 Letter from Major Black. 14/5/77.
 Confidential Memo. addressed to Officers Commanding Battalions. 22/6/77.
 Memo. to Major Black. 14/2/78.

Brigade Order, No. 88.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 30 May, 1876.

2. In future the Quartermasters of battalions and Quartermaster-sergeants at Head Quarters will be required to attend all inspection parades of the corps of the battalion to which they belong, and to keep a proper equipment ledger, specifying the letter and number of each arm debited to each corps, as also the number of each description of accoutrements, &c., &c., debited to it. On the annual inspection parade note will be taken of all arms seen; and the Quartermaster will be required on the 1st of January in the following year to send in a certificate that the arms which were not then seen (other than those in armoury) have been inspected by him, and to specify the state in which he found them.

It will be necessary that the arm and equipment ledger should be checked annually, prior to the inspections, with the books in the armoury and Brigade Quartermaster's office.

In the case of country battalions having Quartermasters, the same arm and equipment ledger will be kept; and the staff-sergeant attached to the battalion will take a list of the arms actually seen at the inspection, with a view to the arms not seen (other than those in the armoury) being subsequently inspected by the Quartermaster, and reported on in the manner laid down for battalions at Head Quarters.

When a country battalion has no Quartermaster, an arm and equipment ledger will be kept at its Head Quarters, by the staff-sergeant attached to the battalion, under the supervision of the Officer Commanding. The staff-sergeants attached to the battalions will note the rifles seen at the inspection, and furnish the Nos. of the same to the Head Quarter office of the battalion, when the arms not seen (other than those in the armoury) will, under the direction of the Officer Commanding, be inspected by an officer to be detailed for this duty, or by one of the staff-sergeants when making the usual periodical visits to corps. The latter will usually be the preferable course, to save expense. A certificate as to the arms not seen at inspection having been seen subsequently, to be rendered as required of Quartermasters of Head Quarter and country battalions by Officers Commanding Battalions.

Major Baynes will provide arm and equipment ledgers for each battalion; and that officer and Captain Compton will cause these books, in the case of country battalions, to be correctly filled in with the debit now standing against the several corps of each battalion.

Officers Commanding Battalions at Head Quarters will take steps for obtaining from Major Baynes and Captain Compton, for entry in the ledgers, the necessary information. The services of the staff-sergeants attached to battalions may of course be made use of for this purpose.

The debit in the battalion ledger will be made against each corps in order of seniority, giving the letter and number of every rifle of whatever kind which stands on charge against it. Those in armoury being so shown in pencil.

Quartermasters of battalions will each year examine the arms books of the several companies of the battalion, to ascertain that they agree with their own equipment ledger, and are kept in the manner laid down in the Brigade Order on the subject. If they are not so kept they will report the fact to the officer commanding their battalion. In any case, they will render a report to that officer on the 1st January each year that this has been done.

Charges will be made against corps for all arms reported as not inspected during the year.

Equipment ledgers of country battalions to be sent annually to the Brigade Quartermaster, to be compared with his own and Captain Compton's books.

The preparation of the arms and equipment ledger for the Volunteer Artillery Brigade will be delayed until they have been re-armed.

The carrying out of these orders by Quartermasters of battalions will of course be under the supervision of their immediate Commanding Officers.

The Volunteer Engineer Corps will not be affected by this order.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
 Major of Brigade.

Brigade Order, No. 155.

Brigade Office, 26 September, 1876.

2. The attention of Officers Commanding Battalions, Quartermasters, and others concerned is drawn to Brigade Order No. 88, dated 30th May, 1876, and especially to that portion having reference to arms not seen at inspection.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
 Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 6 April, 1877.

MEMO.—The attention of the Officer Commanding the Southern Battalion Volunteer Rifles is called to Brigade Order No. 88, of the 30th May last, and to the fact that the certificate therein alluded to, regarding arms which were not seen at inspection having been inspected by an officer under his directions, has not yet been rendered.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 May, 1877.

Sir, With reference to Brigade Order No. 88, para. 2, of the 30th May, 1876, and Brigade Order No. 155, para. 2, 26/9/76, and reminder memo., 6/4/77, I am directed by the Commandant to call your attention to the fact that no certificate as to the arms of your battalion having been inspected has reached this office, and to desire you will forthwith report why the Brigade Order of the 30th May, 1876, has not been carried out, and what steps have been taken in regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Kiama, 14 May, 1877.

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 1st May, 77/221, inquiring what steps had been taken with reference to Brigade Order No. 88, para. 2, of the 30th May, 1876, &c., &c., I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Commandant, that a copy of Brigade Order in question was forwarded to each of officers commanding corps in the Southern Battalion.

And further, that after the last inspection of the Kiama Corps by the Commandant the only two rifles not seen at inspection, viz., RF 16 and RF 48, were forwarded to Sydney for inspection, with a report of same.

These rifles have since been returned through Captain Compton.

The foregoing is all the information I can give on the subject.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Confidential Memo. to Officers Commanding Battalions.

[Confidential.]

Brigade Office, Sydney, 22 June, 1877.

MEMO.—On the 30th May, 1876, an order was issued by the Commandant directing the inspection of each rifle in charge of a corps once a year, under battalion arrangement, and indicating the precise officers who were to do this. A further Brigade Order directing the attention of all officers commanding battalions to the previous order, and the necessity for seeing to its execution, was issued, but the Commandant regrets to say that not a single battalion of the Volunteer Force carried out this order; and he can but observe that it is matter for surprise that under any system of military organization it should be found such inattention is shown to orders issued for a most necessary purpose, viz., that of ensuring a periodical inspection of each one of the valuable arms furnished to the Force by the Government, and for the due care of which the Commandant himself is generally responsible.

It is obvious that unless all orders meet with ready obedience, the efficiency of the Force, as a military body, must be seriously impaired; and it cannot be expected that persons serving in the subordinate ranks will render the necessary attention when they see neglect exhibited by those holding high positions of responsibility and authority.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Addressed to Lieut.-Col. Raymond, Lieut.-Col. Goodlet, Major Bolton, Major Black, and Major Holborow.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 14 February, 1878.

MEMO.—The Officer Commanding Southern Battalion Vol. Rifles is reminded that the certificate alluded to in the first para. of Brigade Order No. 88, of the 30th May, 1876, viz., that the arms which were not seen at inspection (other than those in the armoury) have subsequently been inspected, has not yet reached this office.

It is pointed out that this certificate should have been rendered on the 1st of last month.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

C.

Staff-sergeant attached to Southern Battalion not having visited Ulladulla.

- Memo. to Major Black. 27/11/74.
- Staff-sergeant Bennett's diary of parades for March, 1875.
- Memo. from Sergeant Bennett. 5/4/75.
- Memo. to Major Black. 9/4/75.
- Reply from Major Black. 14/4/75.
- Memo. to Major Black. 15/4/75.
- Letter from Captain Sheaffe. 26/4/75.
- Memo. to Major Black. 8/5/75.
- Reply from Major Black. 14/5/75.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 November, 1874.

Memo.—The attention of the Officer Commanding the Southern Battalion is called to the duties assigned to the sergeants of the Permanent Staff attached to this battalion. The case which has recently occurred at Wollongong, and other facts which have come to the Commandant's knowledge, lead him to believe that the position and duties of those sergeants have not been sufficiently well-defined in the battalion, for it is manifest that it is very desirable officers commanding corps should fully understand their positions and duties with respect to these non-commissioned officers.

2. The Commandant considers that when a sergeant of the Permanent Staff only visits a corps once or twice a month, he should drill it instructionally at least once a month for half an hour, but longer if desired by the officer commanding such corps.

3. In cases where the services of a sergeant of the Staff are available for more than two parades a month with a corps, the Commandant considers he should be made to drill the corps on at least half the parades held during the month for half an hour or longer.

4. The instruction of recruits and awkward men should as much as possible be put into the hands of the staff-sergeant.

5. Any special instructions given by Major Black with reference to the drill duties of the sergeant instructors on their assumption of command of particular corps for instructional purposes should be given in writing to the officer commanding that corps. These officers in turn should issue by written memo. or insertion in Corps Order Books such clear directions as will prevent any cause of dispute or clashing of authority.

Major Black will take steps to carry out this order, notifying to officer commanding corps, and ascertaining by inquiry that such order has been attended to.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Daily Statement of Parades and Drills during the month of March, 1875.

Date.	Where employed.	Hours.		How employed.	Present.			Total.
		From.	To.		Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates.	
1	Kiama							
2	"							
3	Wollongong	5-30	7	Company drill	3	5	38	46
4	Kiama							
5	"							
6	"							
7	Sunday.							
8	Kiama							
9	"							
10	Wollongong	5-30	7	Skirmishing	2	4	40	46
11	Kiama							
12	"							
13	"							
14	Sunday.							
15	Kiama							
16	"							
17	Gerringong	8	9	Manual and Field Exercise	1	2	20	23
18	Kiama							
19	"	7	8-30	Manual and Field Exercise	3	5	55	63
20	Jamberoo	7	8	Skirmishing	1	4	35	40
21	Sunday.							
22	Kiama	7	8-30	Manual and Field Exercise	2	5	45	52
23	"							
24	"							
25	"							
26	"							
27	Jamberoo	2	4	Skirmishing	2	5	45	53
28	Sunday.							
29	Kiama							
30	"							
31	"							

JOHN BENNETT,
Instructor, Vol. Staff.
JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. Southern B. V. Rifles.

The Ulladulla Corps would not appear to have been visited at all during the March quarter by Sergeant Bennett. It is requested the reason may be stated.—By command, W.B.B.C., Major of Brigade, 2/4/75. The Officer Commanding Southern Battalion.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Sergeant,

Sergeant Bennett to The Major of Brigade.

Kiama, 5 April, 1875.

MEMO.—I beg to state, for the information of the Brigade Major, that I did not receive any notification or programme of parades from the Officer Commanding Ulladulla Corps during the quarter ending 31st March, 1875; I therefore did not know when to attend, and was waiting to receive an order to do so.

J. BENNETT,

Staff-sergeant, Vol. Force.

Had Sergt. Bennett applied for the information in question he would have received it.—P.H.S., Capt., U.R., No. 1 Co. 5 Regt.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

B.O., Sydney.

MEMO.—Having in view clause 72, page 34, of the Volunteer Regulations, and the memo. addressed to Major Black on 27/11/74, relative to the Corps of the Southern Battalion being instructed by the sergeants of the Permanent Staff, Major Black will be good enough to report why Sergeant Bennett has not once during the quarter visited the Ulladulla Corps.

By command,

W.B.B.C., Major of Brigade.

9/4/75.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Commandant, that the reason Staff-sergeant Bennett did not visit the Ulladulla Corps Volunteer Rifles during the last quarter was:—

1. Because neither the Officer Commanding the Battalion or the staff-sergeant knew when parades of the Company took place.

2. Because the Officer Commanding the Ulladulla Corps does not permit the staff-sergeant to drill while he is present; I therefore instructed the staff-sergeant to attend to the other corps of the battalion for the quarter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major.

14/4/75.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

THESE documents forwarded to Officer Commanding Ulladulla Corps, for any remarks he may wish to offer.

By command,

W.B.B.C., Major of Brigade.

15/4/75.

Forwarded to Capt Sheaffe.—J.B., 21/4/75. Remarks herewith.—P.H.S., Capt., U.R., No. 1 Co. 5 Rt., 26/4/75.

Captain Sheaffe to The Major of Brigade

Milton, 26 April, 1875.

Sir, I beg most respectfully to report, for the information of the Commandant, that Staff-sergeant Webb used to obtain the information as to dates of parades, &c., by writing for it; that he used to attend here about once a month and drill, and in my presence; that when a staff-sergeant has been present I have occasionally given the words of command, leaving the sergeant to cover points, correct mistakes, &c., for movements I wished my Company to practice, and that the Commandant kindly approved of my doing so.

Your, &c.,

P. H. SHEAFFE, Captain,

U.R., No. 1 Co. 5 Regt.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

WITH reference to the Ulladulla Corps not having been visited at all during the March quarter by a sergeant of the Permanent Staff, Major Black's attention is called to memo. of 27/11/74, addressed to him from this office, and to clause 72, page 34, of the Volunteer Regulations. He will be good enough to take steps for the periodical visiting of this corps by a staff-sergeant, as indicated in the memo. above referred to.

By command,

W.B.B.C., Major of Brigade.

8/5/75.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

MAJOR Black will make arrangements for the staff-sergeant visiting Ulladulla periodically, as above directed.

JOHN BLACK, Major.

Commanding S.B.V.R.

14/5/75.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

D.

Arms and Accoutrements, Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

Memo. to Major Black. 31/1/76.
 Letter from Brigade Major. 8/5/76.
 Reply from Major Black. 10/5/76.
 Report on Arms, Gerringong Corps (2). 2/6/76.
 Proceedings of Board on Arms, Gerringong Corps. 10/6/76.
 Memo. from Brigade Office, with minutes thereon. 14/6/76.
 Further Report, Standing Arms Board. 13/7/76.
 Memo. from Major Baynes. 2/8/76.
 Memo. from Brigade Major. 3/8/76.
 Memo. from Brigade Major. 8/9/76.
 Memo. to Major Black—reminder. 28/9/76.
 Letter from Lieut. Campbell. 3/11/76.
 Letter to Major Black. 10/11/76.
 Memo. to Major Baynes. 17/11/76.
 Memo. to Major Black. 20/11/76.
 Memo. to Major Black. 2/2/77.
 Memo. to Major Baynes. 28/2/77.
 Charges against Gerringong Corps. 2/3/77.
 Memo.—Hay Rifle A 524, returned to Armoury. 22/3/77.
 Letter from Major Baynes to Major Black. 22/3/77.
 Major Black's receipt for eighteen helmets. 28/3/77.
 Do. eighteen sets of accoutrements. 28/3/77.
 Queries from Major Baynes. 18/4/77.
 Letter from Major Baynes to Major Black. 19/4/77.
 Memo. Brigade Major to Major Black. 19/4/77.
 Letter from Q.-M.-sergt. Little to Major Black. 15/5/77.
 Certificate from Major Baynes. 13/1/79.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 31 January, 1876.

MEMO.—The Officer Commanding Kiama Corps will be good enough to see that any rifles or accoutrements belonging to the Gerringong Corps in hands of those men who were recently transferred to Kiama are at once handed back to the Officer Commanding Gerringong Corps. These men must be equipped by the Kiama Corps, it being desired to keep the arms and accoutrements returns of the two corps quite distinct.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,

Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 8 May, 1876.

I am directed by the Commandant to request you will be good enough to report whether any, and if so what, steps have been taken towards getting in the arms and accoutrements and other Government stores now in charge of the Gerringong Corps.

Should no steps have been as yet taken, you will be good enough to give directions at once for the collection of all arms, accoutrements, helmets, &c., the property of the Government, and their subsequent transmission to the armoury in Sydney. Should any arm-chests, &c., be required to facilitate this, you will be good enough to intimate the same to this office, with a view to their being sent down as soon as possible.

I am also desired to request you will be good enough to report whether the men recently transferred from the Gerringong to the Kiama Corps have taken their helmets with them; have a list of all articles when packed and forwarded to the armoury made out and remitted to Captain Compton; and also take steps for securing the books and records of the corps, it being very probable that some reference to the same may in future years be required to verify Land Order or other service.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,

Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 10 May, 1876.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commandant, that no steps have yet been taken towards getting in the arms, accoutrements, and other Government stores now in charge of the Gerringong Corps. Immediate steps will now be taken, in accordance with instructions contained in your letter of the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,

Cong. S.B.V.R.

Report on Arms, Gerringong Corps.

Report on Small Arms—On twelve rifles of forty-one returned to armoury, 30 May, 1876.
 Forty-one rifles (Hay), issued to Gerringong Company, returned to armoury.

H 518, barrel, rammer, and bayonet rusty.
 519, do. do. do.
 520, do. rusty.
 521, do. do. do.
 537, bayonet very rusty indeed.
 540, barrel and rammer very dirty.
 703, lock and backsight very rusty; browning of barrel scoured off.
 705, barrel, rammer, and bayonet very rusty.
 710, do. do. do.
 711, do. do. do. inside and out.
 734, do. do. do. very rusty.
 742, do., very rusty.
 524, rifle deficient.
 Sixteen slings deficient.
 Ten swivels do.

A Board is requested on the above twelve rifles.

2 June, 1876.

J. AUG. COMPTON, Capt.,
 Officer-in-charge of Small Arms.

Report on Small Arms.

Three rifles (Henry) issued to Gerringong Company, and returned to armoury, 30th May, 1876.
 AA 81, 82, 83. These three Henry rifles returned in a disgraceful state of rust. Rifle 82, lock tampered with, bedding of lock cut away.
 Board requested.

J. AUG. COMPTON, Capt.,
 Officer-in-charge of Small Arms,
 2nd June, 1876.

The Major of Brigade, &c., &c., &c.

The President, Standing Arms Board.—These rifles to be reported on.—By command, W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade, 3/6/76.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board on Small Arms, assembled at Victoria Barracks on the 10th June, 1876, by order of the Commandant, bearing date 3/6/76, to examine and report on arms returned to store by the Gerringong Company.

President—Major Baynes, Pay and Quarter Master.

Member—Captain Compton, Officer Instructor of Musketry.

The Board having assembled pursuant to the above order, proceed to examine the twelve Hay rifles and three Henry breech-loading rifles enumerated in report on small arms herewith, and find them as described therein.

With respect to the Hay rifles, the Board recommend that they be put in thorough order and repair, to be charged against the corps—the deficient rifle H 524, and the sixteen slings, and ten sling swivels, at the rate of 1s. each = 26s., also to be charged against the corps.

With respect to the Henry rifles, the Board recommend they also be put in order, the rust cleared from the fittings, and barrels reblued where necessary, and tested with ball cartridge, if required—the whole to be charged against any funds to the credit of the corps.

It is impossible to say what damage has been done, and what the expenses will be, until the completion of the work.

THOS. BAYNES, Major,
 President.

J. AUG. COMPTON, Capt.,
 Instr. of Musketry, 12/6/76.

Captain Compton.—Recommendation as to repairing and testing the Henry rifles to be carried out, and further report then made.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 3/7/76.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Memo.

B. O., Sydney, 14/6/76.

From the fact of the deficiency of a rifle having been brought before this Board, it is concluded all the rest of the Hay and Henry rifles debited to this corps have been sent in to Head Quarters—is this so?

Captain Compton.

By command,
 W.B.B.C.,
 M. of B.

Except the deficiencies reenumerated in report, the arms debited to the Gerringong Corps have been returned to Head Quarters.—J.A.C., 14/6/76.

Major Baynes.—Are all the accoutrements and helmets debited to the Gerringong Corps now in? By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 15/6/76.

Only forty-two sets of accoutrements have been returned, and sixteen helmets. The officer commanding has been requested by letter to return the remainder without delay. This corps stands in charge of sixty sets of accoutrements and forty-one helmets.—THOS. BAYNES, Major, 16/6/76.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Further

Further Report, Standing Arms Board.

MEMO.—The President Standing Board Small Arms.

Further report (last sheet) for signature and to be forwarded for approval.—J.A.C., 13/7/76.

These papers should be returned to me if charges approved.—J.A.C.

Further report on charges for deficiencies, repairs, and cleanings, arms returned by the Gerringong Company:—

	£	s.	d.
Hay rifle deficient, H 524 and bayonet... ..	1	10	0
16 slings deficient	0	16	0
10 sling swivels deficient... ..	0	10	0
3 Henry rifles, AA 81, 82, 83, taken to pieces, rust cleared from barrels, locks, breech-action, and extractors, and re-blued, 10s. each	1	10	0
12 Hay rifles cleared of rust and dirt, 1s. 6d. each	0	18	0
	£5	4	0

THOS. BAYNES, Major,
President,
J. AUG. COMPTON, Capt.,
Officer Instr. of Musketry,
13/7/76.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Memo. from Major Baynes.

Brigade Pay Office, Sydney, 2 August, 1876.

MEMO.—The following articles not having been returned to store by the Officer Commanding the Gerringong Rifle Corps, the corps is chargeable with the following amounts, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
25 helmets, at 13s. 6d.	16	17	6
18 sets of accoutrements, 12s. 6d.	11	5	0
1,819 rounds ammunition over-expended for 1873-4, from issue for musketry instruction	3	15	7
1,240 rounds— do. do. do. do. 1875	2	8	10
	£34	6	11

THOS. BAYNES, Major.

Memo. from the Major of Brigade.

B.O., Sydney, 3/8/76.

MEMO.—There are forwarded herewith the proceedings of the Standing Arms Board in connection with certain arms of the Gerringong Corps, also a statement of charges made by the Paymaster against that corps for accoutrements and helmets, as well as for balance of ammunition left unexpended at the conclusion of the musketry course in 73, 74, and 75. The officer commanding the corps in question will be good enough to show cause why these charges should not be made against the corps.

By command,
W.B.B.C.,
M. of B.

P.S.—These papers to be returned.

Memo. from the Major of Brigade.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 8 September, 1876.

MEMO.—It is requested that the documents connected with certain charges which it is proposed to make against the Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles, on account of missing accoutrements, &c., may be returned to this office, and cause shown, in accordance with Brigade Office memo. of the 3rd of last month, as it is desired to wind up the business in connection with this corps and effect its official disbandment.

By command,
W. B. B. CHRISTIE,
Major of Brigade.

Memo. from the Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 28 September, 1876.

MEMO.—The attention of the Officer Commanding Southern Battalion is drawn to memo. from this office of the 8th instant regarding missing accoutrements, &c., &c., of Gerringong Corps. If this matter is not attended to at once the Commandant will be compelled to direct the Brigade Paymaster to charge the deficiencies, &c., to the corps.

By command,
W. B. B. CHRISTIE,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Campbell to Major Black.

Sir,

Gerrigong, 3 November, 1876.

In reply to the report, No. 76/933, on the arms, &c., of the Gerrigong Corps:—

- 1st. I beg to state that the price (65s.) of the Hay rifle 524 was charged against the corps in the account for 1874, therefore I don't consider the corps indebted for that item in the list of charges.
- 2nd. I presume the items 18s. and 30s. are for repairs, to which I have no objection, also that for slings and swivels, which were lost by those who had the rifles.
- 3rd. The account for ammunition I have no objection to, it being charged to the corps, as the members thereof had the benefit of it in practice.
- 4th. With reference to the helmets, I beg to report having handed (18) eighteen to members transferred to Kiama Corps, and, with the exception of one, the rest were returned to Sydney to the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, Victoria Barracks.
- 5th. The rifle 524 referred to has come to hand, and will be returned to store, if the corps will be credited with the value thereof.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL, Lt.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 November, 1876.

I am directed by the Commandant to inform you that there has been received from you this day a reply from Lieutenant Campbell, of the Gerrigong Corps, in answer to a memo. addressed to you some three months since, on the subject of certain charges made against that corps.

The original papers sent, which it was requested might be returned, have not been so dealt with, interfering with the mode in which business is transacted in this office.

There has also been received from Captain Dymock a letter notifying the election of Ensign Wood and Private McGill to an ensigncy in the Jamberoo Corps. On the 28/5/76 a memo. was forwarded from this office, calling on Captain Dymock to state why such delay had taken place in the passing of their examination by these gentlemen. To this memo. no reply has yet been received.

I am desired by the Commandant to request the original documents connected with the Gerrigong arms may be returned forthwith, and also that reply may be given to the memo. referred to in paragraph 2 of this letter.

I am further to add that the delay in replying to letters and minutes addressed to the Officer Commanding the Southern Battalion, and the failure to return documents sent to that battalion, have for some time past been productive of much inconvenience in the transaction of business, and the Commandant trusts that for the future more punctuality and precision may be observed.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Baynes.

R.O., Sydney, 17/11/76.

MEMO.—There is forwarded herewith, for Major Baynes's information, a letter from Lieutenant Campbell, of the Gerrigong Corps, relative to the charges made against that corps for missing and damaged arms, accoutrements, helmets, ammunition, &c.

1. It will be noted Lieutenant Campbell states the rifle charged has been already paid for.

2. Allowing for eighteen helmets, stated by him to have been handed over with transferred men to Kiama, he would, according to Major Baynes, appear to have seven still left to be accounted for. According to Lieutenant Campbell there is only one missing.

3. It seems not improbable the eighteen missing sets of accoutrements charged for, and not alluded to in any way by Lieutenant Campbell, are in the hands of men transferred to Kiama, though every endeavour was made to avoid this by the issue of an order to Major Black on 31/1/76, directing the transferred men should be armed and equipped by the Kiama Corps, and all accoutrements and arms debited to Gerrigong Corps accounted for by that corps to Head Quarters. The present strength of the Kiama Corps is ninety-three; Major Baynes can therefore judge whether the Kiama Corps is not in a position to equip these men with accoutrements. If it is, the eighteen Gerrigong sets had better be sent in.

The rifle said to be now forthcoming might be brought in, reported on, and a receipt given if it be found serviceable.

By command,

W.B.B.C., M. of B.

1. The Quartermaster-sergeant received six helmets in a case from the Illawarra Company's Wharf shortly after the issue to Gerrigong, but no letter of advice; probably they were from that corps. If so, there is only one deficient.

2. The Kiama Corps being armed with Henry rifles, from 1 to 100 (marked RF), and having a like number of accoutrements new and ready for issue, can well afford to equip the eighteen from Gerrigong.

3. Hay rifle 524 has been charged, but if produced can be re-credited.—T.B., Major, B.P. and Q.M., 20/11/76.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 20 November, 1876.

MEMO.—As regards Lieutenant Campbell's (Gerringong Corps) letter of the 3rd instant, on the subject of certain charges made for missing arms, &c., &c. :—

1. It is found the value of Hay rifle 524 has already been charged against corps as stated. If returned and found to be serviceable, the amount charged will be re-credited, or any charges deemed proper for repairs, cleaning, &c., substituted for the charge which has been made.

2.

3.

4. It would now appear six helmets were received by Major Baynes from the Southern District, but there being no letter of advice sent in accordance with custom, it was not known the helmets in question belonged to the Gerringong Corps. It is now presumed they did; but Lieutenant Campbell might state if that was the number he sent up.

5. Rifle can be returned, as stated in paragraph 1.

Lieutenant Campbell, in his letter, has not alluded in any way to the charge made for eighteen sets of accoutrements. It is now believed that, in spite of distinct orders to the contrary, forwarded through the Officer Commanding the Battalion early this year, the eighteen men transferred from Gerringong to Kiama were allowed to retain their old accoutrements, instead of having had the latter taken from them and returned with the rest of the stores issued to the Gerringong Corps, and fresh accoutrements issued by the Kiama Corps. If the Gerringong Corps wishes to avoid this charge, it will be necessary that these eighteen sets of accoutrements be collected and sent to Head Quarters without delay.

It is imperatively necessary that the accounts of the Gerringong Corps be adjusted before the end of this year.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,

Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 2 February, 1877.

MEMO.—The Commandant desires the attention of the Officer Commanding the Southern Battalion may be drawn to the fact that no reply has been received to a memorandum addressed, through Major Black, on the 20th November last, to the Officer Commanding the Gerringong Corps.

Memo., in its concluding paragraph, states it was imperatively necessary the accounts of the Gerringong Corps should be adjusted before the end of the year. The delay in replying to it would therefore appear the more inexcusable.

It is simply impossible that military business can be transacted at all if conducted in the dilatory manner now common in the Southern Battalion. Should no change take place, the Commandant will have no option but to refer the whole subject of the conduct of the business of the Southern Battalion to a Court of Inquiry.

It is requested the memo. referred to, with reply, may be at once sent to this office.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,

Major of Brigade.

Memo. from Brigade Major to Major Baynes.

B.O., Sydney, 28/2/77.

On 20/11/76 a memo. on the subject of the charges made against the Gerringong Corps on account of a missing rifle, accoutrements, helmets, ammunition, &c., was addressed to the Officer Commanding the Gerringong Corps, through Major Black, having special reference to the purport of Lieutenant Campbell's letter of the 3rd November last. Despite several reminders, no reply to this memo. has been received. This being so, the Commandant considers the accounts of the corps in question had better be finally adjusted, with the view of the disbandment of the corps being officially notified. The Commandant approves of the charges for repair of arms, &c., amounting to £5 4s., being made against this corps, minus the sum of £1 10s., which would appear to have been already charged on account of Hay rifle H 524. If this rifle has by this date been returned to the armoury (which it is believed is not the case), a re-credit for the amount previously charged on its account may be given.

As regards the item for helmets, one Lieutenant Campbell would appear to acknowledge as missing, six would appear to have been sent to Major Baynes, and it is said the other eighteen are in hands of men transferred from Gerringong to Kiama. If these eighteen helmets are not charged for, Major Black's acknowledgment of their receipt should be obtained, and the helmets then debited to Kiama Corps. If Major Black's receipt cannot be obtained, they had better be charged for, together with the one acknowledged as missing.

The eighteen sets of accoutrements, unless received by Major Baynes recently, to be charged for.

The ammunition to be charged for.

Major Baynes to report when he has completed the final adjustment of these accounts, with a view of the necessary steps for official disbandment of corps being taken.

By command,

W.B.B.C., M. of B.

P.S.—These papers to be returned.

Legitimate Charges against the Gerringong Company.

One helmet	£0 13 6
Musketry ammunition expended at private practice	6 4 5
	<hr/>
	6 17 11
Deduct price of Hay rifle H 524, stated to have been recovered	1 10 0
	<hr/>
	£5 7 11

Request Major Black to send you a receipt for the eighteen helmets in possession of men who have recently joined the Kiama Company from the Gerringong Company; if he refuses to do so, you must add the price of them £12 3 0
to the above list of charges.

You will also request Major Black to forward to Sydney, or send you a receipt for the eighteen sets of accoutrements in possession of the transfers from Gerringong, and in case he refuses to do so, the price of them £11 5 0
must also be added to the list.

You can do nothing more with these papers until you hear from Major Black.

J.L., 2/3/77.

Copy of Memo. by Major Baynes.

Gerringong.

CHARGE Campbell 19—18 to Kiama—lost helmets. Write about this.
Memo., 20th November. A 524 found.—Campbell.
Eighteen sets of accoutrements to be charged.
Mules—G 272. See Arms Book.
Carbines—G 400, G 133. See 183.

MEMO.—Hay rifle A 524 has not been returned to the armoury by the Gerringong Corps.—GEO. E. PEARSON, N.-C. officer in temporary charge of Armoury, 22/3/77.

True copies.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Major Baynes to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Pay Office, Sydney, 22 March, 1877.

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to return to me the enclosed receipts, duly signed, at as early a date as possible (not later than the 30th instant, or the whole will be charged against the corps, as the capitulation account must be finally closed on that date),—the accounts of every corps are waiting for it.

It appears by a memo. received from the Major of Brigade, that on the 20/11/76 a memo. relative to the several charges against the Gerringong Corps was forwarded to you, but no reply has as yet been received.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BAYNES, Major,
Paymaster.

Received from the Officer Commanding the Gerringong Rifle Corps eighteen sets of accoutrements, with transfers from that corps to the corps under my command.

Kiama, 28th March, 1877.

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Commanding Kiama Corps Vol. Rifles.

Received from the Officer Commanding the Gerringong Rifle Corps eighteen helmets, with transfers from that corps to the corps under my command.

Kiama, 28th March, 1877.

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Commanding Kiama Corps Vol. Rifles.

Sir,

19/4/77.

I have the honor to inform you that I was prepared to pay over to you the balance of capitulation allowance due to your corps to 31st January, 1876, but am informed by the Major of Brigade that you have been written to on several occasions requesting you to return to store, at Head Quarters, the eighteen stand of rifles, eighteen sets of accoutrements, and eighteen helmets, received by you with men transferred from the Gerringong to the Kiama Corps. You having failed to comply with this order, I am directed to deduct the cost of same, amounting to £ , from the above-mentioned balance,

I have, &c.

Major Black, Commanding Southern Battalion V.R., Kiama.

MEMO.—Not knowing what amount to charge Major Black for the articles above, I deferred writing this letter till I saw you.—T.B.

Queries by Major Baynes.

QUERY.—Is it justifiable to charge the cost of these arms and accoutrements against the Kiama Corps capitation allowance, for an error, or crime, committed by one individual of that corps?

The full cost of the following articles is as follows, viz. :—

18 rifles, at £3 each	£54 0 0
18 sets accoutrements, at 15s. each... ..	13 10 0
18 helmets, at 13s. 6d. each... ..	12 3 0
	£ 79 13 0

18/4/77.

T.B., Major.

NOTE.—Were the eighteen men who were transferred from the Gerringong to the Kiama Corps efficient on the 1st of January, 1876? if they were so, the Kiama Corps is entitled to their capitation allowance.—THOS. BAYNES, Major, B. P. and Q.M.

The Major of Brigade to Major Baynes.

B.O., Sydney, 19/4/77.

MEMO.—As regards Major Baynes's query and note endorsed on document herewith, it is pointed out that no authority has been given for charging any one of the items alluded to in query against the Kiama Corps.

The eighteen rifles have not been ordered to be charged, because (as is believed, in absence of papers on the subject) those rifles have not been reported by Captain Compton or Major Baynes as *not sent* in by the Gerringong Corps. *Report had better at once be made as to this.* If they have not been sent in, then they should be charged for to the Gerringong Corps. The eighteen sets of accoutrements were directed to be charged to the Gerringong Corps, they having always stood to debit of that corps, and that corps having as yet failed to send them in to Head Quarters. The eighteen helmets it was directed might be dealt with (if Major Black gave a receipt for the same) by transferring that number of helmets as a debit from Gerringong to Kiama. It is understood such a receipt has been given.

The eighteen men transferred from Gerringong to Kiama only left the former corps in March, 1876. Their capitation for 1875 therefore went to credit of Gerringong Corps.

By command,

W.B.B.C., M. of B.

True copies.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Brigade Q.-M.-S. Little to Major Baynes.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 May, 1877.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a case containing the undermentioned articles of "Hay accoutrements," viz. :—

Waistbelts	74
Expense pouches	72
Cap pockets ... ..	...
Frogs	84
Slings	64

and to advise you of the shipment of seventy-three complete sets of new accoutrements, marked with letter and number to correspond with the Henry rifles in possession of the corps, so that each individual will have the same number on accoutrements as he has on arms; and to request that the remainder of the old accoutrements may be forwarded to the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master as soon as practicable, viz. :—

26 waistbelts.
28 expense pouches.
16 frogs.
36 slings.

together with the eighteen sets transferred to you from Gerringong Company; and also that you would kindly send me a receipt for the seventy-three sets new accoutrements now received.

By order,

JAMES LITTLE,

Brigade Q.-M.-sergeant.

P.S.—Perhaps you will kindly state whether the uncomatable rifle H 370 is to be charged to the Kiama Corps.—J.L.

Major Baynes to 'The Commandant.

Brigade Paymaster's Office, 13 January, 1879.

I CERTIFY that the Gerringong Volunteer Rifle Corps stood in possession of (60) sixty sets of accoutrements, (42) forty-two of which were returned to store. There are (18) eighteen sets not yet returned which were taken over by Major Black with the transfers, and for which I hold his receipt.

THOS. BAYNES, Major,

Brigade Pay and Q. Master.

True copies.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Further Papers.

Letter from Commandant to Major Black. 12/2/79.

Letter from Major Black. 15/2/79.

Letter from Commandant to Major Black. 18/2/79.

Letter from Major Black—resignation. 21/2/79.

Letter

Letter from Major Black—regarding. 21/2/79.
 Letter, Commandant to Governor. 26/2/79.
 Governor's minute. 26/2/79.
 Note, Commandant to Prin. Under Secy., Colonial Secretary's Office. Two minutes. 27/2/79.
 Memo. to Major Black, calling for parades. 3/3/79.
 Reply. 10/3/79.
 Letter from C. sergt. Honey. 25/3/79.
 Brigade Major's minute on same. 26/3/79.
 Lieutenants Honey and King—letter from. 2/4/79.
 Brigade Major's letter in reply. 10/4/79.
 Letter from Lieutenants Honey and King. 14/4/79.
 Brigade Major's minute on same. 21/4/79.

The Commandant to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 12 February, 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that I duly submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief the correspondence connected with your complaint against me in the matter of my memo., 12/11/78, endorsed on your letter of the 8th Nov. last, on the subject of the enrolment of Volunteers of the Kiama Corps into the new organization.

His Excellency had also submitted to him the correspondence, &c., having reference to the inspection of arms of the Southern Battalion, the staff-sergeant attached to the Southern Battalion visiting the Ulladulla Corps, and the alleged transfer of arms and accoutrements from the Gerringong Corps to that of Kiama, the same having been alluded to in the first-named correspondence, and imported into the matter at issue between us.

His Excellency has been pleased, with reference thereto, to express himself, by minute, as follows:—

"It seems to me an exaggeration of language to describe, as Major Black does, the Commandant's memo. of the 12th November last as "a severe castigation," "a severe censure," and a "gratuitous insult." The memo. was at most merely a warning that under the new system of partial payment more attention to his duties would be required from Major Black than he had been giving to them in the past. I think this warning was justified by the instances of inattention specified in the correspondence. This does not seem to be a case in which I should be justified in putting the country to the expense of a Court of Inquiry, and Major Black should be directed to return to his duty."

In compliance with the last portion of His Excellency's minute, I have to direct you to return to duty.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,
 Commandant.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 15 February, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th instant, conveying His Excellency's decision on the correspondence that has taken place between the Commandant and myself, arising out of the Commandant's memo. of the 12/11/78, endorsed on my letter of the 8th Nov. last. In reply, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a copy of my letter and the Commandant's memo. of the above dates. I have not taken a copy of either of the above, and I am desirous to see if I have misconstrued or misunderstood the Commandant's memo. before referred to.

I enclose herewith 1s. in stamps to cover the expense (if any) of making such copy.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
 Comd. 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

The Commandant to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 18 February, 1879.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of your communication of the 8th November last, together with copy of my minute thereon, dated the 12th of the same month, as requested.

The six twopenny postage stamps which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,
 Commandant.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

Major Black to His Excellency the Governor.

To His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.,—
 Kiama, 21 February, 1879.

Sir,

I have the honor hereby to tender my resignation as the Officer Commanding the Kiama Corps Volunteer Rifles to be formed at Kiama under the new regulations, &c.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
 Comd. 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

Major

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 21 February, 1879.

I have the honor to forward herewith my resignation as the Officer Commanding the Kiama Corps Volunteer Rifles to be formed under the new regulations, and would most respectfully request that the Commandant will be pleased to forward the same to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c.

The books and property belonging to the new organization I will at once hand over to whom the Commandant may appoint to receive them.

As regards my position as Major Commanding the 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles, I am willing to continue my command of the same (if permitted to do so) until the men now maturing for land grants have completed their term of service, or until the old Force is disbanded.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK, Major,
Comd. 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Bde.

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Your Excellency,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 26 February, 1879.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying communications, dated 21st February, 1879, from Major John Black, tendering the resignation of his Commission as Officer Commanding the Kiama Corps of Volunteer Infantry under the new organization, and requesting that he may be permitted to revert to the position he held under the old organization, and to recommend the same for your Excellency's favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,
Commandant.

Commandant.—Major Black's resignation may be accepted, and he may for the present retain his former position until Ministers decide what shall be done with the old organization.—H.R., 26/2/79.

The Commandant to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Private.

Dear Mr. Allan,

Brigade Office, 27/2/79.

Might I suggest that the Gazette notice shall in addition to notification of resignation specify Major Black is permitted to revert to his former position under the old regulations.

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

Papers on which recent notice issued cancelling Volunteer Officers' old Commissions.—4th.
Herewith.—4th.

But in accordance with 79/899 a notice was issued on 18th ultimo cancelling the old Commissions of Major Black and other Commanding Officers.—4th

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 3 March, 1879.

MEMO.—The Officer Commanding the Kiama Corps N.S.W.V.I. will be good enough to submit as soon as possible the dates fixed for the parades of his corps during the ensuing quarter.

The corps in the Southern District will have five parades during the quarter, one of them on the Queen's Birthday.

Dates not to fall on period between 10th and 18th of April inclusive.

By command,

M. MURPHY, Major,
N. S. W. Art.,
Act. Major of Brigade.

Major Black to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 10 March, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 3rd instant, requesting "the Officer Commanding Kiama Corps N. S. W. Infantry to submit as soon as possible the dates fixed for the parades of the corps for the quarter, &c." In reply, I have to state that no steps have yet been taken for the formation of the Kiama Corps, and until the corps is formed it would appear to me unnecessary to fix the dates for parades, &c.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BLACK.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Color-sergeant Honey to The Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Kiama, 25 March, 1879.

Certain orders affecting the Kiama Volunteer Rifles having been addressed to Major Black, who has no connection with the corps, I beg to inquire:—

1. Have I any authority to order the business of the said corps.
2. Is it the intention of the Commandant to hold me responsible for the execution of orders which have not been issued to me.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HONEY,
C-sergeant, Kiama Vol. Rifles.

Major Black's connection with the corps does not cease until some notice to that effect has appeared in the Gazette. In point of fact no such notification has yet taken place.

1. The color-sergeant has no such authority, an officer still holding a Commission in the corps.
2. Orders have been issued to Major Black, who is in command of the corps till some notification to the contrary is made, consequently the c-sergeant cannot be held responsible for carrying out the duties of a command he has no right to exercise under present circumstances.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 26/3/79.

Major Black, Comd. Kiama Corps, Old Regulations

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

Lieutenants Honey and King to Major Black.

Sir,

Kiama, 2 April, 1879.

We, the undersigned officers under the new volunteer regulations, having already waited two months since there was a quarter's pay due, and not having received it, or anything about it, we most respectfully beg you to see into the matter.

We remain, &c.,

THOMAS HONEY, 1st Lieut.
DIXON KING, 2nd Lieut.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Commandant.—J. BLACK, Major, &c., 7/4/79.

The Major of Brigade to Major Black.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 April, 1879.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter forwarded by you on the 7th instant from Lieuts. Honey and King, on the subject of pay, and to inform you in connection therewith that the Kiama Corps not having been formed the Commandant does not see how the officers in question can be entitled to pay as indicated in their letter.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
Major of Brigade.

Lieutenants Honey and King to Major Black.

Sir,

Kiama, 14 April, 1879.

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your memo. of 13th instant, together with reply from Brigade Office, to our application for pay under new regulations, which has been refused.

In reply, we beg to state that we consider we are justly entitled either to pay under new regulations, or else to efficiency ticket (under old regulations) for 1878, which ticket we now claim, and beg that you will forward our claim to the Commandant at your earliest convenience.

We have, &c.,

THOMAS HONEY, 1st Lieut.
DIXON KING, 2nd Lieut.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Commandant.—JOHN BLACK, Major, Comd. 5th Regt. Vol. Rifles, 15/4/79.

The Kiama Corps under the new regulations not having been formed, and consequently no duties in connection with the same been performed, the Commandant cannot consider these officers entitled to pay. The Kiama Corps under the old regulations cannot be entitled to the efficiency grant on their account for the past year, inasmuch as they were not on its roll on 31/12/78.—By command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 31/4/79.

Officer Comdg. Kiama Corps.

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER HALL, WINDSOR.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1878.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th November, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“Copies of all Correspondence, Papers, and Telegrams received by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and his replies thereto, respecting the application for the Volunteer Hall at Windsor, for the use of the Loyal Orange Lodge No. 52, and the refusal of the same by the Government.”

(Mr. Driver.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. "A Liberal Protestant" to Colonial Secretary. 9 November, 1878	2
2. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to the Commandant. 12 November, 1878	2
3. Ditto to Inspector General of Police. 12 November, 1878	2
4. Police Report. 13 November, 1878	2
5. Decision of Colonial Secretary. 13 November, 1878.....	3

VOLUNTEER HALL, WINDSOR.

No. 1.

"A liberal Protestant" to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Windsor, 9 November, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that there will be an Orange tea meeting at Windsor on Thursday next the 14th instant, at which a number of firebrands (Chiniquy, M'Gibbon, Allen, &c., &c.) are announced to be in attendance, for the purpose of holding up to public ridicule the faith of their offending neighbours (the Catholics). Now it is a fact they could not get the use of the School of Arts or Oddfellows Hall from the liberal rulers of these public buildings, though they were willing to pay the usual rent charged for their use. When refused, they at once got a promise of the Volunteer Barrack here for this nefarious purpose,—a building which has been built and kept in repair at public expense. I think this should be stopped; it is not right that a Government building should be used to propagate religious strife and teach men to hate each other, in a quiet and peaceable community like that we have in Windsor.

I have, &c.,

"A LIBERAL PROTESTANT."

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1878.

As it is alleged that certain persons propose to hold what is described as an "Orange tea-meeting" at the building known as the Volunteer Barrack at Windsor, on Thursday next the 14th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will not permit the building in question to be used for any controversial purpose.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Inspector General of Police.

(Immediate.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1878.

As it is alleged that certain persons propose to hold what is described as an "Orange tea meeting" at the building known as the Volunteer Barrack at Windsor, on Thursday next the 14th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will not permit the building in question to be used for any controversial purpose.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 4.

Police Report.

Police Office, Windsor, 12 November, 1878.

SR.-S. FITZPATRICK begs to report that he was informed this morning that a tea meeting is to be held in the Volunteer Barrack on Thursday next in connection with the Church of England, but whether it is for any special purpose he cannot find out at present. If he can ascertain in the interim the nature of the intended meeting, he will report at once.

The Volunteer Barrack is in the possession and under the control of Captain Linsley. If he gives permission, he would at once question the right of the police (here) to interfere. He is a hasty man. Perhaps it would be well to see Mr. Linsley touching this matter.

Perhaps Mr. Ryeland will be pleased to give further instructions.

James Ryeland, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

JOHN JAS. FITZPATRICK,
Sen.-Sergt.

Police Office, Windsor, 12 November, 1878.

SR.-S. FITZPATRICK begs to report that, since writing and closing this letter, he heard that the tea meeting was advertised in the "Australian"; he begs to forward advertisement cut from that paper.

There is no doubt that Captain Linsley has given the use of Barrack for the demonstration; in such case what is to be done?

JOHN JAS. FITZPATRICK,
S.-S.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.

Royal Windsor L.O.L. No. 52.

THE members of the above Lodge intend celebrating their Ninth Anniversary by a Tea and Public Meeting, to be held in the Barrack Room, Bridge-street, Windsor, on Thursday, 14th November.

The Chair will be taken by the W.G.M. Brother Kippax, Esq.

Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. Dr. M'Gibbon, G. Lane, J. Barnier, Wood, Fitzgerald, Vaughan, and Monahan. R. M'Coy, Esq., P.W.G.M., and other gentlemen are expected.

Protestants and the Brethren of the various Lodges are cordially invited to attend.

Admission: Adults, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.

Tea on the tables at 6 o'clock p.m.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Very urgent.—Will the Principal Under Secretary resubmit this matter, when probably instructions will be given through the Volunteer authorities.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C. 13 November, 1878.

No. 5.

Decision of Colonial Secretary.

INSTRUCT Colonel Richardson not to allow the Barrack-room to be used for this purpose.—M.F., 13/11.

The Commandant, B.C., 13/11/78.—M.R.A.

The Principal Under Secretary.—An order prohibiting the use of the Barracks was duly forwarded to Captain Linsley, in accordance with the instructions of the Government.—J.S.B., Col. Comdt., B.C. 15/11/78. Seen.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION, FOR 1877.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 28 May, 1878.

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary my Report on Immigration for the year 1877.

2. As upon the arrival of each ship a full report is made, giving all details, it is only now necessary that I should summarize these several reports.

3. There have arrived during the year thirteen ships from Great Britain, with 5,237 immigrants, and four ships from America, with 761 immigrants, making a total of 6,018 immigrants, of whom only 847 were sent for by their friends in this Colony.

4. The appendices herewith annexed contain returns giving information in detail in all matters relating to the immigration of the past year, viz. :—

- Appendix A.—General statistical information.
- " B.—Nationality of immigrants.
- " C.—Religious persuasion.
- " D.—Educational attainments.
- " E.—Trades and callings.
- " F.—Distribution of immigrants into the country districts by steamers and by railway.

5. The four ships named in the margin were placed in quarantine on arrival, in consequence of the prevalence during the voyage of scarlet fever and of measles; it is, however, satisfactory to note that, excluding the infants under one year of age, the mortality during the outward voyage and in quarantine only amounted to about one-half per cent. on the total number of immigrants dispatched from Plymouth.

6. Of the 755 women and children received at the Dépôt (see Appendix F), the larger number were delivered to their friends, leaving only 216 single women who were willing to engage as domestic servants; these obtained wages at the average rate of £24 18s. per annum. A very much larger number of female immigrants would readily meet with engagements at good wages.

7. On reference to Appendix F, it will be seen that one-half of the total number who arrived, namely, 3,013 individuals, were forwarded at their own request to various country districts per steamers and per railway.

The immigrants, married people and single men, are, on arrival, fully informed as to the probability of their obtaining employment in any particular locality; in very many instances, however, they decline to act upon the advice given, hence has frequently arisen much disappointment when, on arrival at their chosen destination, they were unable to obtain the particular kind of employment which they sought.

8. All who proceed into the country districts are supplied with board and lodging for two days and two nights after arrival at their destination; in no instance has any application been made for an extension of time, suggesting therefore the inference that either their friends were awaiting them, or that employment was obtained within the very limited period of the two days for which they had received a maintenance order.

9. No information can be given as to the arrivals from and the departures to Great Britain of those who have paid their own cost of passage, because all passengers arriving by the large ocean steamers *via* San Francisco, Torres Straits, or by the P. and O. steamers from Great Britain, are entered at the Custom House as arrivals from Auckland, Queensland, and Melbourne, thus swelling the returns of the intercolonial passenger traffic, when, as a matter of fact, nearly all such passengers are from Great Britain; in like manner the passengers from the Colony by these same steamers are not entered as proceeding to Great Britain. It would be very desirable that such information should be obtained, that thus a comparison of the number of immigrants from Great Britain who come to the Colony *at their own expense* may be made with those who arrive *at the public expense*.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Assisted Immigration to New South Wales during the Year 1877.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on the Voyage. ¹	Births on the Voyage and in Quarantine. ²		Deaths on the Voyage and in Quarantine. ³				Number landed.				From Great Britain and Ireland.		From America. ⁴	Total individuals landed. ⁵	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult. ⁶	Amount paid for and by Emigrants on account of the cost of their passage.	
				M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent-General.	Amount paid in the Colony by Depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
1 Kapunda	1876. Nov. 20	1877. February 5	77	...	3	...	...	...	1	171	105	34	33	154	159	...	343	302	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Earl Dalhousie	1877. January 28	May 7	101	...	3	1	...	...	1	175	70	45	43	67	206	...	333	282	13 0 0	190 10 0	448 10 0
3 N. Boynton, from America	February 3	" 22	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	12	3	4	...	95	95	90	12 0 0	3	...	...
4 St. Lawrence	March 3	June 8	97	1	1	...	1	2	...	184	102	45	43	45	329	...	374	324	13 16 6	109 0 0	570 0 0
5 Commonwealth	" 29	" 22	85	2	4	...	...	8	7	220	111	59	63	53	398	...	453	389	13 2 6	126 0 0	766 0 0
6 Sierra Nevada, from America	" 10	" 25	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	32	10	6	...	153	153	142	12 0 0	3	...	...
7 Annie H. Smith, from America	April 16	July 12	87	1	1	...	1	5	...	228	60	35	28	...	351	351	313	11 0 0	3	...	...
8 Corona	" 20	" 23	88	1	...	...	...	...	...	225	117	43	56	61	350	...	441	386	12 5 0	136 10 0	667 10 0
9 Samuel Plimsoil	June 9	August 27	79	...	5	...	...	5	...	177	150	65	68	52	408	...	460	384	12 9 0	92 0 0	667 0 0
10 Salisbury	May 24	Sept. 2	101	2	2	...	1	1	1	172	108	43	55	45	333	...	378	322	12 4 0	97 0 0	641 0 0
11 Star of the West, from America	June 2	" 11	101	...	1	1	...	3	...	99	37	11	15	...	162	162	145	10 0 0	3	...	...
12 Nineveh	" 28	" 23	87	1	1	...	6	6	...	181	118	64	60	82	341	...	423	356	12 2 6	84 0 0	614 10 0
13 Dunbar Castle	July 14	October 18	96	...	2	...	4	2	...	164	98	40	40	59	292	...	342	296	12 13 9	82 0 0	494 0 0
14 Star of India	August 3	Nov. 5	94	2	1	1	...	2	1	165	116	46	54	56	325	...	381	324	12 2 6	93 0 0	544 0 0
15 La Hogne	" 23	" 15	84	1	4	...	6	2	...	194	125	52	63	68	366	...	434	368	12 5 0	111 0 0	659 0 0
16 Pericles	Sept. 20	Dec. 5	76	4	...	...	6	3	...	203	153	78	55	76	418	...	489	415	14 14 0	140 0 0	697 0 0
17 Trevelyan	October 4	" 30	87	1	...	...	3	5	...	153	113	70	70	36	370	...	406	324	14 2 0	65 0 0	557 10 0
				16	28	3	3	43	37	2,892	1,627	743	756	847	4,410	761	6,018	5,158		1,998 10 0	8,388 5 0

¹ Average length of voyage from England, 82½ days. Average length of voyage from America, 101 days. ² Of the total of 86 deaths, 15 were infants under twelve months of age. ³ Of the total of 86 deaths, 15 were infants under twelve months of age. ⁴ Average contract cost from England, £12 15s. 1d. per statute adult. Average contract cost from America, £11 2s. 6d. per statute adult. ⁵ Regulations of 14 May, 1873, requiring a deposit of five pounds per statute adult, reduced by Regulations of 19 September, 1876, to two pounds per statute adult.

⁶ Part payment of cost of passage from America was made to ⁷ This amount of £652 10s. deposits was made under the

* Married couples	872	1,744
Single men	2,029	
" women	755	
Male children under 12	743	
Female " "	756	
Total	6,018	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 May, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX D.

Return showing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1877.

England and Wales.									Scotland.			Ireland.								America and Canada.	Other Countries.
Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Midland Counties.		Eastern Counties.		Wales.	Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.	Ulster.		Leinster.		Connaught.		Munster.			
Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.		
Northumberland..	103	Kent.....	79	Cheshire....	27	Lincolnshire	28	Camarnon-shire.....	2	Caithness....	7	Edinburgh..	45	Donegal.....	71	Longford....	8	Leitrim.....	24	Clare.....	167
Cumberland..	29	Sussex.....	43	Derbyshire..	60	Norfolk.....	26	Denbighshire	2	Sutherland..	1	Haddington.	3	Londonderry	21	West Meath.	33	Sligo.....	10	Kerry.....	69
Westmoreland.....	9	Surrey.....	87	Nottingham-shire.....	65	Huntingdon-shire.....	6	Flinbshire...	19	Ross-shire...	13	Berwick-shire.....	6	Antrim.....	27	East Meath.	20	Mayo.....	20	Cork.....	123
Durham.....	398	Hampshire..	34	Staffordshire	168	Cambridge-shire.....	16	Merionet-shire.....	5	Cromarty....	...	Roxburgh....	2	Fermanagh..	32	Louth.....	6	Galway....	77	Waterford..	20
Yorkshire....	318	Berkshire...	11	Warwick-shire.....	108	Suffolk.....	29	Montgom-cryshire...	8	Nairn.....	...	Inverness-shire.....	4	Tyrone.....	84	King's County...	44	Roscommon.	56	Tipperary..	100
Lancashire..	170	Dorsetshire.	18	Worcester-shire.....	44	Bedfordshire	23	Hertford-shire.....	10	Moray or Elgin.....	7	Peebles.....	90	Downshire..	33	Kildare.....	15	Dublin.....	86	Limerick...	72
Isle of Man.	2	Wiltshire...	25	Leicester-shire.....	22	Essex.....	29	Radnorshire.	1	Banff.....	...	Dunfriesshire	4	Cavan.....	78	Monaghan...	16	Queen's County.....	30	Carlow.....	13
		Somerset-shire.....	86	Gloucestershire.....	107	Middlesex...	430	Pembrokeshire.....	6	Aberdeen....	31	Armadshire	23	Armagh.....	21	Wexford.....	22	Wicklow....	9	Kilkenny...	20
		Devonshire..	113	Northamptonshire.....	19	Staffordshire	168	Caerlanthenny-shire.....	20	Kincardine..	1	Forfarshire..	62	Ayrshire....	23	Queen's County.....	30	Carlow.....	13	Wicklow....	9
		Cornwall....	592	Buckinghamshire.....	24	Staffordshire	168	Brecknock-shire.....	5	Forfarshire..	62	Perthshire...	14	Dumfrieshire..	45	Dumbarton..	6	Argyleshire.	2	Renfrew-shire.....	12
		Guernsey I.	3	Oxfordshire...	14	Staffordshire	168	Glanmorganshire.....	62	Kinross.....	...	Clackmannan-shire.....	8	Perthshire...	14	Stirling.....	7	Argyleshire.	2	Perthshire...	14
		Jersey I.....	6	Gloucestershire.....	107	Staffordshire	168	Anglesea.....	2	Isle of Skye	...	Orkney and Shetland Is.	18	Butc.....	1	Linlithgow..	4	Argyleshire.	2	Perthshire...	14
				Hereford-shire.....	34	Staffordshire	168											Argyleshire.	2	Perthshire...	14
				Shropshire...	73	Staffordshire	168											Argyleshire.	2	Perthshire...	14
	1029		1097		840		597		126		211		207		383		306		206		561
3,689									418			1,446									

N. B.—The 761 immigrants from America, per ships “N. Boynton,” “Sierra Nevada,” “Annie H. Smith,” and “Star of the West” (see Appendix A), are included in the above Return—of whom there were:—
 229 natives of America and Canada.
 178 “ “ England and Wales.
 260 “ “ Ireland.
 39 “ “ Scotland.
 55 “ “ Other Countries.

Total 761

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28th May, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN showing the Religious Persuasions of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1877.

Nationality.	CLASSIFICATION OF BELIEGERS.																Grand Totals.
	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Western Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Other Persuasions.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
England and Wales.....	1,204	837	60	47	549	467	205	142	93	51	10	6	10	6	2,133	1,556	3,689
Ireland.....	134	34	50	28	23	6	8	4	602	417	...	...	...	...	907	539	1,446
Scotland.....	19	14	179	103	14	14	39	16	13	2	1	1	1	...	266	152	418
America and Canada.....	54	22	23	5	43	20	19	8	63	22	3	1	2	4	207	82	289
Other Countries.....	33	16	4	3	5	5	31	15	39	9	10	6	...	...	122	54	176
Totals.....	1,444	973	316	188	634	512	302	185	902	501	24	14	13	10	3,635	2,383	6,018

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28th May, 1878.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing the Educational Attainments of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1877.

Countries.	CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.						Total.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and upwards.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales.....	710	157	256	123	65	2,379	3,689
Scotland.....	56	15	24	3	6	314	418
Ireland.....	74	22	36	149	78	1,087	1,446
America and Canada.....	85	14	22	3	1	164	289
Other Countries.....	13	5	10	9	5	134	176
Totals.....	938	213	348	288	155	4,078	6,018

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28th May, 1878.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX E.
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Male Adults.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1. Pastoral— Farming and General Labourers	485	66	504	219	21	1,295
2. Mining— General Miners	204	10	15	46	.....	275
Special { Coal	36	5	1	.....	.....	42
{ Tin	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Totals	280	15	16	46	.....	337
3. Building Trades— Builders	5	1	.....	4	.....	10
Carpenters and Joiners	97	15	21	35	6	174
Masons	41	6	11	12	.....	70
Bricklayers	15	.....	4	12	.....	31
Brickmakers	5	1	.....	6	.....	12
Plumbers	12	.....	1	7	2	22
Painters	34	.....	2	16	8	60
Plasterers	8	3	.....	9	1	15
Totals	217	26	39	95	17	394
4. Iron Trades— Patternmakers	6	1	1	.....	.....	8
Engineers	41	8	.....	20	4	73
Moulders	20	.....	3	7	.....	30
Fitters	42	8	4	4	4	62
Blacksmiths	47	9	3	16	1	76
Turners	13	2	.....	.....	.....	15
Brass Finishers	9	2	.....	3	.....	14
Labourers	36	5	2	6	2	51
Totals	214	35	13	56	11	329
5. Clothing Trades— Tailors	20	4	3	3	6	36
Boot and Shoemakers	34	3	11	11	2	61
Weavers	7	1	.....	7	1	16
Hatters	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Totals	62	8	15	22	9	116
6. Provision Trades— Butchers	24	.....	5	4	2	35
Bakers	12	5	3	1	1	22
Grocers	5	.....	2	2	.....	9
Totals	41	5	10	7	3	66
7. Various Manufacturing Trades— Cabinetmakers	9	.....	2	3	2	16
Carriage-builders	8	.....	1	5	.....	14
Glass-makers	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Zinc-workers	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4
Tinsmiths	5	3	1	3	1	13
Saddlers	13	1	1	.....	.....	15
Puddlers	5	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Totals	43	4	5	17	3	72
8. Miscellaneous Trades, including males above 12 years of age, accom- panied by or coming to relatives	166	20	28	61	8	283
Grand Totals of Male Adults	1,488	179	630	523	72	2,892
1. Married Women .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	872
2. Female Adults received at the Depot— a. Domestic Servants, of whom were hired from the Depot, 216	153	17	278	20	9	477
b. Other callings, including females above 12 years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives	167	29	65	11	6	278
Grand Totals of Females	320	46	343	31	15	1,627

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28th May, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing the number of those Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1877, and who, at their own request, were forwarded into the Country Districts:—

Inland Towns.	Married Couples.	Children.	Single Women.	Single Men.	Coast Towns.	Married Couples.	Children.	Single Women.	Single Men.
SOUTH.					SOUTH.				
Liverpool	1	...	...	1	Wellington	5	18	2	5
Campbelltown	2	...	...	1	Kiama	8	15	...	20
Picton	...	...	1	1	Gerrington	...	...	...	1
Mittagong	5	11	4	10	Shoalhaven	5	9	...	1
Corral	1	...	...	1	Ulladulla	...	...	...	5
Moss Vale	4	8	...	14	Nelligen	1	8	...	3
Nattai	...	...	...	2	Meruya	2	2	...	1
Barrina	...	...	...	1	Tathra	1	1	3	12
Jordan's Crossing	1	1	...	2	Bega via Tathra	2	4	...	1
Goulburn	8	16	...	31	Merimbula	2	2	...	3
Breadalbane	...	...	...	4	Eden	2	10	...	3
Gunning	...	...	...	4	NORTH.				
Yass	...	...	...	18	Newcastle	77	185	5	78
Bowling	5	15	2	6	Raymond Terrace	...	...	...	1
Ingleong	...	...	...	2	Morpeth	6	4	...	13
Binalong	7	10	2	7	Manning River	3	6	...	1
Murrumbidgee	31	44	12	198	Macleay River	2	1	...	10
Coatambundra	3	2	7	28	Trind Bay	...	...	...	3
WEST.					Clarence River	29	61	4	103
Rookwood	...	...	...	2	Richmond River	11	23	2	8
Parramatta	4	4	...	3	Total Souls.....				
Riverstone	...	...	...	1	316	299	15	277	
Windsor	...	...	...	3					
Richmond	4	12	1	2					
South Creek	1	...	...	...		
Parramatta	2	5	1	2					
Hartley	5	12	1	5					
Brown's Sidling	2	4	...	...			
Lithgow	1	2	...	5					
Bowenfella	6	7	...	10					
Wallerawang	3	2	...	18					
Tarana	1	...	...	...		
Locke's Platform	2	...	...	6					
Kelso	...	...	4	1					
Bathurst	34	79	5	88					
Carsoor	...	...	...	3					
George's Plains	2	8	...	2					
Wimbleton	...	6	1	...					
Oberon	...	...	...	1					
Blayney	5	17	1	18					
Guyong	1	1	...	...			
Spring Grove	2	2	...	2					
Orange	95	204	4	157					
NORTH.									
Wallasey	1	4	1	2					
Hexham	1	...	...	...		
Maitland	16	29	...	27					
Branston	2	6	...	...			
Singleton	1	3	1	12					
Muswellbrook	...	...	1	6					
Scone	1	2	...	2					
Murrumbidgee	58	62	1	73					
Warrab	9	10	...	13					
Quirindi	4	5	6	12					
Total Souls.....	652	602	46	806					

Total number forwarded to seventy-one localities, 8,013.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 May, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION, FOR 1878.)

Presented to Parliament by Command,

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 14 February, 1879.

Herewith I have the honor to forward my Report on Immigration for the year 1878.

2. I have only now to refer to the general subject of immigration for the period named, and to give such statistical information as may be of value, my separate reports on the arrival of each ship having already given full particulars of all matters in connection with the immigrants by such ships.

3. During the past year there have arrived twelve ships, with 5,017 immigrants, from England, and one ship, with 173 immigrants, from New York; making a total of 5,190, of whom 946 were nominated by friends or relatives in the Colony; the remainder, with the exception of those from New York, obtained passages direct from the Agent General in London.

4. The appendices herewith annexed furnish information under the following headings:—

Appendix A.—General statistical information.

- " B.—Nationality of immigrants.
- " C.—Religious persuasion.
- " D.—Educational attainments.
- " E.—Trades and Callings.
- " F.—Distribution of immigrants into the country districts by steamers and by railway.

5. Although much sickness prevailed on board several of the ships during the voyage, and subsequently at the Quarantine Station, it appears, as shown in Appendix A, that of the total number of deaths, viz., 108—96 deaths occurred amongst children under 12 years of age.

6. Six ships, as noted in the margin, were placed in Quarantine, at an accrued cost for demurrage of £1,764 17s. 2d. This expenditure was necessarily incurred not only for the sanitary well-being of the immigrants themselves, but as a preventive against the spread of infectious and contagious diseases.

7. The Board of Immigration has been most careful to thoroughly examine into and sift all complaints which have at any time been made by immigrants relative to their treatment during the voyage; such investigations have generally resulted in proving to the satisfaction of the Board that no sufficient cause of complaint existed to justify any deduction from the balance of passage money payable after arrival of the ship. However, in the case of the ship "Erato" (arrived May 13) a lengthy investigation was held, resulting in the infliction of a fine of £200 on account of deficiency of provisions. In the case of the "Hereford" (arrived December 6) a fine of £500 was inflicted on account of the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the charter party in connection with the water distilling apparatus. It is hoped that these fines, recommended by the Board of Immigration and confirmed by the Executive Council, will effectually prevent the recurrence of any similar breaches of the charter party.

8. The single women, also widows and their children, namely 1,102 individuals, were, as usual, received at the Dépôt immediately on their arrival, of whom the larger number, namely 695, left the Dépôt to join their friends or relatives, the remaining 407, being domestic servants, were hired from the Dépôt at an average rate of wages of £23 10s. 2d. per annum. A much larger number of single women could readily have obtained engagements.

9. Since the month of June the married people and the single men by each ship have, on the second and third days after arrival, been landed at Fort Macquarie, where a large room has been provided for use as a hiring-room, thus to enable employers of labour to hire those immigrants who might be willing to enter into engagements. This special plan of giving the immigrants the opportunity of obtaining immediate employment has been fairly successful. It is estimated that not exceeding one-half of those who arrived by the seven ships since June last were willing even to attend at the hiring-room, but of those who did so attend, 75 married couples, with their families, and 146 single men were hired. A large number declined to accept the wages offered, and preferred to go into the country on the chance of obtaining a higher rate of wages.

"Tyburnia,"
thirteen days.
"Lochee,"
ten days.
"Northbrook,"
fifteen days.
"Saverna,"
thirty-one
days.
"Hawkesbury,"
six days.
"Le Hogue,"
twenty-three
days.

10. Appendix F gives full particulars as to the disposal of those who asked for free passes by railway and by coasting steamers—no less than 2,564 having thus been distributed into 141 various localities. Among such a large number it can scarcely be supposed that all would be satisfied. The fact, however, remains that but very few complaints have reached this office of the inability of immigrants to obtain employment; and although the officers in charge of police in the country districts whose duty it is to receive the immigrants on arrival at their destination, and to provide them with board and lodging for forty-eight hours, have lately had authority, in case of need, to extend the term of such maintenance to four days instead of two days, only in one instance has it been found necessary to grant such an extension of time; this may be taken as a fair indication that the immigrants have found no difficulty in obtaining employment.

11. As the returns from the Custom House only note those who arrive by sailing vessels from Great Britain, classifying all arrivals by the ocean steamers as forming a portion of the intercolonial passenger traffic, I am unable to state the number of individuals who have arrived as immigrants from Europe at their own cost.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Assisted Immigration to New South Wales.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage and in Quarantine.		Deaths on the Voyage and in Quarantine.				Number landed.				From Great Britain and Ireland.		From America.	Total Individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by immigrants on account of their cost of passage.								
				M.	F.	Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Nursing in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent General.					Amount paid in the Colony by Depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent General.							
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
	1877.	1878.																	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1 Peterborough	October 31	January 15	76	2	2	...	...	3	1	201	140	61	66	51	417	...	468	398	14	5	0	82	0	0	733	0	0
2 Tyburnia	Nov. 20	February 20	92	1	...	1	...	4	4	189	94	64	45	43	319	...	362	301	14	15	0	67	0	0	507	0	0	
3 Lochre	" 30	" 24	86	3	1	...	1	5	1	203	104	51	37	104	201	...	395	344	13	17	6	170	0	0	614	0	0	
4 Northbrook	Dec. 17	March 10	80	1	1	...	...	4	1	188	96	43	40	41	326	...	367	319½	14	5	0	69	0	0	606	0	0
	1878.																											
5 Erato	February 2	May 13	100	...	3	1	...	3	2	170	134	53	56	95	318	...	413	352	13	19	0	166	0	0	591	0	0	
6 Ivanhoe (from America)	" 24	June 1	87	1	2	1	...	1	1	106	28	20	19	...	173	173	160	160	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Earl Dalhousie	April 11	July 23	102	1	1	...	...	3	3	115	134	50	31	126	204	...	330	283½	15	0	0	210	0	0	388	0	0
8 Samuel Plimsoll	May 3	" 28	86	2	1	1	1	2	1	178	168	56	54	87	399	...	458	391½	14	14	0	100	0	0	705	0	0	
9 Smyrna	" 30	August 19	81	2	4	1	...	8	6	150	164	67	67	65	383	...	448	375½	14	17	9	108	0	0	641	0	0	
10 Hawkesbury	June 27	Sept. 18	83	2	2	...	2	2	4	158	154	61	60	69	364	...	433	362½	14	10	0	117	0	0	668	0	0	
11 La Hogue	July 25	October 21	83	7	4	2	1	6	17	157	155	72	69	77	376	...	453	374½	13	10	0	136	0	0	674	0	0	
12 Pericles	August 22	Nov. 10	80	2	...	...	...	3	1	148	206	42	43	148	291	...	439	390½	14	10	0	251	0	0	535	0	0
13 Hereford	Sept. 20	Dec. 6	77	...	...	...	...	5	5	158	177	59	59	70	383	...	453	387	14	8	6	121	0	0	700	0	0
				24	21	7	5	49	47	2,091	1,754	699	646	946	4,071	173	5,190	4,429½	...	...	...	1,597	0	0	7,262	0	0

r Average length of voyage from England, 86 days.

s Of the total of 103 deaths on the voyage and at the Quarantine Station, 51 were infants of one year old and under.

t Average contract price from England per statute adult, £14 7s. 5d.

Married Couples	740 =	1,480
Single men		1,321
" women		1,014
Male children under 12		699
Female " " "		646
Total		5,190

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX B.

Return showing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1878.

England and Wales.										Scotland.					Ireland.								America and Canada.	Other Countries.	
Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Midland Counties.		Eastern Counties.		Wales.		Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.			Ulster.		Leinster.		Connaught.		Munster.				
Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.			Number of Souls.
Northumber-land	129	Kent	57	Cheshire ..	37	Lincolnshire	16	Carnarvon-shire	—	Cuthness ..	—	Edinburgh..	9	Donegal	66	Longford ...	39	Leitrim	29	Clare	374				
Cumberland..	14	Sussex	24	Derbyshire..	15	Norfolk	45	Denbighshire	3	Sutherland ..	2	Haddington..	9	Londonderry	22	West Meath..	34	Sligo	25	Kerry	51				
Westmore-land	16	Surrey	30	Nottingham-shire	21	Huntingdon-shire	1	Flintshire ..	4	Ross-shire ..	3	Herwickshire	2	Antrim	22	East Meath..	16	Mayo	47	Cork	116				
Durham	329	Hampshire..	21	Staffordshire	226	Cambridge-shire	3	Merionet-shire	1	Cromarty ..	—	Roxburgh ..	—	Fermanagh..	63	Louth	6	Galway	78	Waterford	22				
Yorkshire ..	969	Berkshire ..	15	Warwick-shire	70	Suffolk	13	Montgomery-shire	19	Nairn	—	Salisbury ..	1	Tyrone	146	King's County	22			Tipperary	174				
Lancashire ..	131	Dorsetshire..	7	Leicester-shire	19	Hertford-shire	9	Cardigan-shire	4	Inverness-shire	5	Peebles	—	Cavan	108	Kildare	24			Limerick..	64				
Isle of Man ..	2	Wiltshire ..	12	Warwick-shire	19	Bedfordshire	9	Radnorshire	3	Moray, or Elgin	1	Lanarkshire..	111	Monaghan..	16	Dublin	78								
		Somerset-shire	48	Leicester-shire	14	Middlesex ..	195	Pembrokeshire	5	Banff	1	Dumfries-shire	3	Armagh	16	Queen's County	34								
		Deronshire ..	60	Northamptonshire ..	9	Buckingham-shire	6	Oxfordshire	8	Aberdeen ..	16	Galloway ..	—			Carlow	8								
		Cornwall	465	Gloucestershire	76	Hereford-shire	18	Shropshire ..	79	Kingarling ..	2	Ayrshire	23			Wicklow	27								
		Guernsey L. ...	11	Monmouth-shire	46	Shropshire ..	79			Forfarshire ..	63	Dumbar-ton ..	1			Kilkenny ...	27								
		Jersey L.	1	Hereford-shire	18					Fifeshire	19	Argyleshire..	4			Wexford ...	6								
										Kinross	—	Renfrewshire	8												
										Brecknock-shire	1	Stirling	5												
										Glamorgan-shire	106	Perthshire ..	12												
										Anglesa	—	Orkney and Shetland Is.	2												
												Isle of Sky ...	—												
	989		751		646		332		146		127		177		472		316		251			801	94	88	
				2,864								304					1,940								

N.B.—The 173 immigrants from America, per ship "Ivanhoe" (see Appendix A), are included in the above Return—of whom there were:—

46	native of America and Canada.
42	" England and Wales.
67	" Ireland.
7	" Scotland.
11	" Other Countries.

173

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1879.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN showing the Religious Persuasions of the Immigrants who arrived in 1878.

Nationality.	CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIONS.																	
	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyan Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Other Per- suasions.		Total.		Grand Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
England and Wales.....	884	721	15	19	433	367	119	112	78	75	8	10	19	4	1,556	1,308	2,864	
Ireland	122	108	40	29	19	16	1	...	776	728	...	...	1	...	959	881	1,840
Scotland	13	18	126	96	4	1	20	13	7	5	...	...	1	...	171	133	304
America and Canada	24	14	6	6	7	6	1	5	14	11	...	...	...	...	52	42	94
Other Countries	22	15	4	3	1	1	2	4	12	10	8	3	3	...	52	36	88	
Totals	1,065	876	191	153	464	391	143	134	887	829	16	13	24	4	2,790	2,400	5,190	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 13 February, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing the Educational Attainments of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1878.

Countries.	CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.						Total.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and upwards.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales	672	71	216	114	60	1,731	2,864
Ireland	143	18	43	169	51	1,416	1,840
Scotland	70	7	28	.....	7	192	304
America and Canada.....	41	2	12	1	.....	38	94
Other Countries.....	8	3	6	4	5	62	88
Totals	934	101	305	288	123	3,439	5,190

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX E.
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Males	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1. Pastoral— Farming and General Labourers	421	43	680	69	5	1,218
2. Mining— General Miners	86	8	7	1	1	103
{ Coal	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6
{ Iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special... { Copper .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Tin	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
{ Gold .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	96	8	7	1	2	114
3. Building Trades— Builders	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters and Joiners	64	6	7	6	3	86
Masons	54	3	8	7	.....	72
Bricklayers	20	.....	4	.....	.....	24
Brickmakers	15	.....	1	.....	.....	16
Plumbers	17	1	.....	1	.....	19
Painters	26	2	3	3	3	37
Plasterers	9	.....	1	1	3	14
Totals	207	12	24	18	9	270
4. Iron Trades— Boilermaker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pattermakers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Engineers	39	6	3	4	3	55
Moulders	5	1	.....	2	1	9
Fitters	19	3	2	.....	.....	24
Blacksmiths	27	1	7	1	.....	36
Turners	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Brass Finishers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Labourers	19	1	3	2	.....	25
Totals	121	12	15	9	4	161
5. Clothing Trades— Tailors	9	1	3	1	2	16
Boot and Shoemakers	9	7	10	1	5	32
Weavers	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Hatters	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Totals	26	9	13	2	8	58
6. Provision Trades— Butchers	8	1	2	1	.....	12
Bakers	16	.....	7	.....	1	24
Grocers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals	26	1	9	1	1	38
7. Various Manufacturing Trades— Cabinetmakers	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Carriage Builders	13	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Glassmakers	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Tinsmiths	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saddlers	12	1	3	2	.....	18
Puddlers .....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Totals	34	3	3	6	.....	45
8. Miscellaneous Trades, including males above 12 years of age accompanied by or coming to relatives	123	19	29	10	6	187
Grand Totals of Males	1,054	107	780	115	95	2,091
FEMALES.						
1. Married Women .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740
2. Domestic Servants	211	96	581	8	8	844
3. Other callings, including females above 12 years of age accompanied by or coming to relatives	89	8	67	4	2	170
Grand Totals of Females	300	44	648	12	10	1,754

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing the number of those Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1878, and who at their own request were forwarded into the Country Districts.

Inland Towns.	Married Couples.	Children.	Single Women.	Single Men.	Inland Towns.	Married Couples.	Children.	Single Women.	Single Men.
NORTH.					WEST.				
Waratah	2	5	1	...	South Creek	1	...	...	...
Wallsend	2	6	...	...	Windsor	1	1	2	1
Hexham	5	18	...	2	Ena Plains	1	2	...	2
Maitland	9	23	4	16	Richmond	1	1	...	1
Mintou	1	2	...	...	Karrinjong	1	4	...	...
Lochinvar .....	...	...	...	1	Mount Victoria .....	...	...	1	1
Branxton .....	...	...	...	1	Hartley	5	6	2	4
Clarence Town	1	3	...	4	Brown's Siding .....	...	...	...	1
Singleton .....	...	...	1	...	Ekbank	5	9	2	13
Wollombi .....	...	...	1	2	Lithgow	29	52	6	30
Muswellbrook	2	4	1	4	Wallerawang .....	...	...	3	1
Scone .....	...	...	...	5	Rydal	1	4	2	2
Blandford .....	...	...	...	1	Bowenfels	2	5	3	5
Mercerundi .....	...	...	1	3	Tarana	1	...	1	...
Merriwa	2	...	1	1	Macquarie Plains	3	4	4	3
Werrah	1	...	7	19	Raglan .....	...	3	3	9
Willow-tree	1	...	...	...	Rylestone	1	...	...	...
Quirindi	1	1	4	14	Bathurst	27	42	13	26
Tamworth	1	...	2	6	Cudgegong	1	2	...	...
Pine Ridge .....	...	...	...	2	Mudgee .....	...	...	...	1
Uralla	1	2	...	...	Newbridge .....	...	2	1	...
Armidale	2	...	...	1	Blayney .....	...	...	1	14
Rocky Ponds .....	...	...	2	...	Carwar	1	3	2	6
Inverell .....	...	...	...	1	Gulgong .....	...	...	...	1
Warialda	1	...	...	...	Keene's Swamp	1	2	...	...
Morco .....	...	...	...	1	Merindie .....	...	...	...	1
Walgett .....	...	...	...	1	Spring Grove .....	...	...	...	3
SOUTH.					COAST TOWNS.				
Croydon	1	1	1	...	NORTH.				
Homebush	1	...	...	...	Newcastle	61	111	25	47
Liverpool .....	...	...	2	...	Greta	2	4	...	2
Campbelltown .....	...	...	5	6	Lambton .....	...	...	1	1
Nuttai	1	2	...	...	Morpeth .....	...	...	6	...
Menangle .....	...	...	...	4	Port Macquarie	1	...	...	1
Mittagong	9	16	2	6	Wingham	1	2	1	1
Moss Vale	4	3	3	10	Trisal Bay	1	1	...	3
Berrima	2	3	...	1	Macleay River	3	4	4	7
Sutton Forest	1	3	1	...	Kempsey .....	...	...	...	6
Jordan's Crossing	2	2	...	1	Gladstone .....	...	...	...	2
Robertson .....	...	...	2	1	Richmond River	6	5	4	18
Marulan	2	5	2	...	Clarence River	3	3	...	13
Goulburn	13	17	17	29	Rocky Mouth .....	...	...	...	3
Breadalbane .....	...	...	...	2	Lawrence	1	2	...	...
Gunning .....	...	...	...	2	Grafton	14	28	9	31
Queanbeyan .....	...	...	...	3	Rullua	1	3	1	3
Yass	1	1	2	2	Bellenger River .....	...	...	1	6
Bowling	1	1	...	4	SOUTH.				
Bookham .....	...	...	...	1	Rali	1	...	...	...
Binalong	5	8	2	2	Wollongong	25	43	1	21
Barrowa	1	2	...	2	Kiama	10	21	9	46
Gundagai	2	7	...	...	Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	3
Fairfield .....	...	...	...	3	Shoalhaven	4	5	1	15
Murrumburrah	2	...	...	9	Broughton Creek	1	6	...	1
Wombat	1	1	...	...	Uladulla	1	1	...	3
Frogmore	2	1	...	...	Nelligen	1	1	1	2
Young .....	...	...	3	12	Bodalla	1	6	1	2
Cootamundra	11	16	15	30	Moruya	1	3	1	7
Cooma .....	...	...	...	1	Wollumla .....	...	...	...	2
Bathunga	3	7	1	21	Bermagui .....	...	...	...	2
Adelong	6	11	2	2	Bega	2	4	1	11
Tumut .....	...	...	4	4	Tatara	1	...	1	7
Junee .....	...	2	1	3	Merimbula	3	18	1	6
Tumberumba	1	1	...	...	Eden .....	...	...	...	2
Kimber	1	2	...	1	WEST.				
Wagga Wagga	22	48	21	20	Rookwood	1	1	1	1
Albury .....	...	...	...	2	Parramatta	4	8	4	7
Deniliquin .....	...	1	1	...	Seven Hills	1	1	...	1
Moama	1	1	...	...	Blacktown .....	...	...	...	1
WEST.					Rocky Hill	1	...	...	1

Total number forwarded to one hundred and forty-one localities, 2,564.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ERATO.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1878.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That in the opinion of this House there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 18 January, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Erato," of 1,205 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 28th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—250 and under 275, £14 19s.; 275 and under 300, £14 9s.; 300 and upwards, £13 19s.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 15 February, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of 18th January last (No. 42, Emigration), reporting the chartering of the ship "Erato," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 2nd instant, with 416 emigrants on board, equal to 354½ statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the Emigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. The certificate of Doctor Richard Dawes of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 13th ultimo, of the ship "Erato" with immigrants, having left on 2nd February, thus completing her voyage in one hundred days.

The contract price, as per charter party, is at the rate of thirteen pounds nineteen shillings per statute adult.

2. The "Erato" arrived in port in good order and condition. This vessel is well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants.

3. The immigrants consisted of 58 married couples with 109 children, 112 single men, and 76 single women.

Their nationality is stated in the margin.

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of one hundred and sixty-six pounds paid by friends in the Colony, a further sum of five hundred and ninety-one pounds was paid by the immigrants to the Agent General in London, making a total of seven hundred and fifty-seven pounds.

4. During the voyage there occurred six deaths and three births, one of which was the child of an unmarried woman, viz., Catherine Snatchall; register number of applications, 23,401. On being questioned as to the examination held in her case by the medical officer previous to her departure, Snatchall stated that she was only examined as to whether or not she had been vaccinated. No further questions were put to her. She was therefore able to conceal her advanced state of pregnancy.

In each case where young unmarried women have given birth to a child either during the voyage or immediately after arrival, of which of late there have been several instances, the same statement has been made as to the apparently inefficient examination held by the medical officer previous to the departure of the emigrant from Plymouth.

The special notice of the Agent General might be drawn to this matter.

5. On examination of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the dépôt, no complaint was made as to the quality of the supplies issued during the voyage, but very general complaints were made that there was a short issue of some portion of the provisions.

Three special meetings were subsequently held by the Board of Immigration relative to these complaints.

Herewith is annexed the report, signed by each member of the Board, which recommends that a fine of two hundred pounds should be inflicted, and that the same should be deducted from the second moiety of the passage money now payable.

In the course of the investigation it was ascertained that an engineer, to superintend the water distilling apparatus, had been appointed just previous to the departure of the ship from England, but that he was found to be incompetent, and unable to fulfil the duties of an engineer. He was therefore dismissed by the captain. Fortunately, one of the immigrants was found willing and able to supply his place.

It cannot be too strongly urged that the man in charge of such an important duty as that of the management of the water distilling apparatus should be an engineer of recognized ability, and of which the dispatching officer at Plymouth should be well satisfied, otherwise the greatest distress might prevail amongst the emigrants for the want of a sufficient supply of fresh water.

Probably the Agent General will cause an investigation to be made in London in reference to the appointment of the individual in question.

6. Although seventy-six single women were received at the dépôt, only fourteen were found willing to engage as domestic servants. These obtained wages at the average rate of £27 2s. 6d. per annum.

Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

7.

100
£13 19s.

English	251
Irish	124
Scotch	31
American & Canadian	4
Other countries	3
	413
£108	
591	
757	
6 8	

26
14
£27 2s. 6d.

7. The large number of 236 immigrants availed themselves of the privilege of proceeding by steamers and by railway to 32 different localities in the country districts, of whom 17 married couples and 21 single men obtained engagements as labouring men or otherwise, previous to their departure from Sydney.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esquire, appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties. It is therefore recommended that he should receive the gratuity as per letter of instructions from the Agent General of twelve shillings per head for this, his third voyage in the charge of immigrants. Also, to receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

12s.
£60

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the matron that she "exerted herself to the best of her ability." No gratuity is, however, payable to the matron on this, in consequence of a special arrangement having been made by the Agent General relative to the passage of her children, which arrangement was subsequently confirmed by letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 19th March last.

10. Gratuities, as per letter of instructions, are payable to, and are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the hospital assistant, the baker, the cook's assistant, the cook (reduced from five pounds), and to the eleven constables, the sum of three pounds each; to the three sub-matrons, the sum of two pounds each; also, by special appointment of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of two pounds to each of the two nurses; also, of two pounds to the man in charge of the lamps during a portion of the voyage.

£5
£11
£3
£2
£2
£2

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that he received every assistance from the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity payable to them of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, viz.:—To the master the sum of one shilling and sixpence per head; to the chief officer and to the officer in charge of the issue of provisions, each the sum of one shilling per head, and sixpence per head to the second officer.

4s.
s. d.
Master 1 0
Chief officer 1 0
Officer in-
ing provi-
sions 1 0
2nd officer, 0 6
4 0

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that beyond colds, bronchitis, debility, &c., he had no particular disease to record as having occurred during the voyage.

I have, &c.,
G. F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Erato," arrived at Sydney, 13 May, 1878.
Number of births on board:—Male, nil; females, 3.
Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Ernest Carter	10 months...	Convulsions.
2	William Jas. Bridge	10 months...	Bronchitis.
3	Sarah Jane Vale	4 years ...	Inflammation of bowels.
4	Joseph Rogers	22 years ...	Consumption.
5	Annie Müller	18 months...	Diarrhea (teething).
6	Joseph Bates	16 months...	Bronchitis.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Female (not being members of families).	Single Males (not being members of families).	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney...	19	.....	42	Fourteen hired at an average of wages of £27 2s. 6d. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country...	17	.....	21	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway or steamboat ...	22	.....	49	
4. Received at the Depôt, including widows and children ...	.....	88	.....
5. Hired from the Depôt ...	.....	14	.....
6. Left to join their friends...	.....	74	.....

Government Immigration Offices,
Sydney, 4 June, 1878.

G. F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

REPORT of Board of Immigration relative to complaints made by the Immigrants per ship "Erato" as to the short issue of sundry provisions during the outward voyage.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 3 June, 1878.

At the investigation made by the Board of Immigration as to the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage of the "Erato," which arrived from England on the 13th ultimo, complaints were made as to the non-issue of certain of the provisions.

It was considered more advisable that these complaints should be dealt with by the Board, so as to enable the immigrants to proceed without delay to their destinations, rather than that the individual complainants

complainants should proceed against the captain at the Police Office under the Passenger Act (clause 35), which renders the master of the ship liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for each offence on account of non-compliance with terms of contract.

2. The Board of Immigration have held three special meetings, viz., on 18th, 20th, and 27th ultimo. The third-mate (who served out the provisions), also two of the immigrants, were examined in the presence of the captain and of the surgeon-superintendent, who were both present at each meeting and also gave evidence.

3. The principal complaints were:—

1. That for a short period during the hot weather a sufficient quantity of water was not issued.
2. That for the first eight weeks only 10 ounces of bread per diem per statute adult were issued instead of (12) twelve ounces.
3. That the last issue of cheese was on the 11th April, four weeks before arrival in port; the last issue of butter was on the 24th April, three weeks before arrival; of jam, about one week before arrival; and that the candles for the use of the immigrants were so deficient in quantity that it was not only found necessary greatly to reduce the nightly consumption, but also to issue cabin candles, partly to make up for such deficiency. Condensed eggs for the children were also much required, but only a very small quantity could be obtained.
4. The very temporary short issue of water was occasioned by the shipment of a man as engineer who was found to be incompetent to manage the condensing-apparatus, and therefore, about four weeks after the departure of the vessel from Plymouth, the captain dismissed the man, and fortunately discovered among the immigrants an engineer both competent and willing to work the engine. From that time there were no further complaints of want of water.

As to the short issue of bread for the first eight weeks there was much contradictory evidence given as to the actual quantity of flour issued during that period. However, on complaint being made to the captain as to the bread, he immediately rectified what appeared to have been an unintentional mistake (if a mistake it was), and the immigrants were henceforth satisfied.

As to the non-issue of cheese, jam, butter, and condensed eggs during the last few weeks of the voyage, in consequence of the supply of these articles having become exhausted, also as to the candles, the evidence given by the officer who served out the provisions is conclusive, and further, the master of the ship, Captain Dice, acknowledges that these supplies were deficient.

The captain further informed the Board that the medical comforts, wine, beer, &c., were all used. On this head, however, no complaint was made. The surgeon-superintendent reports that his requisitions were always supplied. Taking, however, the statement of the captain that the medical comforts were all used, a very large balance of the quantities shipped remains to be accounted for, viz.,—about 45 dozen of stout, 10 dozen wine, and upwards of 7 dozen brandy and gin. The captain accounts for these deficiencies by supposing that there was a large amount of pilfering.

Had such, however, existed it is probable that drunkenness would have been visible either amongst the crew or the immigrants, whereas it was positively asserted that there was no act of intemperance during the whole of the voyage.

5. The master of the ship produced his list of stores supplied to the ship for the sole use of the immigrants, by which it appears that the necessary supplies were placed on board for a voyage as provided for by the charter party of 140 days. The captain, however, asserts that he is not answerable for the correctness of this list, especially as the dispatching officer at Plymouth (Mr. Speed Andrews) signed the certificate as follows:—

“I hereby certify that I have carefully surveyed the above-named stores in this ship, that they appear to me to be of property quality and according to the quantities herein mentioned, and that they are properly and conveniently stowed for use during the voyage.

“H. H. SPEED ANDREWS, R.N.”

6. The Immigration Board are unable of course to verify the correctness of this list of supplies said to have been shipped, neither can they recognize the certificate signed by the shipping officer, Mr. Speed Andrews. They have only to deal with the fact that the supplies mentioned were deficient even for 100 hundred days, and had the voyage been extended for a further period of one or two weeks the greatest distress must necessarily have occurred.

By the charter-party the ship is bound to have provisions of every kind on board sufficient in quantity for 140 days, and the master of the ship is held responsible that the stipulations of the charter-party have been in all respects duly observed and fulfilled, failing which (see charter-party, clause 41)—

“It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to determine and direct what sum of money (if any) not exceeding the sum of £1,000, shall be deducted by the Colonial Government from the second moiety of the passage money, and the same may be deducted and retained accordingly, &c., &c., &c.”

7. In reviewing the whole circumstances, and considering that the welfare of a large number of immigrants is involved in the proper management, not only of the due shipment of all supplies that may be required for a probably lengthened voyage of 140 days, but that every attention should be given to the distribution of such supplies, and every care taken that no opportunity shall be afforded for any extensive system of pilfering, the Board considers that it is absolutely necessary a fine should be inflicted as a caution to future agents and masters of ships.

Heavy fines have on previous occasions been inflicted for breaches of the charter-party, viz., on account of want of water on board the ship “Sapphire,” in 1850, a fine of £500 was recommended by the Board, which the Governor and Executive Council considered insufficient, and inflicted the larger penalty of £1,000. This, however, was reduced to the original sum of £500, in consequence of evidence subsequently obtained in England,

Again, in 1864 a fine of £500 was inflicted in consequence of a deficiency of coal and of water on board the ship “Sir Robert Sale.”

On the present occasion the Board unanimously recommend that a deduction, by way of fine, to the extent of two hundred pounds (£200) be made from the second moiety of the passage money (the total of which is £4,715 3s. 6d.), payable to the master of the ship.

Signatures of the Members of the Board of Immigration,—

H. G. ALLEYNE.
G. F. WISE.
J. F. SHERIDAN.
J. M. MARSH.
THOS. O'REILLY.

Mr. R. W. Cameron to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

New York, 9 March, 1878.

I have now the honor to inform you that the ship "Ivanhoe" sailed hence on the 24th ultimo for Sydney, N.S.W., with 173 souls, equal to 151 statute adults, emigrants on board.

I have also the honor to enclose alphabetical list of the emigrants, giving their ages and occupations, also return of the emigrants embarked, as well as a list of the stores on board, signed by Captain Herriman, in command of the ship.

I also beg to hand you certificate for the number of emigrants, signed by Doctor Ellis S. Piercy, who has been appointed by me to take charge of the emigrants by this vessel. He is highly recommended and seems well qualified to discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner, having gained considerable experience as surgeon on board U.S. School-ship "Mercury."

In conformity with my previous advices, I have arranged with Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co., the charterers of the "Ivanhoe," that no claim shall be made on your Government for the emigrants by that vessel until the arrival at Sydney, so that you may be afforded every opportunity for examining the arrangements made for their comfort, and are satisfied that the amount claimed has been fairly earned.

The amount due Messrs. R. W. Cameron and Co. will be for 151 statute adults at £8, equal to £1,208; which after the investigation above referred to you will please pay to their agents in Sydney, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., to whom necessary advice as to these arrangements will be forwarded by this mail.

I have to advise that I shall render to the Honorable Wm. Forster, Agent General, accounts for my allowance of 5s. for each statute adult by this vessel, and also for the balance of salary due me up to the date of receipt of his message informing me that my employment as Immigration Agent must terminate, the vote being exhausted.

I shall advise you fully as to this when I have made up the accounts and transmitted them to the Agent General. In connection with this I may mention that it is my intention to apply the salary to defraying the cost of advertising for emigrants since the despatch of the "Star of the West," which amounts to over £100, vouchers for which are in my possession.

In my communication of 8th ultimo, I advised him that the cost to your Government for each statute adult emigrant per "Ivanhoe" would be £8, including gratuities.

I do not therefore ask you to pay the gratuities promised in connection with this vessel, but I enclose a list of the same, and in view of the loss sustained by Messrs. R. W. Cameron and Co. through the retention by the Government of the balance of the amount due on account of emigrants per "Star of the West," I shall be pleased to know that you have favourably taken into consideration the matter of these gratuities; and that being satisfied with the accommodation and arrangements *re* "Ivanhoe," you have decided to pay the amounts as in previous instances.

As regards the accommodation below, I may say that any deficiency will be more than counter-balanced by the quantity, variety, and excellent quality of the provisions, and by the admirable arrangements which have been made for cooking, and serving out the same, it having been my experience in carrying thousands of passengers to Australia in 1852-53 that great attention to the victualling of the ship, and to the arrangements of the cooking and to the serving out the provisions, were more conducive to the health and contentment of the passengers than a rigorous adherence to the rules and regulations in use.

I have, &c.,

R. W. CAMERON,

Emigration Agent for the Eastern portion of U.S.A.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 June, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival of the ship "Ivanhoe" with immigrants, having left New York on 24th February last, thus completing her voyage in ninety-seven days.

The contract price is at the rate of eight pounds per statute adult, including payment of all the usual larger gratuities.

2. The ship arrived in port in very good condition. The accommodations and arrangements provided for the immigrants were in every respect most satisfactory.

3. The immigrants consisted of twenty married couples with thirty-nine children, eighty-six single men, and eight single women. Their nationality is stated in the margin. The class of immigrants which arrived by this vessel appears to be in every way well suited to the wants of the Colony—strong, able-bodied men, many of them also possessing money for investment. It is known that independently of cash in hand, thirty of these immigrants had drafts on a firm in Sydney to the extent of nearly one thousand pounds.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred three deaths and three births, also one birth on board the ship after her arrival in harbour.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration all expressed themselves well satisfied with both the sufficient quantity and excellent quality of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

6. The greater number of the immigrants appear either to have preferred or to have obtained immediate employment in Sydney, as only seventy-one individuals of the 173 who arrived applied for free passes by railway and by steamer to the country districts. The ten women and children who were received at the depôt left the depôt with their relatives or friends.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Ellis S. Piercy, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties. He reports favourably of the master of the ship, the storekeeper who served out the provisions, the matron, the cook, the cook's assistant, and of the water-closet constable. These are therefore entitled to receive the gratuities which have been promised and are payable by Mr. Cameron, as per his letter of advice, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, dated 9th March, 1878. They are as follows—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, sixty-five pounds; to the master, twenty pounds; to the storekeeper, who issued out the provisions, thirty-five pounds; to the matron, five pounds; to the cook, twenty pounds; to the cook's assistant, twelve pounds, and to the water-closet constable, five pounds.

97

45

20, 22, 26,	
5	
English	49
Irish	67
Scotch	7
Canadian and	
American	48
Other nations . .	11
	173

2, 3, 1

71

10

£65

20

5

20

28

5

£103

8.

£3
478

8. Other gratuities, each of three pounds, are recommended for payment, viz., to the schoolmaster and to the three constables; total, twelve pounds.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were bronchitis, diarrhoea, and rheumatism.

I have, &c.,

G. F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Ivanhoe," arrived at Sydney, 1st June, 1878.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; female, 2; also one child born after arrival in harbour.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	McCue Michael	36	Heart disease.
2	Mahoney Joseph	5 days	Convulsions.
3	Campbell Mary	3 "	"

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
		Not being members of families.		
1. Left to join their friends, or hire on their own account in Sydney	9	...	39	
2. Hired and left under engagements to proceed into the country	1	...	2	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steamboat	9	...	46	
4. Received at depôt, including widows and children	...	10	...	
5. Hired from depôt	...	None.	...	
6. Left the depôt to join their friends	...	10	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 11 June, 1878.

G. F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 28 February, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Earl Dalhousie," of 1,047 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, 8th April.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

275 and under 300	...	£15 0 0
300 " 325	...	14 16 6
325 and upwards	...	14 11 6

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 11 April, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 28th February, No. 47, announcing the engagement of the "Earl Dalhousie" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. Percy Lee, fourth voyage, 12s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, Mrs. Eggar, £10; sub-matrons—Susan Bowes, Emma Keats, Mary Gaffney, each £3; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of distilling apparatus, £5; hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 25th April, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 28th March last (No. 54 Emigration), reporting the chartering of the ship "Earl Dalhousie," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 11th instant with 334 emigrants on board, equal to 284½ statute adults, and to enclose,—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupation, and the amount received by the Emigration Officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.
- 3rd. Certificate of Doctor Percy Lee of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 22nd ultimo, of the ship "Earl Dalhousie," with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 11th April, thus completing the voyage in one hundred and two days.

The contract price as per charter-party, is at the rate of fifteen pounds per statute adult.

2. This vessel arrived in port in very good order, and is a vessel well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants—all arrangements for their convenience and comfort having been satisfactorily made.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of thirty-nine married couples, eighty-one children, ninety-five single women, and seventy-six single men. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English	142
Irish	180
Scotch	25
Other countries	5
	330
	£510
	£288
	£222

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of two hundred and ten pounds deposited by their friends in the Colony, the further sum of three hundred and eighty-eight pounds was paid by those who obtained passages from the Agent General in London, making a total of five hundred and ninety-eight pounds.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there were two births and six deaths.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration, of the single women at the 'depôt,' and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. On each of the two days following the examination by the Board of Immigration, those immigrants (married people and single men) who wished to obtain employment were loaded and taken to the hiring room at Fort Macquarie, where on each day they remained from 9 until 1 o'clock, during which time employers of labour availed themselves of the opportunity of hiring such persons as they required. This was the first occasion on which this plan of hiring the male immigrants has been adopted; it was found to be most successful, as employers were willing to call at Fort Macquarie, although they would have declined to proceed on board the ship.

It was not however found practicable, with any degree of accuracy, to ascertain what number of men were hired, as many of them proceeded into the town to seek for engagements, and did not again return to the ship. It has been found useless to attempt to induce them to report their engagements when made.

7. Of the single women who were received at the 'depôt,' the larger number were called for by their friends, leaving 43, who were immediately hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of nine shillings per week.

43

8. Free passes by railway and by steamboat were provided for such as desired to proceed into the country, viz., for eighteen married couples, twenty-seven children, thirty-five single men, and twenty-one single women, making a total of one hundred and nineteen. Of this number six married couples, fourteen single men, and one single woman were hired in Sydney prior to their departure.

15 mar. couples,	
27	
35	
21	
	140

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Percy Lee, Esq., appears to have given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, until about the 24th June, from which date he became so seriously ill as to be unable to leave his cabin. The master of the ship, Captain Jarvis, however, took upon himself the further responsible duty of acting as Surgeon-Superintendent, referring when necessary for instruction to Dr. Lee. Captain Jarvis also wrote up the doctor's journal. In recognition of these extra duties, so well and so cheerfully performed, the Board of Immigration desire me to recommend that an extra gratuity of ten guineas be awarded to Captain Jarvis.

£10 10s.

It is further recommended that the gratuity of twelve shillings per head, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, be paid to Dr. Lee for this his fourth voyage in charge of immigrants, and that the usual certificate be granted to him towards the cost of his return passage to England.

12s.

I am, however, desired by the Board to request that it be notified to the Agent General that, in their opinion, Dr. Lee should not again have the charge of immigrants—his age and probable continued illness will unfit him for the active discharge of the very responsible duties of Surgeon-Superintendent.

10. Dr. Lee reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of four shillings per head be thus distributed:—To the captain, one shilling and sixpence per head, to the chief mate and to the officer who served out the provisions each one shilling per head, and to the second officer sixpence per head.

4s.
1s. 6d.
1s.
1s.
6d.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Egar, that she discharged her duties "very satisfactorily." She is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of forty pounds, also to receive the usual certificate, valued at thirty pounds, towards cost of her return passage to England.

£40

£30

I am desired by the Board of Immigration to recommend that a further gratuity of five pounds be granted to Mrs. Egar, in recognition of her very efficient assistance rendered by her in the treatment of the sick amongst the single women during the continued illness of the Surgeon-Superintendent, as particularly testified to by the master of the ship.

£5

12. The other gratuities, payable in accordance with the letter of instructions, are as follows:— To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to each of the three sub-matrons, to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the nine ordinary constables the sum of three pounds each.

13. The Surgeon-Superintendent states that he has no particular disease to report as having occurred during the voyage beyond "constant colds."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Earl Dalhousie," arrived at Sydney, 22 July, 1878.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; female, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Ada Addicott	11 months	Bronchitis.
2	Bridget Ryan	2½ years	"
3	Alfred Berry	8 months	Diarrhœa.
4	Gertrude Pikes	9 "	Bronchitis.
5	Wm. Harvey	14 "	Marasmus.
6	Clement Lewin	7 "	Mesenterica.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	21	54	74	41	*43 hired as domestic servants at the rate of £23 8s. per annum.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	6	7	1	14	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	12	20	20	21	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included	...	...	108	...	
5. Left the depôt to join their friends	...	...	65	...	
6. Hired from the depôt	...	...	*43	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 8 August, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, April 27, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you, that the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," of 1,444 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales; to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 29th April.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—

300 and under 325	£15 4 0
325 " 350	14 19 0
350 and upwards	14 14 0

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 2 May, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 15th March, announcing the engagement of the "Samuel Plimsoll" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. James Smith (fourth voyage), twelve shillings on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first-mate, the second mate, the third mate or person who served out the provisions, four shillings on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; to schoolmaster, £5; the matron, Mrs. Kent, £35; sub-matrons, Rosanna Green, Sarah Todd, and another to be appointed by Surgeon-Superintendent, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 10 May, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 15th March last, No. 2; Emigration, reporting the chartering of the ship, "Samuel Plimsoll," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 3rd instant with 458 emigrants on board, equal to 393½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the emigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Dr. James Smith of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 12 August, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 28th ultimo of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," with immigrants, having sailed from Plymouth on the 3rd May; thus completing the voyage in eighty-six days. The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of fourteen pounds fourteen shillings per statute adult.

2. The "Samuel Plimsoll" arrived in port in a very cleanly condition, showing that the greatest care and attention had been observed in the management of the immigrants.

3. The immigrants consisted of sixty-six married couples, one hundred and ten children, one hundred and three single women, and one hundred and thirteen single men. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the amount of one hundred pounds deposited by their friends in the Colony, a further sum of seven hundred and five pounds was paid for passage certificates to the Agent General in London, making a total of eight hundred and five pounds received on account of their cost of passage.

4. During the voyage there occurred three births and five deaths.

5. At the examination of the married people and single men, held by the Board of Immigration on the ship, and of the single women at the depôt, only two of the female immigrants made any complaints. These were subsequently inquired into, and were found to be frivolous and unworthy of further consideration. With this exception all expressed themselves well satisfied both with the sufficient quantity and with the good quality of the provisions issued.

6. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. The single women were as usual received at the depôt, from whence forty-eight were engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of twenty-two pounds six shillings per annum; the remainder of the single women were taken from the depôt by their relations or by those friends who had sent for them. The married people and single men were landed at the hiring-room, Fort Macquarie, where many obtained employment as mechanics and as farm labourers.

7. A larger number than usual of the immigrants required to be forwarded into the country, two hundred and twenty were thus provided for, namely, thirty-one married couples with their fifty-eight children, seventy single men, and thirty single women. Of those there were hired, previous to their departure from Sydney, ten married couples, twenty-seven single men, and ten single women.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, James Smith, Esq., appears to have performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner, and is entitled therefore to receive the promised gratuity of twelve shillings per head for this his fourth voyage in charge of immigrants to this Colony; also to receive the usual certificate, valued at sixty pounds, towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. Dr. Smith reports that every assistance was afforded him by the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings be thus apportioned, viz., one shilling and sixpence per head to the master of the ship; to the chief mate and to the officer in charge of the provisions, one shilling each per head; and to the second officer, sixpence per head.

10. The matron, Mrs. Kent, having been unfavourably reported upon by the Surgeon-Superintendent, chiefly on account of disobedience of orders on various occasions, and of a want of proper control over her temper, the Board held two special meetings to investigate into these charges.

Several of the charges were explained away, and apologies were offered on account of other matters.

The Board, however, cannot fully exculpate the matron; but having in view the good discipline which she appears to have exercised in the management of the single women placed under her charge, and the cleanliness which prevailed in every portion of their compartment, they consider the justice of the case may be met by a severe reprimand, which has been conveyed to Mrs. Kent; also a notification has been made to her that a repetition of similar conduct will entail the recommendation that she be dismissed from her position as a permanent matron in charge of female immigrants to this Colony. With this caution the Board of Immigration doubt not that henceforth she will be more careful in giving full obedience to the orders of her superior officer. I am therefore to recommend that the promised gratuity of thirty-five pounds be paid to her; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the sum of thirty pounds towards cost of her return passage to England.

11. The other gratuities, payable in accordance with the letter of instructions, are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the engineer in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the baker, the cook's assistant, the hospital assistant, to the twelve ordinary constables, and to the two sub-matrons, the sum of three pounds each; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, a gratuity of three pounds to the hospital nurse, and of two pounds to a third sub-matron, who for a portion of the voyage it proved necessary to appoint.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "brain, heart, tuberculosis, and whooping-cough were the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship

Ship "Samuel Painsoll," arrived at Sydney, July 28th, 1878.

Number of births on board—Males, 2; female 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Patrick M'Hugh	18 years	Brain.
2	Anne Murphy	24 "	Heart.
3	Walter J. Loveridge	1 "	Apoplexy.
4	Charles Bailey	5 months	Phthisis.
5	Mary E. Stephens	9 "	Tabes Mesenterica.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	35	52	72	42	*47 engaged as domestic servants, at the average rate of twenty-two pounds two shillings (£22 2s.) per annum.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	10	18	10	27	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	21	40	20	43	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included	...	...	112	...
5. Left the depot to join their friends	...	...	65	...
6. Hired from the depot	...	...	*47	...

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 12 August, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIPS “LA HOGUE” AND “HAWKESBURY.”)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 October, 1878.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 20 June, 1878.

Adverting to my letter (No. 39-78, Immigration), dated the 10th ultimo, reporting the chartering of the ship "La Hogue," to embark passengers at Plymouth, on the 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of an application from the owners of this ship, setting forth that she could not, without great difficulty, be got ready to date, I have consented to her date of sailing being altered from the 24th June to the 22nd July, whereby she will take next month's in place of this month's immigrants.

I have further to report that the ship "Hawkesbury," of 1,120 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of immigrants, to be ready to embark passengers at Plymouth on Monday, the 24th instant, the date originally assigned for the sailing of the "La Hogue."

The rates are as follows, viz. :—If 300 and under 325, £16; 325 and under 350, £15 4s. 6d.; 350 and upwards, £14 10s.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 5 July, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 20th June last (No. 46-78, Immigration), reporting the chartering of the ship "Hawkesbury," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 27th ultimo, with 435 immigrants on board, equal to 365 statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of immigrants, giving their names, occupation, ages, and the amount received by the Immigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the immigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Dr. Thos. Harrison of his examination of the immigrants before embarking, as well as of the medicine chest.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 27 June, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 20th instant, announcing the engagement of the "Hawkesbury" for the conveyance of immigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Thomas Harrison, Esq. (third voyage), 12s.; the master, first mate, second mate, and officer who served the provisions, 4s., on each immigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; three sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; hospital assistant, £3; water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 October, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 18th ultimo of the ship "Hawkesbury" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 27th June, thus completing the voyage in eighty-three days. The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of fourteen pounds ten shillings per statute adult.

2. On arrival of the "Hawkesbury" in port it was considered advisable that the vessel should be placed in quarantine, causing thereby a charge for demurrage for a period of five days.

On arrival from the Quarantine station the ship was found to be in most excellent order, and the arrangements for the accommodation of the immigrants were most satisfactory.

3. The immigrants consisted of sixty-six married couples with one hundred and twenty-one children, ninety-two single men, and eighty-eight single women. Their nationality is mentioned in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of one hundred and seventeen pounds paid in the Colony, the further amount of six hundred and sixty-eight pounds ten shillings was paid in London.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there were seven deaths, and one death at the Quarantine station; there were also four births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the dépôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. The single women were received at the dépôt immediately on arrival of the ship from quarantine; the greater number remained for the hiring day, when forty-eight were engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of nearly twenty-four pounds per annum.

Free passes by railway and by steamer were given to those who desired to proceed into the country districts. A total of one hundred and ninety-five (195) individuals were thus provided for, of whom eight married couples, nineteen single men, and eight single women, were hired previous to their departure from Sydney.

7.

63
£14 10s.

English	202
Irish	197
Scotch	22
Other countries	12
	433

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Thomas Harrison, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties. He is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of twelve shillings per head for this his third voyage in charge of immigrants; also the usual certificate entitling him to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards his return passage.

8. Dr. Harrison does not give a very favourable report of the matron, Mrs. Borgnis. He writes that "I regret to be compelled to state that I do not consider Mrs. Borgnis fitted for the position she occupies; her influence over the girls was almost nil, and she is neither sufficiently active nor energetic for the post." Several paragraphs to the same purport as to the inefficiency of the matron are entered by the Surgeon-Superintendent in his journal. The matron has produced a more than usually careful and well-written journal of the daily proceedings of the female immigrants; she concludes her journal as follows:—"In conclusion, I have much to be very thankful for, as we have had good health. The girls, though very wild, and sometimes almost past bearing with, are not bad-hearted, but too impulsive and thoughtless, and there is improvement in some—they are less abusive and dirty than when first they came on board."

The Board of Immigration consider that, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the Surgeon-Superintendent, there does not appear to be any reason why the usual gratuity should be withheld. It is therefore recommended that Mrs. Borgnis should receive the sum of forty pounds in accordance with the letter of instructions; also the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

9. Dr. Harrison reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of four shillings per head should be thus distributed, namely: To the master, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the first mate, and to the officer who served out the provisions, each one shilling per head; and to the second mate sixpence per head.

10. Other gratuities are due and are recommended to be paid as follows, namely, to the school-master, the water-closet constable, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the cook—the sum of five pounds each; to the three sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to each of the ten ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each. Also, at the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of three pounds to one nurse, and of one pound to a second nurse, for extra services in connection with a particular case of severe sickness.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the general health of the immigrants during the voyage was good, and that the principal diseases which occurred on board were whooping-cough, chicken-pox, and diarrhoea, with one case of measles.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Hawkesbury," arrived at Sydney, 18th September, 1878.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Teresa Ringrose	11 weeks ...	Marasmus.
2	Julia Lyttleton	25 years... ..	Phthisis.
3	Jas. S. Gregwidien	11 months ...	Pneumonia.
4	Mary J. Garton	3 years... ..	Bronchitis.
5	Joseph E. Chesterfield	14 months ...	"
6	Jane Sophia Lobb	60 years... ..	"
7	— Farrell	1 day	Born on board.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	33	67	...	35	*Engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of nearly £24 per annum.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	8	16	...	19	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	25	38	...	38	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	85	...
5. Left the dépôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	34	...
6. Hired from the dépôt ... ..	...	...	51*	...

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, October 8, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "SMYRNA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1878.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That in the opinion of this House there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(Mr. Macintosh.)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 25 April, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Smyrna," of 1,305 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 27th May.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—If 300 and under 325, £15 15s.; 325 and under 350, £15 5s.; 350 and upwards, £14 17s. 9d.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER,

Agent General.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 30 May, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 25th April, announcing the engagement of the "Smyrna," for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Chas. H. Gibson, twelve shillings per head, being his third voyage; the master, the first mate, the second mate, and to the officer who served at the provisions, four shillings per head, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, five pounds; to the matron, forty pounds; the four sub-matrons, three pounds each; the cook, five pounds; the cook's assistant, three pounds; the baker, three pounds; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, five pounds; the hospital assistant, three pounds; the water-closet constable, five pounds; the ordinary and female mess constables, each three pounds.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER,

Agent General.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 7 June, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 25th April last (No. 34, Emigration), reporting the chartering of the ship "Smyrna," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 30th ultimo, with 453 emigrants on board, equal to 378 statute adults, and to enclose—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the Emigration Officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3. Certificate of Dr. C. H. Gibson of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER,

Agent General.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 17 October, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival of the ship "Smyrna" with immigrants on the 19th August last. This vessel left Plymouth on the 30th May, and completed her voyage in eighty-one days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of fourteen pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence per statute adult.

2. The delay that has occurred in reporting the arrival of the "Smyrna" has been caused,—first by the detention of the ship in quarantine for a period of twenty-eight days, and subsequently by the examination that it was found to be necessary to be made by Captain Fockley, surveyor of shipping, as to the arrangements on board the ship relative to ventilation and deck space for the use of the immigrants. This report was not received by me until the 14th instant.

The "Smyrna" is a fine ship, with good and lofty 'tween decks, but on inspection it was obvious that there was a great want of ventilation throughout all the compartments of the ship, more especially in that portion of the lower deck which was occupied by the single females. It is to this want of fresh air to the several compartments that is to be attributed the general debility which was so apparent amongst the whole of the immigrants on their arrival in port, resulting in many deaths during the voyage, and subsequently at the Quarantine Station. There was also a very limited water-closet accommodation for the single women, respecting which the Surgeon-Superintendent reported that "notwithstanding every care and attention foecal offensive smells prevailed in and about the vicinity of their closets throughout the passage."

Dr. Gibson further remarks that "throughout the passage a large number of the married people and their children suffered more or less from vomiting, headaches, want of appetite, and tonic;" and although it is more than probable that the epidemics of measles and scarlet fever originated amongst passengers

passengers who were infected previous to embarkation, the malignancy of some of the cases, as well as of those of typhoid fever and of purulent ophthalmia, can only be attributed to the neglect in making proper provisions for the supply of a sufficient quantity of pure air and light.

Herewith is annexed the report of Captain Pockley, surveyor of shipping, relative thereto.

In the Passenger Act of 1855, paragraph No. 26, it is noted that—"No passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea without such provision for affording light and air to the passenger decks as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Emigration Officer at the port of clearance, require;" and as clause 4 of the charter-party casts upon the charterer of the vessel the responsibility of being satisfied that ventilation, &c., &c., &c., has been fully provided for, it appears that nothing can subsequently be done as against the owners after the arrival of the ship at her destination. It only remains, therefore, to note these very serious defects with a strong recommendation that this ship shall not again be chartered for the conveyance of immigrants unless most material alterations for obtaining perfect and efficient ventilation can be made.

The result of the severe and long continued illness amongst the immigrants not only required the detention of the ship at a cost for demurrage of six hundred and nine pounds, but other extraordinary expenses on account of the maintenance of and medical attendance to the sick immigrants were necessarily incurred, amounting with the demurrage to a total sum of about one thousand five hundred and fifty pounds. The last portion of the immigrants by this ship were only released from quarantine on the 14th instant.

4. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of sixty married couples, with their one hundred and thirty-seven children, ninety single men, and one hundred and four single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English	290
Irish	178
Scotch	28
Other countries	6
Totals	448

In addition to the sum of one hundred and eight pounds, paid by depositors in this colony, the further sum of six hundred and forty-one pounds was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of seven hundred and forty-nine pounds paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

£308
£241
£749

5. During the voyage there occurred four births and nine deaths, also six deaths during the detention of the immigrants at the Quarantine Station.

6. At the examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, also of the single women at the depot, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. Notwithstanding that within the last few weeks there has been a large influx of female immigrants, and that ninety were then engaged as domestic servants, fifty-one of the immigrants by this vessel were readily hired from the depot; their average rate of wages obtained was at the rate of twenty-one pounds five shillings per annum.

£21 6s.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamer were provided for those who desired to proceed into the country, viz., for thirty-seven married couples with their seventy-two children, forty-eight single men, and thirty-one single women, of whom fourteen married couples, thirty-two single men, and seven single women were hired by employers prior to their departure from Sydney.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Charles H. Gibson, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties; it is therefore recommended that he be paid the promised gratuity of twelve shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

12s.

9. Dr. Gibson reports that he received every assistance from the master and officers of the ship; they are therefore entitled to receive the usual gratuity of four shillings per head, which amount Dr. Gibson recommends should be thus distributed, namely, one shilling and three pence to the master, one shilling per head to the chief officer, sixpence per head to the second mate, and one shilling and three pence per head to be equally divided between the third officer and the purser who served out the provisions.

4s.
1s. 3d.
1s.
6d.
1s. 3d.

10. Of the matron, Miss Bant, the Surgeon-Superintendent speaks in the highest terms, and reports that "she is a most efficient, kind, and satisfactory matron;" she is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of forty pounds for this her fourth voyage in charge of immigrants, also the usual certificate, valued at thirty pounds, towards the cost of her return passage.

£40

£30

With respect to Miss Bant, Dr. Gibson has further written as follows:—"I think it only an act of justice to strongly recommend Miss Bant for an extra gratuity of from five to ten pounds. During the passage she had a great deal of extra work and anxious responsibility, owing to the excessive amount of sickness. Her attention and personal care of a very trying case of mania was in the highest degree commendable; she had also an extra month of arduous and trying duty in quarantine. I have no hesitation in recommending that she be paid the latter sum, namely, ten pounds, as an extra gratuity."

£5 to £10

£10

This application having been submitted to the Board of Immigration, I am desired to express their opinion that an extra gratuity of ten pounds should be paid to Miss Bant, not only because it is most desirable occasionally to offer a premium for extra services well and faithfully performed, but also because on previous occasions she has given most entire satisfaction; the Surgeon-Superintendent of the "Peterborough," in which ship Miss Bant acted as matron on the last voyage, thus mentioned her in his journal:—"I have a high opinion of the matron, Miss Bant; she performed her duties in an admirable manner."

£10

11. The other gratuities payable in accordance with the letter of instructions are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the four sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and the ten ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; and in consequence of the excessive amount of sickness during the voyage, and of the subsequent severe illness amongst some of the immigrants at the Quarantine Station, where also it was found necessary to have them in several divisions, the following extra gratuities have been fairly earned, and are now recommended for payment, namely, the sum of three pounds each to two ordinary nurses during the voyage, and to one extra constable at the Quarantine Station; of two pounds to the cook's assistant and to each of the two extra nurses at the Quarantine Station; of one pound each to the surgeon's assistant and to the two male attendants at the Quarantine Station; also a gratuity of six pounds to the special nurse in charge of one of the single women during the voyage, who, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports, had for some time passed into a state of acute mania; subsequently the same nurse was placed in charge of the single women who were suffering from scarlet fever at the Quarantine Station.

£6

£3

£3

£2

£1

£6

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the water-distilling apparatus was of Gravelly's patent, producing five hundred gallons of water daily, with an average consumption of ten hundred weight of coals, that the water was good and sufficient for daily use throughout the voyage.

Dr. Gibson, however, further reports, "The condenser broke down three times, and on each occasion had to be mended by an emigrant. The engineer in my judgment failed to attend to the cleaning of his boiler; further, his wages of four pounds per month being below the market value of a good man's services, point to his being incompetent."

13. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and ophthalmia were the principal diseases which occurred during the outward voyage.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Smyrna," arrived at Sydney, 19 August, 1878.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	M'Allister William	4 years	Spasm of glottis.
2	Hollow Smyrna Jane	1 month	Marasmus.
3	Sheridan Laura	9 months	Tubercular meningitis.
4	Hazeldine Fanny	4 years	Acute bronchitis.
5	Ferguson Elizabeth	Infant	Marasmus.
6	Reany William	4 years	Scarlet fever, malignant.
7	Ayscough Charles E.	Infant	Marasmus.
8	M'Guire Mary Ann	7 years	Scarlet fever, malignant.
9	Anderson Alexander	1½ year	Scarlet fever.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	28	57	32	* 51 engaged as domestic servants at an average of £21 5s. per annum.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	14	14	.....	82
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	18	43	.....	26
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included	.....	.....	114	.....
5. Left the Depot to join their friends	.....	.....	63	.....
6. Hired from the Depot	.....	.....	51*	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 17 October, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Mr. R. F. Pockley to The Agent for Immigration.

Sydney, 10 October, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor to return herewith the charter-party and the latest Emigration Act which you forwarded me for my perusal, and now beg to submit my report.

Upon carefully reading over the charter-party, I found it necessary to again measure the spaces or compartments lately occupied by the immigrants on board the "Smyrna," and make new calculation in accordance with the provisions contained in it; and I now report that whilst the Emigration Act demands only fifteen feet of space for adult emigrant carried on an upper passenger deck, the charter-party expressly stipulates for seventeen feet, and that, therefore,

The single men's compartment had space for... .. 108½ adults.
 The married people for 159
 The (lower) single women for 87
 And the upper single women for 27 or a
 Total number of adults of 382½ adults;

Or 4½ adults more than you instruct me the "Smyrna" had on board.

In reference to the spaces for air and ventilation each compartment ought to have had, I find the same difficulty in determining as I had when I wrote my first report on the matter, as neither one of the Acts you furnished me with defines the space required by any given number of people carried as emigrants for air or for light or for ventilation; but on the contrary, the Acts appear to designedly leave to the discretion of the Emigration Officer the proportion of space for air, light, and ventilation each compartment carrying emigrants is to have. The single men's compartment on board the "Smyrna" had a total area of openings to the outer air of only twenty-two feet, and part of even this small area was compressed in the ventilation mooring bollards, the openings of which were not high enough off the main deck to permit their being opened when, during bad weather, there was much water washing about the decks.

The

The married peoples compartment had a total area of air space of sixty-three square feet, exclusive of the side scuttles, but the same remarks apply to this compartment, viz., that part of this air space was in the mooring bollards, and would be cut off in rough weather. This compartment, although better ventilated than either of the single men's compartment or the (lower) single females compartment, was yet in my opinion badly supplied with openings to the outer air. The single females compartment below had only a space of 11 feet opening to the outer air, and even this also, like the other compartment, was to some extent made up by the ventilated mooring bollards. I consider this compartment to have been the worst ventilated one of all, and yet it contained people in excess of the number the superficial area of the compartment was calculated for.

The upper females compartment had a total area of air space of eighteen feet, and was the only compartment sufficiently well ventilated on board the "Smyrna."

In reference to the clause in the Act requiring a proper ventilating apparatus to be fitted which you called my attention to, I can only report that no such apparatus was there on the occasion of my visit to the ship. I was told, however, that wind-sails, when required, were used instead.

I have, &c.,

R. F. POCKLEY,
Surveyor for Passenger Ships.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "PERICLES.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 November, 1878.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(Mr. Macintosh.)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 November, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 10th instant, of the ship "Pericles," which vessel left Plymouth on the 22nd August, thus completing the voyage in eighty days.

The contract price, as per charter party, is at the rate of fourteen pounds ten shillings per statute adult.

2. The "Pericles" arrived in port in a most excellent condition, testifying to the care and attention which had been bestowed in obliging the immigrants to keep their several compartments in a very cleanly condition.

The lavatory arrangements for the single women were, however, very faulty, there being only one bath and *four small basins* in a compartment of about 6 or 7 feet square, for the use of nearly 150 single women and children.

There was also for this large number of women a similar small compartment with *only three seats* for their use as a water-closet.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 62 married couples with 85 children, 144 single women, and 81 single men.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds paid by depositors in this Colony, a further sum of five hundred and thirty-five pounds was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of seven hundred and eighty-five pounds paid by the immigrants and their friends towards their cost of passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred two births and four deaths.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people, and single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. The single women immediately after the arrival of the ship were as usual received at the depôt; from thence the greater number were discharged to their friends, leaving fifty-four, who were hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of twenty-four pounds four shillings per annum.

7. Free passes by steamer and by railway were offered to all who desired to avail themselves thereof; thus 175 individuals were forwarded at their own request into the country districts, to 37 different localities. Amongst this number of immigrants there were 14 married couples, 26 single men, and 5 single women, who were hired previous to their departure into the country.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, John M. Booth, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties during the voyage; he is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity, as promised by the Agent General, of ten shillings per head on the number of immigrants landed alive; also the certificate authorizing him to receive in England a further sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Jones, that "she discharged her duties very well;" it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of forty pounds should be paid to her; also that she be provided with a certificate entitling her to receive in England the further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

10. Dr. Booth reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, be thus distributed:—To the master, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the first mate and to the person who served out the provisions, each one shilling per head; and sixpence per head to the second mate.

11. Other gratuities, payable in accordance with the letter of instructions, are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, the cook, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to each of the four sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the twelve ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; also a similar gratuity to the nurse appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "diarrhœa" was the principal disease which occurred during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Pericles," arrived at Sydney, 10th November, 1878.

Number of births on board—Males, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	George T. Darby	1 year ...	Marasmus.
2	Magdaline Webster	1 " ...	Diarrhœa.
3	John Nicholls	1 " ...	"
4	John Jones	Infant ...	Convulsions.

Disposal

50
£14 10s.

English 203
Irish 198
Scotch 26
Other coun- }
tries } 7

489

£250
£535
£785
2 4

54
£24 4s.

10s.
£20

£40.
£30.

4s.
1s. 6d.
7s.
6d.

£65.
£3.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	32	46	...	41	*54 domestic servants hired at average of £24 4s. per annum.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	14	8	...	26	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	16	31	...	19	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	146	...
5. Left the depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	92	...
6. Hired from the depôt ... ..	...	...	*54	...

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22 November, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S. W., 5 July, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Pericles," of 1,598 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 19th August next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
If 300, and under 325	16	5	0
If 325, " 350	15	7	6
If 350 and upwards	14	10	0

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S. W., 22 August, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 5th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Pericles" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. J. M. Booth, first voyage, 10s. per head; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; to the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; the four sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S. W., 12 September, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 5th July last (No. 44 Emigration), reporting the chartering of the ship "Pericles," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 22nd ultimo with 441 emigrants on board, equal to 302 statute adults, and to enclose,—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the emigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, Scotch and Irish.
- 3rd. Certificate of Dr. J. M. Booth of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "LA HOGUE.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1878.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 10 May, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "La Hogue," of 1,331 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 24th June next.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—If 300 and under 325, £14 9s.; if 325 and under 350, £14; if 350 and upwards, £13 15s.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 25 July, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 10th May, announcing the engagement of the "La Hogue" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list. The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, J. A. Beattie, Esq., 1st voyage, 10s. per head; the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the third mate, or person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government. The schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; the two sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 2 August, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 20th June last (No. 46/78 emigration), I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of the ship "La Hogue" on the 25th ultimo, with 462 emigrants on board, equal to 380½ statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of the emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the emigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Dr. Joseph A. Beattie of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 21st October of the ship "La Hogue" with immigrants, which vessel sailed from Plymouth on the 25th July, thus completing the voyage in eighty-eight days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of thirteen pounds fifteen shillings per statute adult.

2. In consequence of severe and long continued illness, chiefly amongst the children, during the voyage, there having been upwards of fifty cases of measles, the ship was upon arrival placed in quarantine, and was not released therefrom until the 13th ultimo, leaving, however, a large number of the immigrants still at the Quarantine Station; these latter, with the exception of twenty, not yet convalescent, were not released until Wednesday last, the 27th ultimo; hence the delay which has occurred in forwarding my usual report.

3. On arrival from the Quarantine Station the ship was found to be in very good order, and is thus reported upon by the Surgeon-Superintendent:—"The ship and its accommodation have been all that could be desired." The "La Hogue" is a ship in every way well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants.

4. The immigrants consisted of sixty-nine married couples, with one hundred and forty-one children, eighty-eight single men, and eighty-six single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of one hundred and thirty-six pounds paid in this Colony, a further sum of six hundred and seventy-four pounds was paid direct to the Agent General in London, making a total of eight hundred and ten pounds received from and on account of the immigrants, in part payment of their cost of passage.

5. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed.

During

English	263
Irish	148
Scotch	13
Other countries	0
SEI at	20
Quarantine	403

£136
£674
£810

During the voyage there occurred seven births and sixteen deaths, and subsequently at the Quarantine Station to the present date there have occurred four births, and ten deaths from measles.

6. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

7. The single women were as usual received at the depôt, and within two days thirty-four were hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of nine shillings and three-pence per week. The remainder were called for by their friends.

A large number of the married people and of the single men availed themselves of the privilege of free passes by railway and by steamer; thus two hundred and sixty-six individuals have been forwarded to thirty-three different localities, of whom five married couples and nine single men, also three single women, were hired previous to their departure from Sydney.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, J. A. Beattie, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and is therefore entitled to receive, in accordance with the letter of instructions, the gratuity of ten shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive; also to receive the usual certificate authorizing the payment to him in London of the further sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. Of the matron, Miss Cullen, Dr. Beattie reports that "she performed her duties very well indeed, and so well as to deserve an extra gratuity." The Board having taken this recommendation into their consideration, and in view of the fact that the present is the sixth voyage that Miss Cullen has had the charge of female immigrants, and has invariably given both to the Surgeon-Superintendent, as well as to the Board of Immigration the greatest satisfaction in the performance of her duties as matron, I am desirous to recommend that a further gratuity of five pounds be granted to Miss Cullen beyond the promised gratuity of forty pounds.

Miss Cullen is also entitled to receive the usual certificate authorizing the payment to her, in London, on the usual conditions, of the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. Dr. Beattie reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, viz.:—To the captain, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the chief mate and to the person who served out the provisions, one shilling each per head; and six-pence per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions, are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the two sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and the twelve ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of five pounds to the principal nurse, and of two pounds to the nurse in charge at the Quarantine Station, also three pounds gratuity to the hospital assistant at the Quarantine Station, and of thirty shillings each to the two men whose services as cook and attendant were required by the immigrants at the Quarantine Station. A payment of forty shillings is also recommended to be made to a carpenter whose services were required to make seven coffins for some of the infants who died at the Quarantine Station.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the distilling apparatus that "the condenser was made by Reépath and Paris. The supply of water daily obtained was three hundred and thirty gallons good and wholesome water, and quite sufficient for drinking purposes. The consumption of coal was about six hundred-weight per diem."

13. Dr. Beattie reports that the principal diseases during the voyage were measles, asthenia, infantile phthisis, &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "La Hogue," arrived at Sydney, 21 October, 1878.

No. of births on board:—Males, 4; females, 3.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Thomas Armstrong	7 months	Exhaustion.
2	Mary Barnes	5 "	"
3	Henrietta Evans	Infant	Capillary bronchitis.
4	Bridget Kavanagh	17 months	Asthenia.
5	Mary King	18 "	"
6	Margaret Bradley	14 "	"
7	Annie Stevens	3 years	"
8	— Knight (see births)	11 days	"
9	John S. Robins	28 years	Drowned. Fell overboard.
10	Michael Dooley	36 "	Cerebrospinal meningitis.
11	— Smith (see births)	6 days	Asthenia.
12	Avis Knight	20 months	Infantile phthisis.
13	Walter Lambert	11 "	Measles.
14	— Carlyon (see births)	1 day	"
15	Mary Carlyon	33 years	Exhaustion.
16	John D. Jones	14 months	Measles.

Disposal

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Men.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	23	48	...	37	*34 engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of £24 per annum.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	5	6	...	9	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	41	87	...	42	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included... ..	...	...	90	...
5. Left the depot to join their friends ... ..	...	...	56	...
6. Hired from the depot ... ..	...	...	*34	...

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 3 December, 1878.

GEORGE E. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "HEREFORD.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 January, 1879.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 2 August, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Hereford," of 1,440 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 16th September next.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—If 300 and under 325, £15 8s. 6d.; if 325 and under 350, £14 18s. 6d.; if 350 and upwards, £14 8s. 6d.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chamber, S.W., 27 September, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 2nd August last (No. 54 Emigration, /78), reporting the chartering of the ship "Hereford," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 20th instant with 463 emigrants on board, equal to 390½ statute adults, and to enclose,—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupation, and the amount received by the immigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Dr. Richard Dawes of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chamber, S.W., 19 September, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 2nd ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Hereford" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list. The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Richard Dawes, 4th voyage, 12s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government. The schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; three sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 23 December, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 6th instant of the ship "Hereford" with immigrants, which vessel left Plymouth on the 20th September, thus completing the voyage in seventy-seven days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of fourteen pounds eight shillings and six-pence per statute adult.

2. The "Hereford" arrived in port in good order and in a cleanly condition. The arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants were generally good. It must, however, be noted that a cabin off the captain's saloon was set apart as the married women's hospital, with no other means of ingress but through the saloon. This, for obvious reasons, was most improper and most inconvenient; fortunately there were no women confined during the voyage; had there have been any confinements it would have been scarcely possible for the captain and his officers to have made use of their saloon; as it was, women with their sick children were constantly inmates in this cabin, and several young children died there. It is suggested that such an arrangement should not, on any future occasion, be allowed to exist.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-one married couples, with their one hundred and eighteen children; eighty-seven single men; and one hundred and six single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of one hundred and twenty-one pounds paid by depositors in this Colony, a further sum of seven hundred pounds was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of eight hundred and twenty-one pounds paid for or by the immigrants towards the cost of their passage to this Colony.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. There was no birth during the voyage. There were ten deaths (including one who died on the second or third day after arrival in harbour), being children of three years old and under.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the dépôt, general satisfaction was expressed as to their treatment during the voyage.

6. The single women were as usual received at the dépôt, the larger number were delivered to their parents and to their friends who had sent for them, leaving forty-four who were engaged on the hiring day as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of eight shillings and eight-pence per week, equal to twenty-two pounds ten shillings and eight-pence per annum.

English 227
Irish 179
Scotch 40
Other coun-tries 14
453

£121

£700

£821

10

44

8s. 8d.

£22 10s. 8d.

A large number of the immigrants availed themselves of the privilege of free passes, thus thirty-eight married couples with their fifty-three children, thirty-five single women, and sixty-two single men were despatched into the country to thirty-three different localities. Of these eighteen married couples, nineteen single men, and eleven single women were hired by employers previous to their departure from Sydney.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esq., appears generally to have given satisfaction in the performance of his duties. If, however, this gentleman is again employed, the Board of Immigration desire me to say that he should be warned to be more discreet in the issue of medical comforts and of stimulants to other than to those who are on the sick list; he should also be warned that he is not authorized to create offices at his pleasure and subsequently to recommend the holder of such offices for gratuities.

The attention of the Agent General might be drawn to this matter.

The Board, however, recommend that Dr. Dawes should receive the promised gratuity for this, his fourth voyage, of twelve shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, also to receive the usual certificate entitling him to a further payment of sixty pounds, on account of his return passage to England.

£12s.

£20

8. Of the matron, Miss Matley, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "she was attentive to the welfare and health of all under her care." She is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of forty pounds, also to receive in London the further payment of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

£40. £30.

9. Dr. Dawes reports that the master of the ship and his officers were "very attentive to his requirements and to the immigrants." It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive be thus distributed, namely, to the master, one shilling and sixpence; to the chief mate, and to the officer who served out the provisions, each one shilling per head; and to the second officer sixpence per head.

4s.

1s. 6d.

1s.

6d.

10. Other gratuities are payable as follows, namely, to the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, to the water-closet constable, and to the nurse, the sum of five pounds each; to the schoolmaster in lieu of five pounds, the sum of three pounds, he having only performed his duties for a portion of the voyage; also the sum of three pounds to each of the three sub-matrons, to the cook's assistant, to the hospital assistant, and to each of the eleven ordinary constables; also the sum of two pounds to the assistant nurse.

£5.

£3.

£3.

£2.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent having reported most unfavourably of the working of the water-distilling apparatus, I requested him to give a full report thereon, in receipt of which I forwarded a copy thereof to the master of the ship, and as his report coincided with that of the Surgeon-Superintendent, I applied to Mr. Norman Selke, the well known consulting engineer, in Sydney, and desired him to proceed on board the ship to examine the condenser, &c., and to report thereon. Subsequently I convened a meeting of the Immigration Board.

Herewith I annexed copies of the evidence then taken by the Board, and of the correspondence relative thereto.

I also submit the minute signed by the members of the Board of Immigration, recommending that a fine of not less than five hundred pounds be inflicted, not only on account of the "stipulations of the charter-party not having been in all respects duly fulfilled," but also as a warning that neglect or mismanagement cannot be overlooked. The amount of such fine would be in deduction of the balance now payable, as the second moiety of the passage money.

£500.

I also forward the charter-party of the ship, and would refer especially to pages 3, 11, and 13 therein, which, under certain circumstances, authorizes the infliction of a fine, limited to the extent of one thousand pounds.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were diarrhoea, bronchitis, cerebral affections, cold, and rheumatism, &c.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Hereford," arrived at Sydney, December 6, 1878.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Hallinan Anne	3 years	Convulsions.
2	Kiely Mary	6 months	Bronchitis.
3	Stocks Frank	15 "	Teething—diarrhoea.
4	Hincheliffe Blanche	17 "	" "
5	Williams H. Grace	7 "	Teething—suppuration.
6	Lawson James	18 "	Inflammation of brain.
7	Monaghan Patrick	3 years	Consumption.
8	Finney Samuel	17 months	Teething—diarrhoea.
9	Baker Ellen	16 "	Teething—consumption.
10	Meaney Martin	19 "	Bronchitis and consumption. Died in harbour previous to the expiration of the lay days.

Disposal

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ...	33	65	...	25	*45 engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of £22 10s. 8d. per annum.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ...	18	21	...	19	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	20	32	...	43	
4. Received at the Immigration depôt, widows and children included ...	...	...	125	...
5. Left the depôt to join their friends ...	...	...	80	...
6. Hired from the depôt ...	...	...	*45	...

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 23rd December, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-Superintendent to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Hereford," Sydney, 11 December, 1878.

In reply to request for a report on the condition of the condensing engine during the voyage, I beg to inform you that we were detained in Plymouth one day in consequence of the boiler not being fed in a proper manner. The first day of the voyage it was found again to be out of order, so that water could not be condensed. That defect after much trouble being rectified, the engine acted for a few days when some other part was found to be defective; afterwards the boiler itself was more or less constantly out of order, plates of iron being found necessary to cover or mend the weak and worn out parts, and so the constant attention of the carpenter, engineer, and two of the immigrants who understood the matter, the supply of water obtained from the distilling apparatus would only yield half the necessary quantity for consumption during the voyage; there was, however, an abundance of good water on board, so that the emigrants received their daily supply in full amount.

I may just add that the question of calling in at the Cape of Good Hope for an additional supply was frequently discussed by both Captain M'Carthy and myself. The intelligence of the officers before-named, however, prevented this step by their constant attention to the working of the condensing department.

I am, &c.,

RICHARD DAWES,
Surgeon-Superintendent.

The Agent for Immigration to Captain M'Carthy.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 12 December, 1878.

Having called upon the Surgeon-Superintendent of the ship "Hereford" to report as to the efficiency of the water-distilling apparatus, I have received from that officer his reply, copy of which is herewith annexed for your information.

I request that you will furnish me with your reply to the statements which have been made by the Surgeon-Superintendent relative to the very faulty condition of the condensing apparatus.

You will also be pleased to inform me of the number of full days that the distilling apparatus was at work.

And when at work, to state what number of gallons was distilled each day.

Your immediate reply is requested.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Captain M'Carthy to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Hereford," Sydney, 12 December, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I beg respectfully to inform you that what is stated in the doctor's report is perfectly correct.

The condenser was at work fifty-two full days, and when at work averaged from 250 to 380 gallons per day.

I am, &c.,

J. M'CARTHY.

The Agent for Immigration to The Consulting Engineer.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 13 December, 1878.

I am requested by the Board of Immigration to ask you to be good enough to proceed with as little delay as possible on board the ship "Hereford," for the purpose of examining and reporting on the water-distilling apparatus, as to—

1st. Its present condition; and—

2nd. To state if possible for what class of vessel the said apparatus was originally constructed.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The

The Consulting Engineer to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

183, Pitt-street, 16 December, 1878.

In reply to your request of the 13th inst., that I would examine and report on the distilling apparatus in the ship "Hereford," I have the honor to inform you that I have visited the vessel, and inspected the condenser and its connection (so far as could be done without taking it to pieces) in the presence and with the explanation of the captain, and find as follows:—

The boiler appears generally in good condition, and is large enough for its work, but it has two patches in the fire-box, covering leaky places, which were burned through salt being allowed to accumulate. There should be at least two more doors for cleaning out the bottom of the boiler, as it is almost impossible to get at all parts with the present means. I was shown some large lumps of deposit which were removed shortly after the commencement of the voyage by means of bent iron rods. These, it is stated, are part of the accumulation already in the boiler at the commencement of the voyage, and were not caused by neglect of blowing off since the vessel left England. Condenser and connections are not new, and appear outwardly to be in fair order. As the condenser worked well occasionally its coils of pipe are probably all right, but the circulating suction pipe by which the condensing water is drawn from the sea is in such a state as to fully account for the non-working of the whole affair. I find that this had to be mended on several occasions by soldering and patching, and that the whole machine had to be taken to pieces to make a new attachment at the bottom with iron pipe. The great body of the pipe is of lead, and appears old and worn; it is moreover exposed to damage. A perforation of this pipe would allow air to be drawn in, and this would impede or stop altogether the working of the machine. The pump valves have given some trouble, and the pump is not perhaps the best kind for the work; but seeing the patched condition of the pipes at present, it would be impossible to say if any of the stoppages have arisen from the pump alone.

In conclusion, I would say that I do not think the apparatus could have been thoroughly inspected by a competent engineer before leaving on the last voyage, or the defect I have pointed out would have been then pointed out. The water pipe should be of a most substantial construction, and be protected.

I am, &c.

NORMAN SELFE,

Consulting Engineer.

IMMIGRATION BOARD meeting, held this 18th day of December, 1878, to consider matters relating to the water supply on board the ship "Hereford," lately arrived from England with Immigrants.

Present:—H. G. Alleyne, Esq.; Very Rev. Dean Sheridan, Rev. Canon O'Reilly, Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, and G. F. Wise, Esq., members of the Board, also the master of the ship (Captain M'Carthy) and the Surgeon-Superintendent (Richard Dawes).

The letters from the captain, the Surgeon-Superintendent, and Mr. Norman Selfe, as noted in the minutes of the proceedings signed by the Board of Immigration, were read. Captain M'Carthy then gave the following evidence:—

Captain J. M'Carthy deposed: The boiler was brand-new four and a half years ago; it was fitted with a single coil, but as the Government officer considered that a double coil would cool the water, the same was done by order of the Board of Trade; we only condensed twelve hours per day—the condenser used, on previous voyages, to make more than the quantity required, about 200 gallons more, if working for twenty-four hours and in good order; after we started from Plymouth, as soon as one repair was effected to the distilling apparatus another break-down occurred; at one time we found a leak below the covering board, then next one above it, and in other places; the iron connection which fits under the cylinder was bad when it was sent on board the ship; the original worm worked slack; the spare worm was perforated with small holes; the iron connection ought to have been sound when put on board; if it had not been for the tank water supply on board, we should have been short in the tropics; we supplied one quart of water extra per adult, which obliged us to fall back on our reserve; at or off the Cape of Good Hope our main tanks of reserve water were empty, and we had then only thirty tanks, containing in all 12,000 gallons, on board ship—no more; this was barely sufficient for thirty days' consumption, and our daily want were 400 gallons; my constant anxiety was that the condenser would fail altogether—it required constant attention on my part; after passing Tristan d'Acunha I got her to work for several days; the main fault is in the feed-pipe, which has been there ever since the engine was built; when the condenser was not at work there was no supply of water for the water-closets, consequently I had to keep men continually at work to carry the necessary supply from the head pump; I have made nine voyages with immigrants; respecting the repairs to the condenser, it is usual to turn condenser over to the patentees, Gravely & Co.; they don't give it sufficient time to attend to it; the Board of Trade surveyors would not pass the engine at Plymouth this time; I wired to my owners, and they replied, "Get condenser in order before proceeding to sea;" it was in order at the time the Board of Trade surveyors again came on board; afterwards it stopped again—on and off and on and off; it was finally passed by the Board of Trade surveyors; I had a man from Willoughby's, of Plymouth, and a plumber, to look at the affair; the day after sailing it broke down for three or four days; I took the engine all to pieces at that time; I found out after we got to sea that Gravely's engineer knew of a defect in the engine, but said nothing about it; and the engineer who was engaged to go in the ship feigned sickness, and would not come down on that account, and the day before leaving I shipped William Joyce in his place; it was a plain proof from getting blocks of salt like granite out of the boiler after leaving Plymouth when I took her to pieces that they could not have examined the boiler at all; I never had a difficulty with the apparatus on any previous voyage; I have condensed as much as 800 gallons of water per day with the same apparatus on previous voyages; almost immediately after arriving in England from the previous voyage, the engine was sent to the patentee for repair and to be put in order, but instead of returning it to the ship within sufficient time to test it, they keep it too long, and there is no time to test it before leaving; directly the ship was chartered for emigrants the engine was passed over to Gravely; leak after leak showed itself in the main pipe; there are only certain portions you can get at; many parts of the engine you cannot get at at sea, and there is no way of feeding the condenser by other means; the condenser is perfect; I have no fault to find with it; it is the main suction pipe which is so defective; we are not supposed to touch the tank water at all; it is reserved for the possibility of the engine being completely out of order; the last words of the despatch officer for the Agent General of New South Wales to me at Plymouth were, "You are not supposed to touch the water at all"; if things were brought before Gravely in a true light he would no doubt take notice of it.

J. M'CARTHY, 18/12/78.

Richard

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT.

410—B

Richard Dawes, examined: These condensers are nearly always out of order; it was almost as bad on board the "Erato" last voyage; I was Surgeon-Superintendent of her; I have always been fortunate in having amongst the immigrants on board some who are engineers, else I don't know what we should have done; I have constantly reported in my journal that the condenser was out of order; I also refer to my letter on the subject.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT.

RICHARD DAWES, 18/12/78.

Minutes of the Board of Immigration.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 18 December, 1878.

THE Board of Immigration, at the instance of the Agent for Immigration, held a special meeting on Wednesday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of investigating as to the truth of the very serious statements which had been made relative to the inefficiency of the water distilling apparatus on board the ship "Hereford," lately arrived with immigrants.

The Master of the ship, also the Surgeon-Superintendent, were present.

The following correspondence was read:—

1. Letter from the Surgeon-Superintendent, date December 11th, 1878.
2. Letter from the Agent for Immigration, addressed to the master of the ship, dated December 12th, 1878.
3. Reply from the master of the ship, dated December 12th, 1878.
4. Letter from the Agent for Immigration, addressed to Mr. Norman Selfe, Consulting Engineer, dated 12th December, 1878.
5. Reply from Mr. Norman Selfe, dated December 16th, 1878.

The evidence of the master, Captain M'Carthy, was then taken; also, that of the Surgeon-Superintendent.

Copies of evidence, together with all correspondence and documents in connection therewith, are annexed hereto.

Clause No. 8 of the charter-party directs that the distilling apparatus is to be one calculated to supply "not less than 500 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, and that it shall be kept working throughout, every day, as long as there are any passengers on board, and that all issues of water, as far as practicable, should be from the water so distilled." The captain, in his evidence, states, that the last words of the despatching officer at Plymouth were, "You are not supposed 'to touch this tank' water at all."

From the evidence of the captain, confirmed by the Surgeon-Superintendent, it is clearly shown that—

2. The distilling apparatus was constantly out of order, and, even inclusive of broken days, was only at work for fifty-two days.

See captain's evidence.

That so serious was the position of affairs relative to the water supply that the captain and Surgeon-Superintendent frequently discussed the question as to the advisability of calling at the Cape of Good Hope for water. At that time the whole of the water in the ship's main tanks had been expended, and there only remained about 12,000 gallons in the smaller tanks, and, as the daily consumption was about 400 gallons, there was, therefore, barely sufficient for thirty days' supply for the voyage from Cape of Good Hope to Sydney.

The evidence of the captain is very conclusive, and, from the report of the consulting engineer, Mr. Selfe, it is also obvious that the condensing apparatus did not receive sufficient attention before the ship's departure from London, and that through neglect, almost criminal in its nature, the immigrants by the "Hereford" have been placed in a situation of great peril, although, happily, a rapid passage, and the occasional working of the engine, saved them from the inconvenience and misery of being short of water.

The Board, having most carefully weighed the evidence, and having in view the fact that on several occasions during the past year the water distilling apparatus on board other ships has been found to be faulty, either in its construction, requiring constant repairs, or has been placed under the management of incompetent engineers, consider that parties chartering ships to the Government for conveyance of immigrants, should be made to feel the responsibility they undertake, as remonstrances and protest will be of no avail.

4500.

They, therefore, record their opinion that a fine of not less than five hundred pounds should be inflicted in accordance with clause No. 41 of the charter-party.

The Board is further of opinion that it should be notified to the Agent General that ships should not be chartered having Gravelly's or any other patent condensers on board, unless the same has been tested by a continuous working of at least six days previous to the departure of the ship from London; it is too late after arrival at Plymouth to attempt to make important alterations or repairs such as the captain of the "Hereford" has, in his evidence, stated was attempted to be done on the day or two previous to the sailing of the ship.

H. G. ALLEYNE.
J. F. SHERIDAN.
SAML. WILKINSON.
THOS. O'REILLY.
GEORGE F. WISE.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "NORTHAMPTON.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1879.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 12 September, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Northampton," of 1,161 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, 14th October next.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—If 300 and under 325, £13 15s.; if 325 and under 350, £13 5s.; if 350 and upwards, £12 15s.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chamber, S.W., 17 October, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 2nd September, announcing the engagement of the "Northampton" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list. The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, C. E. Strutt, fiftieth voyage, 14s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £35; three sub-matrons, £2 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £8.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 25 October, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 12th September last (No. 60 Emigration, /78), reporting the chartering of the ship "Northampton," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 17th instant with 427 emigrants on board, equal to 355½ statute adults, and to enclose,—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the emigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Dr. C. E. Strutt, of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER,

Agent General.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 23 January, 1879.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 12th instant of the ship "Northampton" with immigrants, having left that port on the 17th October last, thus completing the voyage in eighty-seven days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of twelve pounds fifteen shillings per statute adult.

2. The "Northampton" arrived in port in a very cleanly condition. The several compartments of the ship had evidently been kept in good order during the whole voyage; and the arrangements throughout, for the benefit of the immigrants, were most satisfactory.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of sixty-three married couples, with their one hundred and seventeen children; eighty-four single women; and ninety-five single men.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight pounds paid by depositors in the Colony a further sum of five hundred and seventy-five pounds was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of seven hundred and three pounds paid by the immigrants and their friends towards their cost of passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred six deaths amongst the infant children. There was only one birth.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the dépôt, the majority of the immigrants expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage; several complaints were, however, made that the immigrants did not receive rations in accordance with their contract tickets.

On examination of the scale of rations to be issued, as per contract ticket, it was found that there existed in many instances a very considerable difference between that and the scale, as per charter-party. On this most important subject I will report in a further communication.

6.

87

£12 15s.

English	.....	290
Irish	.....	142
Scotch	.....	31
Other	.....	10
Total	.....	423

£128
£575
£703

6. The single women were received as usual at the depôt, from whence the greater number were delivered to their parents or friends, leaving only thirty-seven for hire as domestic servants; these, however, found immediate engagement on the hiring day, at an average rate of wages of about nine shillings per week.

7. Free passes by steam and by rail were issued to those who desired to proceed into the country districts; there were thus forwarded to thirty-two different localities twenty-six married couples with their children, ten single females, and fifty-two single men; of those thus forwarded, eleven married couples, seven single women, and twenty-four single men were hired previous to their departure from Sydney.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, C. E. Strutt, Esq., appears to have performed his duties with much satisfaction; he is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, of fourteen shillings per head for this his fifth voyage in charge of immigrants; also, to receive the certificate entitling him to a further payment of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Chicken, that "she performed her duties very efficiently with much kindness and firmness; I would recommend her to the favourable consideration of the Government." She is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions, of thirty-five pounds; also, to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. Dr. Strutt reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship. The usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive is recommended, thus to be divided, namely, one shilling and sixpence per head to the master, and one shilling per head to the first mate, also one shilling to the third mate, who served out the provisions, and sixpence per head to the second mate.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows, viz., five pounds each to the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable; three pounds each to the three sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and the ten ordinary constables; also three pounds to the nurse who was specially appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that there was no case of any infectious or contagious disorder during the voyage, but that diarrhoea prevailed chiefly amongst the children in the hot weather.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Northampton," arrived at Sydney, 12th January, 1879.

Birth on board:—Female, 1.
 Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Vernon George E.	9 months	Diarrhoea.
2	Walker Mary A.	4 "	"
3	Price Lydia	16 "	"
4	Hogg Jane	16 "	"
5	Green Amelia	18 "	Abscess.
6	Grady Ann	4 "	Debility.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	37	82	...	43	* 37 engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 8s. 11d. per week.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	11	12	...	24	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	15	28	...	28	
4. Received at the Immigration depôt, widows and children included... ..	...	...	94	...
5. Left the depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	57	...
6. Hired from the depôt ... ..	...	...	*37	...

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 23rd January, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1879.

PRINTED

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“ (2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 10 October, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Blair Athole," of 1,697 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 11th November next.

The rates are as follows, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
If 350, and under 375	14 19 0
If 375, " 400	14 16 6
If 400 and upwards	14 14 0
If full ship	14 10 0

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 26 November, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 10th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Blair Athole" for the conveyance of the emigrants of Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. George Edward Scholefield (first voyage), 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, Mr. John Robertson, £5; the matron, Mrs. Allen, £25; sub-matrons, Euphemia Craig, Sarah Cruwys, and Honora Murray, each £3; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus (if any), £5; the hospital assistant (if any), £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 5 December, 1878.

Referring to my letter of the 10th October last (No. 3½ Emigration), reporting the chartering of the ship "Blair Athole," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 27th ultimo with 502 emigrants on board, equal to 426½ statute adults, and to enclose,—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, Scotch and Irish.
- 3rd. Certificate of Dr. George E. Scholefield of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

The ship left London in tow on Thursday, 7th November, but was obliged, by heavy weather, to put back in the Downs.

She started again on the 9th, and after carrying away three hawsers, was again compelled to put back, and in so doing she lost several spars, and was otherwise damaged, necessitating her return to the South-West India Docks, where damages were repaired. She again left London on the 21st November, arriving at Plymouth on the 24th. The emigrants were embarked on the 26th, and the ship sailed at 7:30 a.m. on the 27th November.

All the emigrants who mustered at the depôt for the ship sailed in her, with the exception of an elderly woman, Anne Kennedy, who had taken cold crossing from Ireland and died of bronchitis. Amusements and papers were provided for the people during their prolonged stay in the depôt, and all, with one exception, were satisfied with their treatment there. I beg to enclose extracts from the local papers containing correspondence and information from the emigrants and others about their treatment in the depôt.

The expenses of the people at the depôt have been charged to the owners of the ship, in accordance with the charter-party; but under the circumstances, I have waived the additional penalty of £25 per diem, which, under the charter-party, I was entitled to inflict.

I regret to report that Dr. James Smith, who was in the first instance appointed Surgeon-Superintendent of the ship, was, after his arrival at Plymouth, attacked with illness which so prostrated him as to prevent his proceeding in her. This being the case, it became necessary to obtain the services of another surgeon, and after making every exertion to obtain a more experienced man, I was obliged to select Dr. Geo. E. Scholefield, who, although in other respects qualified, is a younger man than I would otherwise have appointed. The nature and importance of his duties have, however, been carefully impressed upon him, and I think that I have reason to hope that he will carry them out in a satisfactory manner.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1879.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 4th instant, of the ship "Blair Athole," with immigrants, having left that port on 27th November, thus completing her voyage in ninety-seven days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of fourteen pounds fourteen shillings per statute adult.

2. The "Blair Athole" arrived in port in a very cleanly condition, the accommodation provided for the immigrants was ample, and all other arrangements were most satisfactory.

The "Blair Athole" is a ship well calculated for the conveyance of immigrants.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-one married couples, with their one hundred and thirty-nine children, one hundred and two single men, and one hundred and nineteen single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine pounds paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum was paid to the Agent General of seven hundred and twenty-eight pounds ten shillings by the immigrants and their friends towards the cost of their passage to the Colony.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there were four births, also four deaths, being children between the ages of five months and two years.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. The single women were received at the depôt; from thence the larger number were delivered to their relatives or friends who had paid for them the required deposit money, leaving forty-two who, on the hiring day, readily found engagements as domestic servants; their average rate of wages was at twenty-two pounds fifteen shillings per annum.

A large number of the married people and of the single men obtained engagements during the two days that they were at the hiring-room; of the remainder, thirty-six married couples, with their seventy-three children, forty-five single men, and thirty-eight single women obtained free passes by railway and by steamers; these were forwarded to thirty-two different localities in various parts of the country. Of this number nine married couples, twenty-one single men, and three single women were engaged by employers previous to their departure from Sydney.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, George Edward Scholefield, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his onerous duties. It is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of ten shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, be paid to him; also that the usual certificate be handed to him, authorizing him to receive a further sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the matron, Catherine S. Allen, discharged her duties satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of twenty-five pounds be paid to her; also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

9. Dr. Scholefield reports that the master and officers of the ship afforded all the assistance that he required. It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed:—To the master of the ship, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the chief mate and to the person who served out the provisions, each one shilling per head; and to the second mate, sixpence per head.

10. The other gratuities payable are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; the sum of three pounds to each of the three sub-matrons; to the cook's assistant, to the baker, to the hospital assistant, and to the ten ordinary constables; also two pounds to another constable; and, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of five pounds to be divided between the two nurses—three pounds to the chief nurse, and two pounds to the second nurse.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports the principal diseases during the voyage were rheumatism, diarrhœa, and bronchitis, &c.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Blair Athole," arrived at Sydney, 4th March, 1879.

No. of births on board:—Males, 3; females, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Elizabeth Jane Robinson	1½ years	Diarrhœa.
2	John Carter	5 months	Tubercular Peritonitis.
3	Arthur Cruwys	2 years	"
4	Patrick Leonard	8 months	Bronchitis.

Disposal

English	210
Irish	163
Scotch	27
Other countries	79
Totals	509

£189
£728 10s.

£22 15s.

10s.

£20

£25

£20

4s.

1s. 0d.

1s.

6d.

£5

£3

£2

£5

£2

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	35	66	...	57	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	9	11	...	21	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	27	62	...	24	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	134	...	*42 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of £22 15s. per annum.
5. Left the dépôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	92	...	
6. Hired from the dépôt ... ..	...	...	*42	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 13 March, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "CLYDE.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1879.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 22nd November, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Clyde" of 1,140 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Tuesday, the 17th December next.

The rates are as follows, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
If 300 and under 325	17	13	6
325 do. 350	16	18	9
350 and upwards	16	9	6

It will be observed from the above that the rates are considerably higher than those of any other ship chartered under the new charter-party, for which the average amount paid has been £14 6s. 9d. In the hope of obtaining more favourable conditions, I called for tenders on three separate occasions, but without abatement of the rates demanded, and as I had already postponed for seven days the date originally fixed for the sailing of the ship, I considered that I could not, in view of my instructions, attempt any further postponement, the more so as the emigrants had been warned of the probable date of sailing, and as there was, moreover, no prospect of more favourable conditions, the "Clyde" having been the only ship tendered on each of the above occasions, and there being no probability of any other ships arriving in port which were likely to be offered for emigrants.

The number by the "Clyde" will be less than the average on former occasions, and consequently the total passage money to be paid will be about equal to that recently paid for higher numbers at lower rates.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 2nd January, 1879.

Referring to my despatch of the 22nd November last (No. 74 *Emigration*) reporting the chartering of the ship "Clyde," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 20th ultimo, with 418 emigrants on board equal to 349½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the emigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Doctor James Smith of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 3, Westminster Chambers, December, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 22nd ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Clyde" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz., to—

The Surgeon-superintendent (fifth voyage), James Smith, 14s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate or person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; three sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 April, 1879.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 3rd instant, of the ship "Clyde," with immigrants, having left that port on the 20th December last, thus completing the voyage in 104 days.

The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of £16 18s. 9d. per statute adult.

2. The "Clyde" arrived in port in most excellent order. She is a vessel well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. All arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the passengers were most satisfactory.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-nine married couples, with their 127 children; eighty-seven single men, and eighty-nine single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £154 deposited by friends in the Colony a further sum of £556 was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of £710 paid by the immigrants and their friends towards the cost of their passages to this Colony.

English	149
Irish	302
Scotch	83
Other countries	7
	421

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred six births, also three deaths, namely, one adult and two infants.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied, both as to the sufficient quantity and as to the excellent quality of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

6. The single women were as usual received at the depôt. The larger number were delivered to their friends—thirty-six only remaining for hire as domestic servants. These immediately obtained engagements as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of £23 8s. per annum. Free passes by railway and by steamer were granted to a large number of the immigrants, who, at their own request, wished to proceed into the country districts, namely:—Thirty-one married couples with their sixty-six children, fifty single men, and thirty-one single women, making a total of two hundred and nine individuals, thus forwarded to thirty-six different localities.

7. The Surgeon-superintendent, James Smith, Esq., appears to have given the greatest satisfaction in the performance of his duties. It is, therefore, recommended that the gratuity, as per letter of instructions, being at the rate of 14s. per head, for this his fifth voyage in charge of immigrants be paid to him; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the Matron, Miss Kent, "performed her duties very zealously and efficiently," it is, therefore, recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40; also, that she receive the certificate entitling her to the further payment of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

9. Dr. Smith speaks most favourably of the conduct of the officers of the ship—more especially noting that the assistance rendered to him by the master of the vessel has been most invaluable during the voyage, and considers that his very great attention and kindness to the immigrants should be specially marked. It is, therefore, recommended that the allowance of 4s. per head should be thus distributed:—To the master of the vessel, 2s. per head; to the third mate, who served out the provisions, 1s.; to the chief mate, 8d.; and to the second mate, whose services were scarcely required, the balance of 4d. per head.

10. The other gratuities, as per letter of instructions, are recommended for payment as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water closet constable, the sum of £5 each; to each of the three sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, the thirteen ordinary constables, the sum of £3; and £1 to a constable temporarily engaged. Also on the further recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, a gratuity of £4 to the nurse whom he found it requisite to appoint.

11. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that rheumatism was the principal disease which occurred during the voyage.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Clyde" arrived at Sydney, 3rd April, 1879.
 Number of Births on Board:—Males, 3; Females, 3.
 Nominal List of Deaths on Board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Carroll, Pat.	7 months.	Debility.
2	Murray, Michael	49 years.	do.
3	Boylan, Julia	1 year.	do.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	28	61	...	37	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	15	35	...	18	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	16	31	...	32	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	95	...	*37 hired as domestic servants, at average of £23 8s. per annum.
5. Left the depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	58	...	
6. Hired from the depôt ... ..	...	...	*37	...	

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 22 April, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ELLORA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 May, 1879.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 2 January, 1879.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Ellora," of 1,727 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 20th January next.

The rates are as follows, viz:—

If 325 and under	350...	...	...	...	£16 0 0
	350	"	375...	...	£15 14 6
	375	"	400...	...	£15 7 6
	400	"	425...	...	£14 19 6
	425	"	449...	...	£14 17 6
	450 and upwards	...	...	...	£14 14 0

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 30 January, 1879.

Sir, Referring to my despatch of the 2nd of January last (No. 1 Emigration-79) reporting the chartering of the ship "Ellora," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 24th instant with 507 emigrants on board, equal to 428½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the emigration officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Doctor George Westby, of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; as well as of the medicine chest.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., January, 1879.

Sir, With reference to my letter of the 2nd inst., announcing the engagement of the "Ellora" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz., to the Surgeon-superintendent, George Westby, 1st voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; three sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1879.

Sir, I have the honor to report the arrival on the 14th ultimo of the ship "Ellora," with immigrants, which vessel left Plymouth on the 24th January last, thus completing the voyage in eighty days.

The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of £14 17s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. I cannot report favourably of the appearance of the ship upon her arrival in port; it was evident that sufficient care had not been paid to the cleanliness so much required to be enforced on board ships which convey immigrants. The several compartments occupied by them were in a very dirty state. I called the special attention of the Surgeon-superintendent to this fact.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-nine married couples, also a widow whose husband died on the ship, 142 children, 110 single men, and 95 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £177 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £721 was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of £898 paid by immigrants and their friends towards the cost of their passage to the Colony.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred four deaths and four births.

English ..	221
Irish	214
Scotch	54
Other countries ..	17
	506

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, general satisfaction was expressed as to their treatment during the voyage, and as to the good quality and sufficient quantity of the provisions which were issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the depôt, from whence the larger number were delivered to their friends, leaving fifty-three, who were all engaged on the hiring day as domestic servants, and obtained an average rate of wages of £22 15s. per annum. An unusually large number of the immigrants applied for free passes to proceed into the country, namely, forty-eight married couples with their ninety children, sixty-seven single men, and twenty-one single women, making a total of 274 individuals who were thus disposed of, and were forwarded to twenty-eight different localities; of these, twenty-four married couples, forty-nine single men, and seven single women were hired by employers or by their agents previous to their departure from Sydney.

7. The Board of Immigration deemed it advisable, for various reasons, to hold an investigation relative to several matters in connection with the Surgeon-superintendent, the matron, and the officers of the ship; the result of their deliberation on the evidence taken in the presence of the above-named persons, was that Dr. Westby appears to have given satisfaction in the performance of his duties as Surgeon-superintendent, the Board therefore recommends the payment to him of the promised gratuity as per letter of instructions from the Agent General of ten shillings per head for this, his first voyage in charge of immigrants, but at the same time the Board cannot refrain from an expression of its decided disapproval of his want of forbearance and courtesy towards the matron during the voyage, and of his want of strictness in the enforcement of the regulations relative to the presence of the steward and others on the poop while the single women were there; also the Board note the strange omission in his journal of any reference to the intemperance and want of discipline on board the ship on the day of arrival in port, which fact was brought under his notice at the time; and further, that these remarks by the Board of Immigration be specially noted to the Agent General, so that should Dr. Westby again apply to have the charge of immigrants, the Agent General might warn him as to his future conduct.

It is also recommended that the usual certificate be granted to Dr. Westby, entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron—Miss Bant—that she discharged her duties in a "satisfactory" manner; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of £40 be paid to her for this her fifth voyage in charge of immigrants, also that the usual certificate be granted entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

9. Although Dr. Westby reports favourably of the conduct of the master and officers of the ship in having afforded, when required during the voyage, all necessary assistance, the Board consider that a very considerable degree of blame is chargeable to these officers after their arrival in port. The evident want of discipline which prevailed in the ship, the absence of any arrangements for the disembarkation of the immigrants when they were ready to proceed on shore, the neglect in not landing at the proper time the luggage belonging to the single women, thereby causing much annoyance and inconvenience to the female immigrants, and the fact that, on the day of arrival, both the first mate and the second mate were more or less in a state of intoxication, therefore the Board recommend that the gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive be not paid in full to the officers of the ship, which sum if distributed as recommended by the Surgeon-superintendent, would be as follows, viz., to the master of the vessel the sum of £38 0s. 6d., to the first mate the sum of £19 0s. 3d., to the second mate the sum of £19 0s. 3d., and to the person who served out the provisions the sum of £25 7s.

In consideration, however, that these several officers appear to have satisfactorily discharged their duties during the voyage, the Board is not willing wholly to deprive them of a gratuity, but as a caution to themselves and to others in future, the Board will only recommend that the following amounts be paid, namely, to the master the sum of £25, to the chief mate the sum of £9 0s. 3d., to the second mate the sum of £9 0s. 3d., and the gratuity in full to the person who served out the provisions.

10. The other gratuities as per letter of instructions are recommended to be paid, namely, to the school-master, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of £5 each; to the three sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the eleven ordinary mess constables, the sum of £3 each; also £3 to the nurse specially appointed by the Surgeon-superintendent.

11. The Surgeon-superintendent "notes that the principal disease which occurred on board was ulcerations of mouth amongst the children."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Ellora," arrived at Sydney, 14 April, 1873.

Number of births on board—males, 3; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Wortheley Ann	1 year.	Convulsions.
2	Connors Ellen	23 years.	Gastric Enteritis.
3	Johnston Sarah	1 year.	Stomatistes.
4	McMurray Wm. T.	25 years.	Syncope.

Disposal

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ...	31	53	...	43	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ...	24	37	...	49	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	24	53	...	18	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot widows and children included ...	...	...	115		* 53 hired as domestic servants at average rate of 8s. 9d. per week, or £22 16s. per annum.
5. Left the dépôt to join their friends ...	...	...	62		
6. Hired from the dépôt ...	...	...	53*		

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 2nd May, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "PETERBOROUGH.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 June, 1879.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 17 January, 1879

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Peterborough," of 1,680 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 17th February next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
If 325, and under 350	17 10 0
If 350, " 375	17 5 0
If 375, " 400	17 0 0
If 400 and upwards	16 15 0

The above high rates, and also those of the last two ships ("Clyde" and "Ellora") are, I think, due in part to the great scarcity of shipping at present, and in part to the frequency with which emigrant ships have recently been placed in quarantine in Sydney.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 27 February, 1879.

Referring to my despatch of the 17th January last (No. 6, Emigration, 79), reporting the chartering of the ship "Peterborough," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 22nd instant with 511 emigrants on board, equal to 419½ statute adults, and to enclose :—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the Emigration Officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.
- 3rd. Certificate of Doctor W. H. Goode of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., February, 1879.

With reference to my letter of the 17th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Peterborough" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, W. H. Goode, second voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, Miss Theresa E. Cullen, £40; three sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 May, 1879.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 4th instant, of the ship "Peterborough" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 22nd February, thus completing the voyage in seventy-one days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £16 15s. per statute adult.

2. The "Peterborough" arrived in port in good order; all arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants appear to have been carefully attended to.

3. The immigrants consisted of seventy-two married couples with their 160 children, ninety-nine single men, and 108 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £180, paid in the Colony, a further sum of £611 was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of £791 paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return, showing that during the voyage there were seven births, also that one adult and six infants died during the voyage.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, it appears that on the whole satisfaction had been given as to the provisions issued to them during the voyage; complaints were however made that the flour and the bread was very bad. The Board of Immigration therefore decided to investigate as to the most serious complaints. Herewith is annexed their report thereon.

English	....	143
Irish	.....	276
Scotch	.....	74
Other coun-	.....
tries	....	13
		523

6. The single women were received at the Dépôt, half of whom were delivered to their parents or friends, leaving fifty-five who, on the hiring day, found immediate engagements as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of £22 15s. per annum.

7. To those who wished to proceed into the country free passes by railway and by steamers were given; there were thus forwarded to thirty-four different localities thirty-three married couples with their seventy-six children, nineteen single females, and seventy single men; of whom there were hired, previous to their departure from Sydney, twenty married couples, six single women, and twenty-eight single men; there were thus distributed into the country a total of 231 individuals; the remaining 280 immigrants decided to remain in Sydney.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, W. H. Goode, Esq., M.D., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties; it is therefore recommended that he should receive the promised gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, of 10s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, for this his second voyage in charge of immigrants; also, that he should receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Cullen, that she performed her duties to his satisfaction; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity be paid to her of £40 for this her eighth voyage in charge of immigrants, also the usual certificate entitling her to receive the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. Dr. Goode reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; upon his recommendation it is proposed that the usual gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants should be thus divided, namely, to the master, 1s. 6d. per head, to the first mate, 9d. per head, 6d. per head each to the second and third mates, and to the person who served out the provisions, and 3d. per head to the assistant storekeeper named Carpenter.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable the sum of £5 each; the sum of £3 each to the three sub-matrons, to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the twelve ordinary mess constables; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of £4 to the chief nurse, and of £3 to the second nurse, both of whom he found it necessary to appoint.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the water-distilling apparatus was of Gravely's patent, but that it broke down six weeks after they had been at sea, and that subsequently it had not been effectually repaired; fortunately, however, there was a second condensing apparatus on board, which has been at work supplying 500 gallons per diem, with an expenditure of a daily consumption of 10 cwt. of coal.

13. The principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were catarrh, diarrhoea, croup, and puerperal fever.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Peterborough," arrived at Sydney, 4th May, 1879.

Number of births on board—Male, 1; female, 6.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Giles Robert	Infant	Debility.
2	Woods Mary	27 years	Puerperal fever.
3	Burt Thomas	2 "	Croup.
4	Carr Albert	1 year	"
5	Woods Michael John	45 days	Debility.
6	Chapman Fredk.	4 years	Croup.
7	Addison Thomas	4 "	"

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	40	84		29	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	20	43		28	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	13	33		42	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt widows and children included			117		* 55 hired as domestic servants at an average of £22 15s. per annum.
5. Left the dépôt to join their friends			62		
6. Hired from the dépôt			55*		

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 21st May, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

REPORT

REPORT of the Board of Immigration relative to the complaints made by Immigrants per ship
"Peterborough."

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 May, 1879.

COMPLAINTS having been made by some of the immigrants per ship "Peterborough" as to the bad quality of the flour, which for some time was issued to them, the Board of Immigration held three special meetings on the 14th, 15th, and 17th instant, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such complaints were well founded.

There were present at this investigation the Surgeon-Superintendent, and the master of the vessel, also Mr. Ewan, as representative of Messrs. John Frazer & Co., agents of the ship.

It appears that in addition to the flour which was shipped in London in tanks and in barrels, other flour of very good quality was shipped at Plymouth; it was the flour in the barrels which was so much complained of; the whole of this barrel flour having been consumed, the Board had not the opportunity of examining it in the original package; samples, however, of the same were produced by the Surgeon-Superintendent and by the captain.

The immigrants who were examined condemned in the most unqualified manner the flour which was issued to them during a certain period of the voyage, thus fully bearing out the remarks made by the Surgeon-Superintendent in his journal.

The defence of the captain consists mainly in a denial that the flour was bad, and his witnesses asserted that the flour in question was better than much they had seen used on previous voyages.

The captain also states that the Surgeon-Superintendent did not communicate to him his disapproval of the flour, that he was therefore ignorant of there being anything to complain of, evidencing as he writes "a predetermination on the part of the Surgeon-Superintendent to prefer a complaint with or without cause"; thus and in various other ways the captain attempted to disparage the statements of the Surgeon-Superintendent and to injure his character.

The Board consider that the explanation offered by the captain was of no value, and if even he had used worse flour on previous occasions such an excuse could not be accepted.

The Board have no doubt whatever that the surgeon did express to the captain his disapproval of the quality of the flour, and called his attention most pointedly to it, and in corroboration of this statement of the Surgeon-Superintendent, it may be noted that at his request the captain supplied the baker with a large tank, in which to make lime-water to be used with the flour, thus to correct the acidity and mustiness of the bread, also to destroy, as far as could be by such means, the fungoid growth in the flour.

And in respect to the captain's attempt to lower the character of the Surgeon-Superintendent in the estimation of the Board, the Board feels compelled to express their unqualified approval of Dr. Goode's conduct as Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of immigrants.

The Board is unanimously of opinion that the immigrants were fully justified in making their complaints that on many occasions between the 14th March and the 26th April, as noted by the Surgeon-Superintendent in his journal, the flour issued was not such as in accordance with the stipulations of the charter-party they were entitled to receive.

In accordance with clause 41 of the charter-party, which provides a remedy in case that the stipulations of the charter-party shall not have been duly observed, the Board are decidedly of opinion that the barrel flour, of which it is stated that "seventy-nine barrels were shipped in London," was generally of bad quality and was unfit for use.

In view, however, of the fact that all other provisions appear to have been of good quality, the Board recommends that only a fine of £100 should be inflicted, and that the amount of such fine shall in terms of the said charter-party be deducted from the second moiety of the passage money now payable.

H. G. ALLEYNE.
JOHN F. SHERIDAN, V.-G.
W. J. KILLICK PIDDINGTON.
GEORGE F. WISE.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 July, 1879.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(Mr. Macintosh.)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 12, Emigration—79.)

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 14 February, 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," of 1,444 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 17th March next.

The rates are as follows, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
If 350 and under 375	...	15	0
374 do. 400	...	14	14
400 and upwards	...	14	7

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, March, 1879.

With reference to my letter of the 14th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Samuel Plimsoll" (No. 7) for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz., to the Surgeon-superintendent, fourth voyage, 12s. per head; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; to the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; the three sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 27 March, 1879.

Referring to my despatch of the 14th February last (No. 12 Emigration), reporting the chartering of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 21st instant, with 465 emigrants on board, equal to 388 statute adults, and to enclose:—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the Emigration Officer for passages and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3rd. Certificate of Doctor Pringle Hughes of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as the medicine chest.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 15 July, 1879.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 12th June, of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 21st March, thus completing the voyage in 83 days.

The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of £14 14s. per statute adult.

2. In consequence of recent severe illness amongst the immigrants, and of a more than usual number of deaths having occurred during the voyage, the vessel was, upon arrival, placed in Quarantine, and was not released therefrom until the 20th June, there still remaining at the Quarantine Station thirty-one adults and nineteen children; a further report respecting these fifty individuals will be made on their arrival in Sydney.

The Surgeon-superintendent states in reference to the state of the health of the immigrants, that "towards the middle of the voyage a few cases of typhus and several cases of simple fever occurred, confined to no particular part of the ship, due partly to a long continuance of damp weather, which caused the immigrants to remain a great deal below."

The vessel on her final arrival, when visited by the Board of Immigration, was in a very cleanly condition; the accommodations were in every way satisfactory.

3. The immigrants consisted of sixty-seven married couples, with their one hundred and four children, eighty-two single men, and eighty-six single women.

Their

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £104, deposited by friends in the Colony, a further sum of £580 was paid to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total of £684 paid by the immigrants and their friends on account of their cost of passage.

4. During the voyage there occurred two births and eleven deaths.

An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is annexed herewith.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men, many complaints were made as to the bad quality of the flour and bread on two or three occasions. The Surgeon-superintendent and the master of the ship were called upon for explanation as to the complaints. Their several replies, herewith annexed, are considered satisfactory, especially as the immigrants themselves stated that their complaints, when made, were attended to, and other flour of good quality was issued. No complaints were made by the single women.

6. The single women were received at the Depot; from thence many were delivered to friends and relations who had made deposits on their account, leaving 41 who, on the hiring day, with the exception of 5 women, who declined to accept the wages offered to them, immediately obtained engagements as domestic servants at an average rate of wages—£21 18s. 6d. per annum.

7. A large number of the immigrants decided to proceed into the country; free passes by rail and by steamboat were therefore granted. There were thus forwarded to thirty-five different localities a total of 267 individuals (out of 456 who arrived), namely, 43 married couples with their 83 children, 60 single men, and 38 single women; of these there were hired by agents for employers of labour in the country, 18 married people, 32 single men, and 10 single women.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Pringle Hughes, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; it is therefore recommended that he be paid for this his fourth voyage in charge of immigrants, the promised gratuity of 12s. per head on the immigrants landed alive; also that he receive the certificate entitling him, under the usual conditions, to a further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Jones, that "she performed her duties most satisfactorily;" it is therefore recommended that she be paid the promised gratuity of £40; also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. Dr. Hughes reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed should be thus distributed, namely, 1s. 6d. per head to the master, 1s. per head each to the chief mate and the officer who issued the provisions, and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of £5 each; the sum of £3 each to the three sub-matrons, the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the thirteen ordinary constables. It is, however, recommended that such gratuity should be withheld from one of the constables named David Peacock, it having been ascertained that this man was for many years a resident either in this colony or in the colony of Victoria, and that he went to England last year in the steamer "The Garonne"; he must therefore have obtained return passages for himself, wife, and daughter, under false representations made to the Agent-General.

In consequence of the severe sickness which prevailed for some time on board the ship the Surgeon-superintendent found it necessary to appoint two female nurses, also a man to attend upon the sick male patients, to each of whom it is recommended that a gratuity of £5 should be paid.

12. Dr. Hughes reports that the distilling apparatus was of Graveley's patent; it condensed about 270 gallons of water daily, with an expenditure of 9 cwt. of coal; the water was of good quality and ample in quantity.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were simple fever, typhus, and diarrhoea.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Samuel Plimsoll" arrived at Sydney, 12th June, 1879.

Number of births on board:—Males, nil; females, 2.

Nominal List of Deaths on Board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Woods, William George	Infant	Diarrhoea.
2	Hooper, Thomas	13 years... ..	Acute phthisis.
3	Melhuish, Margaret	Infant	Heart disease.
4	Marshall, Hugh	26 years... ..	Heart apoplexy.
5	Crawford, Caroline	20 "	Heart disease.
6	Sharp, Robert	3 "	Congestion of lungs.
7	Hooper, Samuel	1 year	Fever.
8	Hunter, Thomas	35 years... ..	Heart disease.
9	Jones, Stephen	23 "	Fever.
10	Cross, Jane	20 "	Fever.
11	Howie, William	1 year	Diarrhoea.

Disposal

English ...	181
Irish ...	184
Scotch ...	84
Other countries ...	7
	<hr/>
	456
Quarantine to be subsequently reported upon ...	50
	<hr/>
	456

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples, with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	25	52	...	27	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	18	27	...	32	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	25	56	...	28	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	95	...	*36 hired as domestic servants, at average rate of wages, 8s. 2d. per week, or £21 18s. 6d. per annum.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	59	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*36	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1879.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 July, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, informing me that many complaints have been made by the immigrants by the "Samuel Plimsoll," as to the bad quality of the flour and bread issued to them during several days of the voyage, and requesting me to state if such complaints were made to me and what steps I took in reference thereto, I have the honor to inform you that no complaint was made to me personally by any of the immigrants. On one occasion, about the middle of April, the doctor informed me that the batch of bread issued that day was not of the usual good quality. I immediately made inquiry in reference thereto, and finding the flour complained of was from casks, I ordered the tanks to be opened, and the contents thereof gave perfect satisfaction for about thirty consecutive days, when another complaint was made to me by the doctor. In this case I found the tanks had become injured—causing the air to get to the contents, and that the flour had become partially sour. I immediately ordered a fresh tank to be opened, and issued a fresh supply in lieu of that complained of, which was by my order thrown overboard. On another occasion, during very bad weather, when it was almost impossible for the baker to work satisfactorily, the doctor again informed me that the bread was not as good as it ought to be, but I attributed this to the difficulties arising from the bad weather. I believe that all the flour shipped was the best Adelaide, and of the same quality, some being packed in casks for first use and the lack in tanks. The same flour that was issued to the passengers was used by me in the cabin during the voyage, and I believe there was no complaint beyond the occasion already referred to.

I have, &c.,

R. BOADEN,
Master, ship "Samuel Plimsoll."

The Surgeon-Superintendent to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

159, Macquarie-street, Sydney, July 4, 1879.

In reply to your letter of July 2, referring to complaints made by some of the immigrants about the quality of the flour issued to them on board the "Samuel Plimsoll," also to two entries made in my journal, dated respectively April 10 and April 28,—I have the honor to state that on the first occasion referred to, which was immediately after the accident by which the ship was dismasted, my attention was called to the quality of the bread which was undoubtedly sour. On examining the flour I found it perfectly sweet and good, as was also some bread which I had baked from it under my own supervision. Both the baker and storekeeper informed me that during bad weather it is almost impossible to avoid having sour bread occasionally.

This from previous experience I know to be the case. On the second occasion (April 28) I considered the flour to be in fault, and on stating my opinion to the captain, the issue of cask flour was immediately stopped, and the tank flour, which was then substituted, continued good until the end of the voyage, with the exception of one tank, the bread made from which was recalled and thrown overboard, and a fresh supply of flour issued. On one occasion, during an easterly gale, the bread was slightly sour; on this occasion the weather and not the flour was in fault. On each occasion of complaint immediate steps were taken to remedy the evil, either by enjoining on the baker the necessity of taking the greatest care in regard to the baking, and in procuring for him skilled assistant, when he was partially incapacitated from work by sickness, was on the occasion of the second complaint by changing the flour. I may state that I consider the flour supplied to the immigrants on this occasion was quite equal to what I have seen supplied on former occasions.

I have, &c.,

PRINGLE HUGHES.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING MISMANAGEMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 29 May, 1879.

No. 1.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 May, 1879.

In transmitting to you the enclosed newspaper extract containing a report of a speech made by Mr. Angus Cameron, M.P., yesterday on a motion of adjournment in the Legislative Assembly (to which is annexed a copy of Mr. Joseph Williams's letter therein cited), concerning alleged misconduct of persons both in this Colony and in England, and other allegations of mismanagement in connection with immigration, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will make full investigation, and furnish him with a full report as to what is alleged to have occurred within the Colony.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

[Enclosures.]

(Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald's* Report of Debate in the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, the 20th May, 1879, and copy of Mr. Joseph Williams's letter therein cited.)

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Manager of the Esk Bank Iron Works, Lithgow.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 May, 1879.

With reference to certain statements made by Mr. Joseph Williams in a letter of his published in the *Evening News* of the 16th instant, concerning the reception that met himself and other immigrants on their presenting themselves at the Esk Bank Iron Works, in search of employment, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will inform him of what took place between the party of immigrants and yourself on that occasion.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to A. Cameron, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 May, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that he has caused immediate inquiries to be made as to the alleged misconduct of persons both in this Colony and in England, and other allegations of mismanagement in connection with immigration, which you brought under the notice of Parliament yesterday.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 4.

The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 May, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, relative to certain statements lately made in the Legislative Assembly concerning alleged "misconduct of persons both in this Colony and in England, and other allegations of mismanagement in connection with immigration," and requesting me to furnish "a full report as to what is alleged to have occurred within this Colony."

2. It is somewhat difficult to recur back to December, 1877, with sufficient accuracy to repeat conversations held by me with certain immigrants who arrived at that date in the ship "Pericles," and also to state what action I may then have taken for their benefit.

3. With reference to the letter signed Joseph Williams,—a man of that name, with his wife and three children, arrived as immigrants per ship "Pericles," on 8 December, 1877. When he obtained his passage in London he represented himself (as stated in the return forwarded by the Agent General) to be a "fitter"; on his arrival here, he informed the Board of Immigration that he was a "watch-fitter"; he states, in his letter, that he informed me he "was an iron-worker"; he then adds that I replied to him, "You must go up to Lithgow Valley"—a very curious coincidence that the first advice stated to have been given to him should so exactly tally with the information which he states had induced him to leave England.

4. It is probable that to some of the multitudinous questions put to me by immigrants, such as "Are there any iron works in the Colony?" I should reply, "Yes, the Esk Bank Iron Works, Lithgow." It is probable that I may also have said that the manager had written to me on the subject, as I have at various times received letters from that gentleman.

I herewith annex one such letter, dated 23 April, 1878:—

To the Immigration Agent, Sydney.

Sir,

If there are any iron-workers or good labourers per next ship to arrive, I can employ twenty here. Will you please inform them, and oblige—

Yours truly,

ENOCH HUGHES, Manager.

Of the immigrants by the "Pericles," six married couples and five single men requested to be forwarded to the Hartley District. Joseph Williams, however, does not appear to have applied for a railway pass, nor was he provided with one from this office; if therefore he did go to Lithgow he must have gone at his own expense.

5. The statement that "some men pay their fares back from the country to Sydney" is a fact that occasionally comes within my knowledge; such individuals usually again apply to me to be forwarded to some other part of the country, but I invariably refuse to give passes a second time to the same individual.

As for the reasons given by such men, it is generally—"I looked round the place for one, two, or three days, was told there was no work, and have returned to Sydney." Many men, even after having signed agreements with employers in Sydney at wages from £35 to £40, with rations, for single men, and in the same proportions for married men, break their written agreements, and decline to go, even after passes have been issued for them.

It is only last week that a man and his wife told me they had returned from Bathurst, after being there twenty-four hours, and stated that although they had been informed farm work was to be obtained 4 miles from Bathurst, they preferred returning to Sydney. These same individuals also told me that they had previously been offered and had refused £78 per annum, with cottage and firewood found them. I could multiply instances of want of discretion on the part of immigrants, and of their absolute refusal to attend to the advice given.

6. It must always be borne in mind that the immigrants on arrival are free agents, and however willingly they appear to listen to what I have to say, they generally follow the bent of their own inclinations, and decide for themselves; and, although when they have so decided, they are told that from information received at this office from Benches of Magistrates, and from others residing in the country, that there is no probability of their obtaining work in the particular trade or calling to which they say they belong (such, for instance, as a "watch-fitter" seeking for employment at the Lithgow Iron Works), they still persist that they have a right to go where they like, and I am obliged to comply with their request.

7. As to having directed Joseph Williams or any other man to seek for work from Mr. Glue, labour agent, I have often informed those who are out of work that Mr. Glue or any other labour agent might engage them. Since August, 1878, in lieu of remaining on board ship for hire, immigrants are brought from the ship to the hiring-room, where they are open for engagement on two days immediately after the arrival of each ship; notice of which hiring day is regularly given in both the daily newspapers. Of course no fee is either chargeable to or paid by immigrants at the hiring-room.

8. As to sending men to Newcastle, I have for the last two years or more invariably and strongly advised men not to go there, as probably they would be unable to find employment. I must however note the fact that a far larger number of passage certificates are applied for from the Newcastle District than from any other part of the Colony.

9. Immigrants on going into the country to seek for work are supplied with maintenance orders, on presentation of which to the officer in charge of the police stationed at the locality to which they have chosen to proceed, they are provided with board and lodging at a house of accommodation for forty-eight hours after arrival; and at the discretion of this officer of police an extension of time is granted, for single men to four days and nights, and for married people to seven days and nights. I must add that this extension of time is very rarely found to be necessary.

Maintenance orders are not given to those who are engaged previous to their leaving Sydney, nor to those who state that they are proceeding to join friends who will receive and provide for them.

10. I trust that what I have now written may be considered as a proof that allegations of mismanagement in the Immigration Department under my charge cannot fairly or justly be made. My endeavour is at all times to study the welfare of the newly arrived immigrants; and that in very many instances I have satisfied even their extravagant ideas of instant success is sufficiently evidenced by the letters which I constantly receive thanking me for advice given, and informing me of their present and future good prospects, while many others apply for passage certificates for friends at home.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

No. 5.

The Manager, Lithgow Valley Iron Company, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Esk Bank, 26 May, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication, having reference to a letter published by one Joseph Williams, in the *Evening News* of the 16th instant, concerning the reception that met himself and other immigrants on their presenting themselves at the Esk Bank Iron Works in search of employment.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I know nothing of the letter referred to by Mr. Williams, and never caused the publication of any letter without my name being signed to it; I know nothing of any person of that name ever having applied to me for employment. There were six immigrants who came out in the "Pericles" at the time stated by the person named Joseph Williams; three are still employed by this Company in the Valley—having made homes for themselves and families; the other three left the works on strike, and would not work for 14s. per day which the men at that time were earning, and on making inquiries, I find that no such person as Joseph Williams came out in the ship along with these men, nor can I find such a name in the books or pay sheets; if such a person came on the works he came under an alias, and at no time can I recollect sending word to the Immigration Agent that I wanted fifty men; but if the demand for and the price of iron was now what it was at the time stated by Mr. Williams (nineteen months ago) I could employ 150 more men of the right sort than I at present employ.

I subjoin the names of the men now in the Valley:—Samuel Turner, Charles Goodwin, and Christopher Goodwin.

Our rates of wages at the present time are as follows:—Carpenters 11s., bricklayers 11s. to 15s., blacksmiths 10s. to 11s., fitters 9s. to 11s., rollturners 10s. to 12s., moulders 10s. to 13s., puddlers 18s. per ton, furnace-keepers 12s., and labourers from 6s. 8d. to 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. per day. This rate of wages is three times that paid for the same class of work in other countries, the productions of which we have to compete against. How long this may continue will depend entirely upon the time the shareholders will supply the time and money required to carry it on without any return for same.

I have, &c.,

ENOCH HUGHES,

Manager, Lithgow Valley Iron Company.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. KIDMAN & SON.

(LIST OF ARTICLES SUPPLIED BY, TO IMMIGRANT SHIP "SMYRNA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 October, 1878.

LIST of articles supplied by Mr. James Kidman to the immigrant ship "Smyrna," while in quarantine
and prices of same.

	s.	d.	
11,210 lbs. ...	0	6	Meat
16,862 " ...	0	2½	Bread
11,210 " ...	0	1	Potatoes
354 ¼ lbs. ...	1	0	Butter
1,443 lbs. ...	0	3	Mixed Vegetables
40 ¼ doz. ...	3	0	Turnips
6 lbs. ...	7	6	best Tobacco
2 tins ...	1	0	Condensed Milk
31 lbs. ...	1	6	Sperms
383 " ...	0	3	Onions
27 doz. ...	4	0	Cabbages
48 bottles ...	7	6	Hennessy's *** Brandy
22 doz. quarts ...	18	0	Pig Brand Stout
131 lbs. ...	2	3	4-hour Lights
7 " ...	2	0	best Plantation Coffee
2 bottles ...	2	0	W. I. Pickles
2½ lbs. ...	3	6	" Souchong" Tea
26 " ...	0	6	Snowdrop Sugar
20 " ...	2	0	English Bacon
7 pots ...	1	6	Raspberry Jam
8 gallons ...	1	6	Kerosene
1 large bottle ...	5	9	Gin
6 do. ...	5	9	Schnapps
6 lbs. ...	2	6	Linseed Meal
1 tin ...	1	6	Marmalade
1,051 ¼ lbs. ...	0	4	Sugar
177 ¼ " ...	1	2	Tea
350 ¼ " ...	0	1	Salt
704 ¼ " ...	0	3	Soap
6 dozen ...	0	6	Eggs
960 quarts ...	0	5	Milk
30 bottles ...	2	4	Port Wine
43 lbs. ...	0	1	Sago
49 " ...	0	1	Arrowroot
½ gross ...	4	0	Matches
2 dozen ...	1	0	Wicks

} 10 per cent. added.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be received, 16 May, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Honorable House: This, the humble Petition of the Working Men's Defence Association, in public Meeting assembled at the Bathurst-street Column, on Monday, May the 12th,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the passing of the late Vote of seventy-five thousand pounds for Immigration purposes will not be beneficial to the Colony, for the following reasons:—

Firstly,—that there is no adequate employment made for the numbers of persons now arriving in the Colony, Government being the only considerable employer of labour, and likely to contract its operations in the next few months.

Secondly,—the still unmitigated influx of Chinese and other Asiatics into the Colony, thereby injuriously influencing the labour market.

Thirdly,—the unsettled state of the Lands Laws of the country, the deplorable antagonism of both branches of the Legislature, the general depression of trade throughout the Colony, and the great want of money for purposes other than for mere investment in land.

Fourthly,—on patriotic grounds, foreigners from France, Germany, and the United States of America should not participate in the said Vote; and that the numbers of persons likely to be brought to the Colony through the International Exhibition will not require any of the said Vote, as an inducement for their visit to our shores.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into its earnest consideration, and grant them such relief as in your wisdom you may deem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MARTIN GUEST, Chairman,
On behalf of the Meeting.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION ON VESSELS RECENTLY ARRIVED AND TO ARRIVE IN PORT JACKSON.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 June, 1879.

The Immigrants to arrive are per ship "Samuel Plimsoll"—now at the Quarantine Station	465
"Nineveh"—expected to arrive about 1 July	405
Total	870
The number of these nominated by friends in the Colony is	
Leaving to seek employment on arrival 126 married couples=252 individuals	} 665
With their	
Single men	
Single women	
Total as above	870

Annexed herewith is the classification of the trades and callings of the male adults. The usual steps have been taken to ascertain as to their employment in the country districts. At present only two replies have been received from Benches of Magistrates, but many other replies have been received from employers of labour. The exact number of letters however cannot be stated, as they are frequently returned to the person inquiring with the answer endorsed thereon.

The immigrants on arrival are carefully advised in accordance with the information so received. A telegram lately received notifies that the ship "Northbrook" left England on 15th May, with 534 emigrants, making therefore a total of 1,404 emigrants to arrive.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 17 June, 1879.

G. F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

TRADES AND CALLINGS

Of male adults, immigrants per ship "Samuel Plimsoll," arrived in harbour this day, June 12, 1879:—

Farm and other labourers	109
Miner	1
Bootmaker	1
Coach smiths	2
Masons	6
Carpenters and joiners	8
Wheelwrights	2
Cabinetmaker	1
Plumbers	2
Tailors	2
Carver	1
Coopers	2
Butcher	1
Drivers	2
Constable	1
Baker	1
Blacksmiths	4
Locksmith	1
Saddler	1
Guard	1
Warehousemen	2
Scale-maker	1

152

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

To the Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 12 June, /79.
766—

TRADES

TRADES AND CALLINGS

Of male adults, immigrants per ship "Nineveh," sailed from Plymouth, 10 April, 1879:—

Farm and other labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Wheelwright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bookbinder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Masons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bricklayers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Platelayers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shipwright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Errand boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leather case maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

121

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 12 June, 1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION REGULATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 32.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 February, 1879.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

Governor.

Message No. 32.

In accordance with the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision for any necessary expense in connection with the Bill to regulate and restrict Chinese Immigration.

Government House,

Sydney, 3 February, 1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION REGULATION BILL.
(PETITION—PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF N.S.W. POLITICAL REFORM UNION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the President and Officers of the New South Wales Political Reform Union,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your memorialists view with satisfaction the introduction into Parliament of a Bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese, thereby asserting the expediency of restricting by Legislative enactment any undue influx of an alien people whose social and moral characteristics would, if suffered to prevail, mischievously affect the material interests and the happiness of colonists of European origin or descent; and your Memorialists respectfully trust your Honorable House will be pleased so to improve and perfect this measure in Committee, by augmenting the amount of tax or penalty incidental to clauses 4 and 5 thereof, and by limiting the complement of Chinese passengers on board vessels arriving in this Colony, referred to in clause 3, as to add to the stringency and effectiveness of the said Bill.

Your Memorialists pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into early consideration, and in your wisdom devise means of redress.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Political Reform Union,—

[Here follow 15 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—J. M. O'CONNELL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 March, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Residents in the Metropolitan District of Sydney, assembled in public
Meeting at the Haymarket Reserve,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That on the evening of Saturday, the eighth of March instant, your Petitioners assembled together, to review and discuss the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill, now before the Committee of your Honorable House, and thereupon agreed to certain resolutions approving of the principles of that Bill and the necessity of legislation to stay the influx of Chinese, but with a reservation declaring the opinion of your Petitioners that it would be judicious and desirable to increase the restrictions in the penal clauses of the proposed law.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to carefully revise the clauses bearing upon this matter, and effect the requisite amendment of the Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—

J. M. O'CONNELL,

Chairman.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION REGULATION BILL.

(PETITION—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING AT HAYMARKET.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 March, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales,
in Parliament assembled.

Honorable Sir and Gentlemen—The humble Petition of the undersigned, acting by authority of over one thousand (1,000) persons in public meeting assembled at the Haymarket, on Saturday night last, the fifteenth instant,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That at the said meeting the following resolution was unanimously carried, viz.—“That this meeting earnestly deprecates the incorporation of new clause eleven of the Chinese Immigration Act, regarding it as vicious in effect and fatal to other salutary regulations. We therefore hope that the said clause will accordingly be expunged from the Bill.”

2nd. That a copy of the foregoing resolution, accompanied by a copy of the objectionable clause eleven, be at once forwarded by Petition to the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, with the earnest and respectful prayer that the prayer of this our Petition may be granted; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—

G. R. MACLEAN,
Chairman.

Sydney, March 15th, 1879.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING, RESIDENT IN THE COLONY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 November, 1878.***The Inspector General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.**

Sir, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1878.

Acting upon the approval conveyed to me verbally by the Colonial Secretary, I issued a circular instructing the police throughout the colony to obtain information respecting the Chinese resident in New South Wales, with the particulars specified in the form prepared for the purpose attached hereto.

The result will be found in the returns for each police district, which I have the honor to submit herewith.

The conclusions which may, I think, be drawn from these returns are:—

1. That the Chinese are, as a class, industrious and inoffensive.
2. That where they are congregated together in large numbers, especially in cities such as Sydney and Newcastle, they are immoral in their habits, and having no women of their own country with them their intercourse with European women is degrading to the latter, and socially pernicious.
3. That the Chinese are almost invariably inveterate gamblers.
4. That a large number of the Chinese are opium smokers, though the habit does not appear to have been adopted to any great extent by European women living with them.
5. That when the Chinese are employed singly, or in small numbers scattered over a district, either on their own account or in service, their characteristic is more favourable, and the example of their patient industry in gardening and other occupations might be followed with advantage by Europeans.

My own observations, and the result of my inquiries when travelling in the interior, confirm the reports now made, and the only suggestion which occurs to me to make is,—that the Chinese and their dwellings should be placed under more stringent official observation and control, when, no doubt, any habits socially injurious to the community at large would be more vigorously exposed and checked than at present.

It is unnecessary to add that there are many Chinese of a superior class engaged in business in Sydney and elsewhere who are highly respectable citizens.

I may mention that the number of Chinese in the Colony when the last census was taken in 1871, was 7,220, and according to the statistics of the Registrar General that number has been diminished by 358 since that date by the excess of departures over arrivals seaward, but taking into consideration the arrivals overland, I am disposed to think the number returned by the police approximately correct.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector General of Police.

(CIRCULAR,—No. 551.)

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 12 September, 1878.

As it is desirable that the Government should be furnished with certain information regarding the Chinese resident throughout the Colony, I have to request that you will cause the particulars specified in the attached form to be carefully compiled by the police at each station in your district.

The returns are required as early as practicable, but it might be convenient to fix the 30th September instant, as approximately the date for the information to be obtained, which should be collated and forwarded to me not later than the 15th proximo.

Any special facts worthy of mention coming under the notice of the police should be reported under the head of remarks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector General of Police.

The.....

Locality or Sub-District.	Estimated number of Chinese resident.	How Employed.			No. of European women living with Chinese.		No. of Children living with Chinese.				No. of such Children of fit age and not attending School.	No. of reputed Opium Smokers.			Remarks as to habits, morality, drunkards, gamblers, or other special information.
		Mining.	Storekeepers and Employés.	Shepherds, Cooks, and other occupations.	Married.	Not Married.	Europeans.		Half Breeds.			Chinese.	European women.	Children under 16 years.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.															
Metropolitan District	960	...	86	874	31	18	1	2	38	32	18	248	13	A large number of the Chinese are inveterate gamblers, and in other respects very immoral. The greater number of the unmarried women living with them are common prostitutes.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.															
Armidale Sub-District—	77	34	9	34	1	3	4	1	41	As a rule industrious and sober and morality good. Generally fond of gambling, but orderly in their habits and giving little trouble to the police or annoyance to Europeans. Four of the unmarried European women are reputed prostitutes, but none living with different Chinamen commonly. The four European children are at Tingha. Boys—one 12 years of age and one 16. Girls—one 5 years and one 12 years old. The mothers are married to Chinamen, and the children well looked after. The largest centres of Chinese population in the Northern District are the Tin Mines of Tingha or Cope's Creek, Wilson's Downfall, Glen Innes, and Vegetable Creek Districts.
Armidale															
Uralla															
Walcha															
Bendemeer															
Tenterfield Sub-District—	503	478	8	17	1	1	3	4	4	46	
Tenterfield															
Wilson's Downfall															
Drake															
Inverell Sub-District—	1,554	1,425	30	99	13	5	2	2	24	27	26	1,380	3	
Inverell															
Bandarra															
Tingha															
Vegetable Creek															
Glen Innes															
Ashford															
Grafton Sub-District—	48	5	13	30	1	2	...	1	11	
The Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers															
	2,182	1,942	60	180	16	6	2	2	32	35	32	1,478	3	
MURRAY DISTRICT.															
Albury	116	5	14	97	5	11	11	1	8	4	2	80	1	The Chinese in this district generally live together in huts and dilapidated houses that no European would occupy. In such cases no effort is ever made (except under compulsion) at any measures for the preservation of health or cleanliness, and in most cases their premises are an intolerable nuisance to their European neighbours. It cannot be said that they are generally uncleanly in their persons. Their morality is of the lowest order, and they have no Chinese women with them. As will be seen there are 12 women married and 46 single women, and almost all the women are prostitutes common to all the Chinese. Very few Chinese drink, but they are all more or less inveterate gamblers. There are not any children who, at any rate at present, can be brought under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act.
Albury Suburbs	48	...	5	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	.....	
Vineyard Hill	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.....	
Ten-mile Creek	56	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	.....	
Walbundrie	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	.....	
Yarrara	38	...	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	.....	
Corowa	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	.....	
Howlong	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Tumbarumba	28	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.....	
Greg Greg	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	
Gundagai	28	...	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	.....	
Tumut	130	15	11	104	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	30	.....	
Adelong	50	20	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.....	
Shepherdstown	16	4	...	12	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	9	.....	
Reedy Flat	51	18	9	24	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	.....	
Jugiong	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	
Wagga Wagga	123	6	26	91	4	6	1	1	8	8	12	40	.....	
Wagga Wagga North	16	...	4	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	.....	
Urana	11	...	...	11	1	10	...	...	2	3	...	...	.....
Narandera	27	...	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	.....	
Kyamba	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.....	
Total	871	70	96	705	12	46	14	3	19	18	14	440	1	

NAMOI DISTRICT.													
Narrabri.....	30		5	25							12		Almost all poor, but hard working. Well conducted and industrious. Appear steady and industrious. Sober and industrious. Gamblers. Well conducted. " " " " Sober and respectable. Quiet and orderly. Steady and industrious.
Boggabri.....	14		3	11							12		
Wee Wee.....	9			2									
Walgett.....	14			14							3		
Goodooga.....	15			15									
Yetman.....	23			23									
Merce.....	16		1	15									
Merce.....	1			1									
Warialda.....	30			30							20		
Bingera.....	18	9	4	3							1		
Mogil Mogil.....	5			5							2		
Tambar Springs.....	5			5									
Coonabarabran.....	19			19				2	2	1	1		
Totals.....	190	9	13	168				2	2	1	51		
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.													
Deniliquin.....	128		13	115	7	3		3	2	1	36		The unmarried women are prostitutes; the men are sober and industrious, but immoral, and of dirty habits. Sober and industrious. " " " " " " Sober and industrious; unmarried woman, a prostitute. " " " " " " Sober and industrious, but given to gambling. Sober and industrious, but gamblers. " " " " " " Sober and industrious, but some given to gambling. " " " "
Moama.....	6		1	5									
Mathoura.....	4			4									
Jerilderie.....	83			83							20		
Darlington Point.....	40			40							20		
Tocumwal.....	3			3									
Hay.....	113		4	109	5	1		6	5	1	10	1	
Hillston.....	28			28							7		
Moulamein.....	21			21									
Gulgonyah.....	10			10							1		
Manderoo.....	34			34							15		
Moongah.....	15		2	13							12		
Boothigal.....	55			55	1						50		
Eusablong.....	21			21							13		
Bahrauld.....	34			34							6		
Wentworth.....	17		3	14	4			6	7		1		
Pooncarie.....	12			12									
Wilcannia.....	45		2	43									
Menindie.....	21			21	1						10		
Mount Gipps.....	1			1									
Totals.....	691		25	666	18	4		15	14	2	201	1	
NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.													
Tamworth.....	76	2	4	70	7			7	13	6	58		All well conducted, but most of them gamble. Generally sober, honest, and industrious, but reputed gamblers amongst them. Well conducted, but reputed gamblers. Regular habits. Regular habits, but reputed gamblers. Well conducted. Sober and industrious. Moral character generally good. Sober and industrious.
Nundle.....	100	94	5	1	1	1		1		1	25		
Quirindi.....	21	12	9					1	1		15		
Warrah.....	4		1	3									
Murcurundi.....	13		3	10	3			3	8	3	3		
Black Creek.....	5		1	4					1	1			
Gunnedah.....	54		6	48	7	1		7	12		6		
Manilla.....	42			42				3	1	3	12		
Barraba.....	7	2	1	4				2		2			
Totals.....	322	110	30	182	18	2	1	24	36	15	118		

Locality or Sub-District.	Estimated No. of Chinese resident.	How Employed.			No. of European women living with Chinese.		No. of Children living with Chinese.				No. of such Children of 11 age and not attending School.	No. of reputed Opium Smokers.			Remarks as to habits, morality, drunkards, gamblers, or other special information.
		Mining.	Storekeepers and Employes.	Shepherds, Cooks, and other Occupations.	Married.	Not Married.	Europeans.		Half Breeds.			Chinese.	European Women.	Children under 14 years.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.															
Goulburn	61	...	1	60	3	5	1	...	4	4	.....	49	1	.....
Bungonia	9	9	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crookwell	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binda	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Tuen	45	32	3	10	1	2	.....	.....	3	4	.....	29	.....	.....
Yass	59	.....	7	52	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	11	.....	.....
Young	166	45	33	88	2	3	.....	.....	7	11	2	53	.....	.....
Braidwood	10	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mongarlowe	90	80	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Major's Creek	110	100	3	7	1	1	.....	.....	18	4	10	80	.....	.....
Moruya	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Araluen	74	63	5	6	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Queanbeyan	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoalhaven Upper, &c.	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Nerrigundah	120	95	7	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Cooma	50	2	4	44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Nimitybelle	25	.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Buckley's Crossing	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombala	140	40	10	90	4	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	70	.....	.....
Delegate	60	16	4	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Beega	76	2	3	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Candelo	23	2	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiandra	80	77	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,273	572	93	608	19	14	3	1	47	38	17	512	1	.....
EASTERN DISTRICT.															
Parramatta	15	.....	2	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Well-conducted (2 hawkers, 13 gardeners).
Penrith	11	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One woman reputed prostitute (13 gardeners).
Windsor and Richmond	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Well-conducted (all gardeners).
Liverpool	5	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	Well-conducted; obtain living burning charcoal.
Campbelltown	9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Well-conducted (4 gardeners, 1 farm labourer).
Mittagong and Barrangarry	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Well-conducted (5 gardeners, 1 carpenter).
Wollongong	27	.....	.....	27	4	.....	.....	.....	12	8	.....	.....	.....	Sober and industrious.
Kiama	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hard-working and industrious; market gardeners.
Jamberoo	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hard-working and industrious; cook.
Albion Park	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	One married to a German woman.
Shoalhaven	17	.....	1	16	5	.....	1	.....	14	11	.....	1	.....	Industrious and orderly.
Milton and Undalla	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sober and industrious.
	108	.....	3	105	15	4	1	.....	25	23	1	3	.....	.....

The police, without exception, speak very favourably of the Chinese in this district.

WESTERN DISTRICT.													
Bathurst.....	451	212	16	223	6	41	1	1	14	15	2	208	9
Orange.....	427	152	28	247	11	15	...	...	12	15	7	154	2
Mudgee.....	1,344	974	106	264	9	14	2	2	28	27	20	626	12
Forbes.....	157	3	20	134	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	72	...
Bourke.....	153	10	1	142	1	1	...	...	4	1	5	119	1
Dubbo.....	242	19	29	194	3	2	...	...	10	9	5	65	3
	2,774	1,370	200	1,204	30	73	3	3	71	67	39	1,244	27
NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.													
West Maitland.....	26	...	...	26	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	20	...
East Maitland.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle.....	55	...	1	54	5	2	...	...	1	1	1	30	...
Clarence Town.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greta.....	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Branxton.....	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Singleton.....	16	...	2	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jerry's Plains.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	...
Muswellbrook.....	8	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Scone.....	5	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	5	9	5	...	...
Merriwa.....	11	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Cassilis.....	26	...	3	23	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	26	...
Cooranbong.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosford.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	4	...	...
Waratah.....	36	...	...	36	3	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...
Lambton.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallsend.....	16	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Terrace.....	13	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Stroud.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forster.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Macleay.....	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	245	...	21	224	22	4	1	1	24	21	14	111	...
RECAPITULATION.													
Metropolitan.....	960	...	86	874	31	18	1	2	38	32	18	248	13
Northern.....	2,182	1,942	60	180	16	6	2	2	32	35	32	1,478	3
Southern.....	1,273	572	93	608	19	14	3	1	47	38	17	512	1
Eastern.....	108	...	3	105	15	4	1	...	28	23	1	3	...
Western.....	2,774	1,370	200	1,204	30	73	3	3	71	67	39	1,244	27
North-eastern.....	245	...	21	224	22	4	1	1	24	21	14	111	...
North-western.....	322	110	30	182	18	2	1	...	24	36	16	118	...
South-western.....	691	...	25	666	18	4	...	...	15	14	2	201	1
Murray.....	871	70	96	705	12	46	14	3	19	18	14	440	1
Namoi.....	190	9	13	168	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	51	...
Total.....	9,616	4,073	627	4,916	181	171	26	12	300	286	154	4,406	46

* The Chinese as a class are sober and industrious. They are chiefly miners, storekeepers, cooks, gardeners, and some shepherds. Their favourite pastime is gambling, but it is amongst themselves. A few are married to Europeans, but most of the women living with the Chinese are low prostitutes. The Chinese in this district give very little trouble to the police.

Industrious and orderly.
 Most immoral and gamblers—women-prostitutes.
 Sober and industrious.
 " " " "
 " " " "
 " " " "
 " " " "
 Steady.
 Sober and industrious generally.
 Sober and industrious.
 " " " "
 Hard working.
 Steady and industrious.
 " " " "
 " " " "
 Steady.
 Immoral.
 Sober and industrious.

[6d.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1878.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM JOHN MACINTOSH, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, at a monster Public Meeting, held at the Guild Hall on the 23rd July, 1878, convened under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council, and where hundreds were unable to gain admission, to protest against any further influx of Chinese into New South Wales, as being highly injurious to the moral and social condition of its inhabitants, and at which Meeting the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

“That this Meeting is of opinion that the present influx of Chinese into the Colony is opposed to sound policy and to the best interests of its inhabitants, as it has a demoralizing effect upon the moral and social condition of the community, and demands immediate legislation for its prevention; to be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Meeting, for presentation to Parliament.”

Your Petitioners would therefore most humbly pray your Honorable House to at once take such measures as will be most conducive to prevent any further influx of so undesirable a class of people into New South Wales; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN MACINTOSH,
Chairman.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM THE PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 November, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the people of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm and deep regret the present increasing influx of Chinese into this Colony, and are seriously alarmed at the prospect of the working classes being brought into competition in the labour market of the Colony with a race who are in a state of semi-slavery, which must have an inevitable tendency of lowering the standard and civilization of the British workman, and thereby frustrating the carrying out of those high functions of citizenship which our moral and christian teaching has taught us to aspire to. The law of self-preservation compels us to enter our most emphatic protest against any race, the introduction of whom will seriously and injuriously interfere with the relations of capital and labour and the best interests of the Colony.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the influence both morally and socially which the Chinese always inflict upon any European community they come in contact with, will seriously deteriorate if not ultimately destroy the equilibrium in population of the Colony who are most anxious to preserve, in this the land of their nativity or adoption, the character and prestige of the British race.

Your Petitioners most respectfully call the attention of your Honorable House to the degrading and immoral actions practised in our midst by those semi-barbarians, as disclosed by the Select Committee of your Honorable House in connection with common lodging-houses, and are further of opinion, that in consequence of the large number of Chinese already here and others continually arriving, it can have no other result than becoming a moral pestilence "to the rising generation of the Colony," as there is no provision amongst them for those social and domestic necessities, so essential for the development of good citizens; and further, the total absence of females belonging to their race can have no other effect than demoralizing the youthful portion of our female population, especially those who reside in the vicinity wherein Chinese are located; whilst the absence or neglect of those sanitary measures, so essential in large centres of population, the overcrowding of those people, the nuisances arising from their filthy surroundings, the congregation of prostitutes in their dens, and the consequent dissemination of infectious and loathsome Eastern diseases, call at once, in the opinion of your Petitioners, for stringent measures of your Honorable House to at once check and ultimately stop so undesirable a class of colonists.

Your Petitioners would most respectfully draw your attention to the fact, that the Government are large subsidisers of steamship companies, whom with feelings of indignation they have seen bringing large numbers of Chinese to supersede the British seamen in their steamers, to the serious detriment of a class of men who have ever in every part of the world upheld the power, glory, and prestige of the British nation; and further, as the security of a nation depends upon the power and will of the people to defend it, such actions on the part of some of the mercantile community is fraught with danger and opposed to the best interests of the nation.

Your Petitioners would likewise beg your Honorable House to take into consideration the problem the authorities in California are at the present time being called on to solve, in reference to the gigantic evils and danger to the State that have been introduced into that country by the alien race, and that unless measures be speedily devised to prohibit their influx here, the Government of this Colony may be at no distant period called upon to solve the same problem under far greater difficulties.

That your Petitioners are of opinion, that the people of New South Wales are decidedly opposed to the importation of Chinese, and fervently pray that your Honorable House in its wisdom will adopt such measures as they may deem necessary in preventing any further influx of these obnoxious people upon our shores.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 14,701 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM M. GUEST, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF MECHANICS, LABOUREERS, AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 November, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Honorable House, the humble Petition of the undersigned Labourers, Mechanics, and others,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

As Members of the Working Men's Defence Association that they are alarmed at the prospect of an invasion of Chinese to these shores, which must seriously affect their wages, as well as the peace and happiness of their families; besides, through their gross immorality, endangering the fair fame of this noble Colony.

Your Petitioners would pray your Honorable House to take the foregoing premises into your consideration, and grant us such relief as is necessary.

M. GUEST,
Chairman.

[Signed on behalf of the Meeting.]

A similar Petition was received:—

On 20th November, from J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, held at the Guild Hall; 1 signature.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

PETITION FROM J. M. O'CONNELL, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS OF SYDNEY, ASSEMBLED AT THE HAYMARKET.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 December, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Inhabitants of Sydney to the number of 4,000 (four thousand) in public meeting assembled at the Haymarket, on 30th of November, under the auspices of the Political Reform Union,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners earnestly protest against the indiscriminate influx of Chinese into this Colony, as dangerous to the moral, social, and political interests of the community, and pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the foregoing premises into consideration; and in your wisdom devise measures for restricting and checking the importation of these highly objectionable people.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of about 4,000 persons in public meeting assembled.

J. M. O'CONNELL,
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received:—

- On 3 December, from T. R. Smith, M.P., Chairman of a Public Meeting of Residents of the Municipality of Redfern; 1 signature.
- On 3 December, from J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, assembled at Belmore Markets; 1 signature.
- On 3 December, from J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Inhabitants of Balmain; 1 signature.
- On 5 December, from J. M. O'Connell, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney, assembled under the auspices of the Political Reform Union and kindred Societies; 1 signature.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM HENRY J. LAMBERT, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT WELLINGTON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 December, 1878.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the persons attending a Public Meeting held at Wellington on the 12th December instant,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners view with alarm the present unrestricted admission of Chinese into this Colony, which threatens to materially affect the moral and social well-being of all classes of the community.

2. Your Petitioners have reason to apprehend that the action of a large and powerful shipping company in Sydney will tend to the introduction of Chinese in large numbers, and that such introduction will be fraught with much danger both socially and politically to the present and rising generations.

3. That your Petitioners humbly pray your Honorable House will be pleased to take some steps by the introduction of a prohibitory law, a poll-tax, or otherwise as in your wisdom your Honorable House may deem necessary, to prevent the further unrestricted admission of Chinese into this Colony.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the meeting by

HENRY LAMBERT,
Chairman.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF THE BARRINGTON GOLD FIELDS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 February, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Residents of the Barrington Gold Fields, in Public Meeting convened,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioners are of opinion that Chinese in large numbers are inimical to the best interests of this community—as their vicious propensities and shameless immorality bring misery and degradation in their train.

(2.) That your Petitioners know by experience and from creditable information the disgusting habits and practices among people of the Mongolian origin, and the pernicious evils entailed upon the rising generation of European race through intercourse with those semi-barbarous pagans.

(3.) Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House in its wisdom to adopt such stringent and effective measures as shall relieve the colonists of New South Wales from apprehension of danger through an influx of hordes of Chinese.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) THOS. BOURNE, Chairman.
JAMES STANWAY, Hon. Secretary.

Similar Petitions were received:—

On 12 February, from Citizens of Sydney in Public Meeting assembled.—(Signed) J. M. O'CONNELL,
Chairman.

On 12 February, from Inhabitants of Mudgee and surrounding Districts, in Public Meeting assembled.
—(Signed) WILLIAM WILTON, Chairman.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM CHINESE RESIDENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 February, 1879.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Chinese Residents in New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the introduction into your Honorable House of a Bill proposing to treat the immigration of Chinese into this Colony upon principles differing from those on which the immigration of other races is conducted.

That in addition to the evident unworkable character of such a measure, by reason that Hong-Kong is a British possession, and Chinese British subjects cannot be distinguished from Chinese subjects of the Empire of China, the measure is in contravention of the treaties subsisting between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empire of China.

That in view of the eighth article of the treaty signed and sealed at Tientsin, on the 26th day of June, 1858, which declares that "the Christian religion inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by," and in the spirit of the same, and in view of the solemn deliverance of the Honorable the Premier of New South Wales to a deputation of Chinese merchants, on the 5th day of February, 1879, that "*he thought the Chinese were what he had frequently described them, an industrious, sober, law-abiding people, and he attached to them no unusual amount of vice more than was attachable to certain portions of our own population,*" and of the Report of the Inspector General of Police, dated the 12th day of September, 1878, that "*the Chinese are as a class industrious and inoffensive, and of the fact that the Gaols, Lunatic Asylums, Industrial Schools, Magdalen and Foundling Institutions of this Colony exhibit no undue proportion of the Chinese element, and of the fact that the percentage of Chinese Immigrants subjected to quarantine by reason of introduced disease is much lower than the percentage of European immigrants so subjected, not any ground has been shown for imposing upon the natives of China restrictions which are not imposed upon their congeners the Tartars of Europe, or upon the natives of Continental India, or of the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.*"

That legislation such as your Petitioners deprecate has a tendency to disturb the feelings of harmony subsisting between the two Empires, and to damage a trade from which both countries derive great advantage and which is susceptible of indefinite increase.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the circumstances into your favourable consideration; and that in any legislation with reference to immigration, not any difference may be made between the natives of China and those of any other friendly country; and that your Petitioners may be heard at the Bar of your Honorable House, by their Counsel, Solicitor, or Agent, against the said Bill; and that your Petitioners may have such further and other relief in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 229 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF BOMBALA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED.

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 February, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Residents of Bombala and surrounding district, in public meeting
assembled on the 31st day of December, 1878,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the present unrestricted admission of Chinese into this Colony is viewed with alarm by your Petitioners, as the present influx of Chinese threatens to affect the material interests of the working classes, tradesmen and others, and will also tend to degrade the moral, social, and physical status of this community.

That your Petitioners have every reason to believe that the present depression in trade in this district, and also scarcity of work, is mainly due to the number of Chinese now employed, who are engaged in consequence of their working at a rate of wages at which no European could live on.

That the introduction of Chinese in large numbers, accompanied by their mean and demoralizing habits of life, will be fraught with much danger to the prospects of the rising generation in business pursuits, and will eventually deteriorate our position as colonists and descendants of European birth and extraction.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully submit, that it will be to the benefit of this district and the whole Colony, if means are adopted by your Honorable House to restrict for the future Chinese immigration, and pray your Honorable House to avert the evils so much feared by your Petitioners from the influx of a race so repugnant to our civilization.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 196 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received:—

On 26 February, from Residents of Balmain; 481 signatures.

On 27 February, from Residents of the Hunter River District; 1,655 signatures.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF TENTERFIELD AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 January, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

We, your humble Petitioners, loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, residents of Tenterfield and the surrounding district, do most respectfully submit:—

That in our opinion the facilities which at present exist for an influx of Chinese into the Colony is highly dangerous to the well-being of the Colonies in general and of this Colony in particular.

That the occupations of your Petitioners are so much encroached upon by these irrepressible people, whose manner and style of living is such that it is hopeless to attempt competition with them, and in the opinion of your Petitioners that unless your Honorable House devise means for restricting their entry into this Colony every branch of industry that is at present carried on by Europeans will be absorbed by them, and we, your Petitioners, being of the European race and descent, consider that we have prior claims to your protection to that of an alien, whose manners, language, and morals are so incompatible with our own.

Further, your humble Petitioners are of opinion, and do most respectfully express the same, that if the present facilities are continued by which the Chinese are admitted they will always be a fruitful source of weakness, discontent, and expense. Weakness in the event of war, discontent on the part of our own people, whose means of living have been intruded upon, and expense through having to provide an armed protection for them, in case of such outbreaks as Lambing Flat, as contingencies of this kind cannot be ignored, however much they are to be deprecated.

Therefore we, your humble Petitioners, do most humbly pray that your Honorable House will put a permanent restriction or prohibition of the admission of Chinese into this Colony, as independent of the claims of your Petitioners, as before mentioned, the broader national view as to the future of Australia will, we most respectfully hope, have that consideration which the gravity of the subject entitles it to receive.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the above matter into consideration and favourably incline towards your humble Petitioners, who, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

[Here follow 244 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF PLATTSBURG, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 February, 1879.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled,

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Plattsburg and surrounding neighbourhood, in Public Meeting assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWER :—

That your Petitioners view with alarm and dismay the present unrestricted admission of Chinese into this Colony, which threatens to perniciously affect the material interests of the working classes, and to degrade the moral, social, physical status of the community.

Your Petitioners have reason to apprehend that the introduction of Chinese in large numbers, accompanied by their mean and demoralizing habits of life, would be fraught with much danger to the prospects of the rising generation in business pursuits, seriously imperil the purity and virtue of native born Australians by their irregular propensities and corrupt associations, and tend generally to deteriorate our position as colonists and descendants of European birth and extraction.

Your Petitioners deferentially submit that as this Continent has been primarily settled by people of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic race, it behoves us to keep it from the contaminating and polluting influence of Mongolian immigration.

Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into early consideration, and in your wisdom devise means of averting the evils feared by your Petitioners from the influx of aliens, so repugnant to our civilization.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 422 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE.

(PETITION FROM JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D., AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 February, 1879.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of James Fullerton, LL.D., and others,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the Empire of China, which is said to contain about one-third of the human family, had during centuries no intercourse with any Christian nation—the Chinese were by their laws and customs prevented from associating with other nations.

That the people of China were compelled by the British Government to open their sea-ports to foreign merchants; and, by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, Hongkong was given to England, and Christian missionaries were permitted to preach the Gospel in China.

That from that time the churches of Great Britain and America have done much to diffuse a knowledge of Christianity among the inhabitants of China. There are at present in that country 238 Christian missionaries, three hundred and twelve organized Christian congregations, more than 13,000 Christian communicants, 18 churches self-supporting, and 243 partly so, 73 native Christian pastors, 30 boarding-schools for boys, and 38 boarding-schools for girls, 177 day-schools, 20 theological colleges, and 16 missionary hospitals with three thousand seven hundred and thirty patients.

That some of the Chinese in this colony make a credible profession of Christianity, and efforts are now being made to instruct the Chinese residing in Sydney in the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

That the Chinese in this Colony are sober, industrious, and well-conducted, and are entitled as strangers to sympathy and protection from the members of this community.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House may be graciously pleased to take the premises into consideration, and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to protect from violence and persecution all Chinese residing in this Colony who are peaceable and unoffending; and also to induce the British Government to have the Treaty which was made with the Chinese in 1842 carefully reconsidered, that such modifications may be made as may be beneficial to the empires of Great Britain and China, and permit such of the Chinese as may desire to emigrate to take their wives and children with them, and reject all legislative enactments which may tend to prejudice the minds of the Chinese against Christians, and obstruct the progress of commerce by excluding the natives of heathen countries from trading and residing in this Colony.

[Here follow 5 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR INQUIRY.

PROGRESS REPORT,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

OF

THE BOARD

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE CONDITION
AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR, GLEBE ISLAND.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

4 July, 1879.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1879.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Hon. George Thornton, Esq.,
M.L.C., John Stewart, Esq., and Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 May, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that he has appointed you to act as a Board for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the condition and management of the Public Abattoir, Glebe Island.

The scope of your inquiry will embrace the following points, namely :—

- 1st. As to the truth of certain allegations made in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in recent articles under the head of "Butchers and Butchers' Meat," as to practices carried on at the Abattoir ;
- 2nd. As to the best means of disposing of the blood and offal from the Abattoir, with a view to utilizing the same for the public benefit ;
- 3rd. As to the present management of the Abattoir ; and
- 4th. Whether the present position of the Abattoir is the most suitable for the purpose intended, having regard to the requirements of the trade and the health of the community, and generally on matters relating to the present system as practised at the Abattoir, with a view to an improvement.

The Honorable George Thornton, M.L.C., will act as Chairman of the Board.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR INQUIRY.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE Board appointed by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the condition and management of the Public Abattoir, Glebe Island, have the honor to submit for the information of the Minister the following Progress Report:—

The Board was appointed on the 13th May, 1879, the scope of their inquiry embracing the following points:—

- 1st. As to the truth of certain allegations made in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in recent articles under the head of "Butchers and Butchers' Meat," as to practices carried on at the Abattoir.
- 2nd. As to the best means of disposing of the blood and offal from the Abattoir, with a view to utilizing the same for the public benefit;
- 3rd. As to the present management of the Abattoir; and
- 4th. Whether the present position of the Abattoir is the most suitable for the purpose intended, having regard to the requirements of the trade, and the health of the community, and generally on matters relating to the present system as practised at the Abattoir, with a view to an improvement.

The Board have examined a large number of witnesses, and taken voluminous and important evidence under the various heads of the inquiry. They have visited and minutely inspected the Abattoir at Glebe Island, observing carefully the system in practice there of yarding the animals, or enclosing them in pens, of preparing them for slaughter, of slaughtering them, and of dressing the meat for food.

They have carefully examined the buildings, the yards, the drains, the process of collecting and converting the blood into manure, the receptacles for offal, the punt, and the arrangements connected with it for the conveyance and discharge of blood and offal outside the harbour, and the water supply, including the large excavated reservoir. The Board have also held a meeting at the Abattoir, at which meeting several of the men employed there were examined. Considering a careful inspection of the cattle sale-yards necessary, the Board visited Homebush on the weekly sale-day, and examined the condition of the yards, the accommodation for stock, and the system of selling cattle, sheep, &c. They then inspected the railway dépôt at Homebush for the discharge of cattle, sheep, &c., from the trucks, examined the cattle and the sheep trucks, and the methods of loading and discharging, making full inquiry into the system followed in regard to these matters. The Board have also taken valuable evidence from highly intelligent persons of practical experience as to the system now very successfully carried on in other countries for the conveyance and slaughter of cattle, the dressing of the meat, and the preservation of its good qualities for a length of time, the saving and utilization of the blood and offal, the avoidance of all nuisances, and other important matters connected with public abattoirs.

In pursuing this large inquiry the Board have found it necessary to extend the range of their action beyond the limits first contemplated, so as to inform themselves upon every matter in association with the general subject, and they have still to gather much additional and very desirable evidence to enable them to report fully and finally upon this important question. In their final Report the Board hope to be able to submit plans and specifications of the Abattoirs now in successful operation in the United States of America, these plans having been sent for, and expected to arrive here during next month (July).

Referring

Referring to the first head of inquiry mentioned in the letter of instructions from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Board report that they consider the evidence taken generally bears out the statements contained in the articles published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and that since the publication of those articles there has been a great improvement both at the Abattoir and in the butchers' shops.

Under the second head of inquiry, the Board consider that although the system of saving and utilizing the blood and offal, as at present carried out at the Abattoir, is a great improvement upon the former system—which allowed the blood and offal to become offensive nuisances, and to run into the harbour—yet it is still very defective, objectionable, and costly. It appears to the Board that the arrangements at present carried on for converting the blood into manure, are a great and unnecessary waste of public money. The Board withhold further remarks respecting this subject pending the arrival of the plans, &c., from America, but will be able to offer useful recommendations on this head in their final Report.

Under the third head of inquiry, the Board consider that the management and system generally now carried out at Glebe Island capable of very great improvement. This subject also will be more fully alluded to, and recommendations with regard to it made, in the Board's final Report.

Under the fourth head of inquiry, as far as the Board have proceeded they have taken the evidence of several witnesses of intelligence and great experience, and have also the evidence of their own inspection of the Glebe Island Abattoir. All the witnesses concur in the opinion that the site is eminently suitable for the purposes of a public Abattoir; and that, with necessary additions to the buildings, the paving throughout and perfect draining of the Abattoir, an abundant supply of hot and cold fresh water, and trolly appliances, the site will be found sufficient to meet the wants of the metropolis for many years to come. But, to make the establishment anything like perfect, it will also be necessary that the latest and most approved machinery for catching, saving, and utilizing the blood and offal—found to be so successfully used in other countries—be obtained; that an abundant use of ice be introduced; that refrigerated buildings for storing, preserving, and selling the meat be provided, and that there be a thorough system of constant inspection and good management of the whole establishment.

The Board have the honor to submit, with their Progress Report, a printed copy of the evidence already taken, which will be the means of affording fuller information upon the whole subject.

The Board find it necessary to take further evidence upon some of the points involved in their inquiry, and will continue their duties with activity and zeal. Their final Report and recommendations they hope to be able to submit for the information of the Minister by the time of the arrival of the valuable documents expected from America.

Board Room, Legislative Council Chambers, 23rd June, 1879.

GEO. THORNTON, Chairman.
JOHN STEWART.
ALEX. BRUCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, 15 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Letter from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, notifying the appointment of the Board and the scope of the inquiry, read.

The Secretary was instructed to get the scope of the inquiry extended so as to embrace the carriage of cattle on the railway, and the receiving depôts at Homebush and Balmain.

The Board decided to meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 10.30 a.m., unless other arrangements were found more convenient.

MONDAY, 19 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

The Chairman reported that he had had a conversation with the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer upon the subject of extending the scope of the Inquiry in accordance with the desire of the Board expressed in the minutes of the last meeting, and that the Treasurer considered the instructions conveyed to the Board in the official letter of the Under Secretary embraced the carriage of stock on the railway and the receiving depôts at Homebush and Balmain.

Mc. Richard Alfred Dempster, Inspector of the Animals Protection Society, examined.

TUESDAY, 20 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Dr. Edward Higginson Williams, of Philadelphia, examined.

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Abattoir at Glebe Island, and carefully inspected the whole of the premises, examining into their condition and suitability, and the methods adopted for yarding, killing, and dressing the animals, for removing the blood and offal, for converting a portion of the blood into manure, and for the prevention of evils generally.

TUESDAY, 22 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the two previous meetings read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that he had, in accordance with instructions from the Chairman, caused the following cablegram to be sent to Philadelphia, U.S.A., in cypher, as arranged by Dr. E. H. Williams:—
 "Baldwin, Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, United States,—The Government of New South Wales desire description of the Railway Abattoir, together with method of disposing of offal. Please have Messrs. Wilson Brothers & Co., engineers, Pennsylvania Railway, prepare this. Also, have Barney, Smith, & Co. send description Tiffany Refrigerator Car. Have this attended to, and forward at earliest convenience.—
 WILLIAMS."

Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, examined.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 27 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Letter from Mr. Percy R. Tattersall, applying to be employed as a scientific witness, read.
Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, further examined.

WEDNESDAY, 28 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Mr. Joseph Jager, Assistant Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, examined.

THURSDAY, 29 MAY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Charles Moore, Esq., examined.

Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan examined.

MONDAY, 2 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Mr. Alexander Gilchrist examined.

Constable James Carroll examined.

Mr. Josiah Wickham examined.

WEDNESDAY, 4 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Letter read from the Under Secretary of Finance and Trade, forwarding for the consideration of the Board a copy of a letter received from Mr. Thomas Playfair, with reference to the want of proper facilities for the shipment of cattle from the port.

Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.P., examined.

THURSDAY, 5 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

The Board proceeded by train to Homebush, where they inspected the cattle and sheep railway trucks, examined the methods of loading, conveying, and discharging stock, and inspected the cattle sale-yards.

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the two previous meetings read and confirmed.

John Skinner, Esq., examined.

Mr. Alderman Thomas Playfair, examined.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 9 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Letter read from Mr. W. H. Harrison, with accompanying plans, and samples of manure made from blood and offal.

Mr. William Simpson, railway station-master at Homebush, examined.

Frederick William Elliott, Esq., examined.

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Messrs. Charles Shultz, Joseph Burrell, James M'Gall, and William Johnson, examined.

Mr. Frederick Oatley, recalled, and further examined.

Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan recalled, and further examined.

TUESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Letter read from Mr. Frederick Oatley, giving the number of stock slaughtered at the Abattoir from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1878, and letter read from Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan, forwarding a supplementary statement to his evidence.

Mr. Christopher Carnes, examined.

Edward Flood, Esq., examined.

Mr. John Dowdall, examined.

William Henry Harrison, Esq., examined.

FRIDAY, 20 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. E. D. Nicolle, at Whiteheath, Wollongong, and ask him if he would be willing to give evidence before the Board, on a day convenient to him, respecting the establishment of an ice-house for the reception and preservation of slaughtered meat in hot weather, informing Mr. Nicolle, at the same time, that in the event of it being necessary for him to come to Sydney specially for the purpose of giving evidence before the Board, arrangements would be made for the payment of his expenses.

Richard Hill, Esq., examined.

James Devlin, Esq., examined.

MONDAY, 23 JUNE, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq., | Alexander Bruce, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, examined.

George Frederick Dansey, Esq., M.R.C.S., City Health Officer, examined.

A draft copy of the Board's Progress Report was read by the Chairman, and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, 25 JUNE, 1879.

PRESENT :—

The Hon. George Thornton, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq.

The Progress Report of the Board was adopted.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	Page
Mr. Richard Alfred Dempster	1
Dr. Edward Higginson Williams	8
Mr. Frederick Oatley	13
Mr. Joseph Jager.....	29
Charles Moore, Esq.	38
Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan	41
Mr. Alexander Gilchrist.....	45
Constable James Carroll.....	50
Mr. Josiah Wickham	54
Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.P.	56
John Skinner, Esq.....	59
Mr. Alderman Thomas Playfair	60
Mr. William Simpson.....	66
Frederick William Elliott, Esq.....	70
Mr. Charles Shultz	71
Mr. Joseph Burrell	75
Mr. James McCall	77
Mr. William Johnson.....	79
Mr. Frederick Oatley	79
Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan.....	80
Mr. Christopher Carnes	80
Edward Flood, Esq.	81
Mr. John Dowdall	86
William Henry Harrison, Esq.....	86
Richard Hill, Esq.	87
James Deylin, Esq.	91
Mr. Richard Seymour.....	96
George Frederick Dansey, Esq.....	103

LIST OF APPENDICES.

	Page.
Mr. R. A. Dempster to Mr. C. H. Myles.....	106
" " Minutes from diary.....	106
Instructions to the Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir	107
Further instructions to the Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir.....	107
Scheme for dealing with the blood.....	107
Proposal to punt the blood and offal out to sea	108
Trial trip of the punt—Charge per ton for blood manure.....	108
Application for a second punt	108
Complaints of offal floating about the harbour	109
Satisfactory results from punting the offal to sea—Reduction in the price of blood manure.....	109
Treasury minute—Removal and sale of blood at Glebe Island Abattoir.....	109
Cost of preparing blood manure	109
Unfinished condition of large water reservoir	110
Statement of Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan.....	110
Analysis of dried blood and dried offal by J. S. Norris, chemist	111
Report on dried blood and offal	111
Tabulated statement of Harrison's Desiccator.....	111
Number of cattle, calves, sheep, and pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir	112

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR INQUIRY.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 19 MAY, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Mr. Richard Alfred Dempster, Inspector for the Animals Protection Society, examined:—

1. *Chairman.* You are the Inspector for the Animals Protection Society? Yes.
2. How long have you occupied that position? Since June, 1873.
3. Have your duties led you to visit the Glebe Island Abattoir? Yes.
4. Have you been there frequently? Yes.
5. What has been the particular object of your visits? In consequence of complaints that have reached me from time to time about the ill-treatment of stock at the Abattoir.
6. Have you found the condition of the cattle what it should be; in other words, how have you found the cattle;—I will put the question in a twofold way? Sometimes I have seen them fresh-looking, and at other times I have seen them very much tuck-up and wasted for the want of food. Perhaps I might word it better by saying that they present a tuck-up appearance as if they had been kept without food for some days. Sometimes the cattle come in and they are only a day or two down by train. In a good season they do not look particularly empty for a day or two in the paddocks; but at other times I have seen them kept a fortnight, in bad seasons, without any water, and no grass, and then they present a very wretched appearance. I do not know whether I should specify those occasions, but I have some rough minutes to which I can refer.
7. You can add that to the evidence when it is handed to you for revision, as you will be permitted to amplify your answers in any way, provided that the amplification is within the scope of the question put to you. Have the pens sometimes been filthy? Yes.
8. And do you think more attention should have been paid to the state of the pens? Yes; there is a difficulty surrounding that question, rather in this way: they have been in the habit of keeping cattle in too long; for instance, those not killed off to-day have been allowed to remain in the yards till the next day, giving no opportunity for cleaning the yards. If the rules had been adhered to there would have been that opportunity.
9. Then if the Abattoir rules had been adhered to what you allude to would not have arisen? Yes.
10. You say that the cattle have not been kept properly in the pens in consequence of the rules of the Abattoir not being strictly adhered to? Yes.
11. Have you noticed the water-troughs—have they been clean? They were not in use until the water was recently laid across the Glebe Island bridge.
12. The water-troughs were not in use? No; they are stone water-troughs, and they were constructed when the yards were erected, to the best of my belief, but they were never in use till the water was carried across the bridge.
13. When was that? I cannot say exactly; I think about twelve months since.
14. About a year? Twelve months last summer. They have not been in use two years. The water was conveyed across the bridge into the yards and thence into the stone troughs.
15. Have you seen amongst the cattle at the Abattoir any that were not such as should be killed for human food? I have.
16. Will you describe what you have seen in that way? I saw, on the 23rd of April last, fifteen cows; they were all of one brand, and they were, certainly, one of the most miserable, deplorable-looking lot of cattle I have seen for many a day. They put me in mind of cattle stuck up in a flooded country for two or three weeks without food, such as I have sometimes seen. I have been thirty-three years in the colony, and have had a large experience amongst stock, and have seen cattle stuck up on an island with a flood around them. Those cows had just the same appearance, their backs being humped up and their bones nearly through the skin. Several of them I believe calved in the yard.
17. In your opinion not fit to be killed for food? Yes, I think they ought not to have been taken there at all.
18. Are you aware of any practice at the Abattoir of goading the cattle? Yes, up to a recent date.
19. Have you seen any instrument said to be like a boat-hook fixed to a long pole? Yes, repeatedly seen it.
20. What is that used for? It is used for opening and closing the drafting gate, that is the gate through the cattle-yard into the pound, as it is called, where the cattle go before going into the slaughter-house. That is the legal purpose of the instrument, but it is also used for urging the cattle in.
21. Goading the cattle? Yes, for goading or urging the cattle in.
22. Do you think the animals are tortured very much, and altogether unnecessarily, by this practice of goading? They have been frightfully tortured.

Mr. R. A.
Dempster.

19 May, 1879.

Mr. R. A.
Dempster.
19 May, 1879.

23. By this process? Yes; I might say that, on the 27th of May, 1874, I had four prosecutions for the very same thing—for spiking the cattle.
24. That is five years ago, and it is still carried on? Yes, up to very recently. It has only been taken notice of since I sent in a report to our Committee, dated 7th February, 1879, a copy of which I desire to append to my evidence. Since then that practice has been reduced to a very great extent. I can bring proof of the severity of the boat-hook, as I have taken the trouble to go round the butchers' shops on a Friday, which is the principal day for supplying meat, and I have examined the quarters of beef, many of which bore deep and lacerated wounds.
25. Do you think it has an injurious effect upon the meat? Yes, I do.
26. Are the animals goaded, or as you call it, urged so much that they get into a fever, and in that way the meat is made unwholesome? I imagine the cattle are worked up to an extreme state of fever, and I will tell you why: These slaughter-men have certain orders to supply; many of them kill for a good many retail men, and perhaps one retail man will want his couple of bullocks killed before the cattle of So-and-so, and they have to get this man's bullocks in, and with them some one else's bullocks go in. They cannot help that, as the drafting yard is badly constructed. One bullock may not be wanted for killing before late in the day, and if he is a smart active beast, he may get in a second time, and of course he is poked out again by this instrument, until, at last, he gets infuriated, and will not go in without those measures are resorted to. By the time that beast is killed he is worked up to a state of fury, which renders the meat fevered and unwholesome.
27. Have you ever complained to any one about the treatment of the cattle? I have.
28. What has been the result of your complaints? No improvement until very recently.
29. Is it not the duty of the Government Inspector to see that the cattle are properly treated? I think so.
30. Why is that duty not carried out? I cannot say.
31. Are you familiar with those parts of the Abattoir immediately at the rear of what are called the gut-houses, and forming the passages by which the cattle are driven into the different slaughter-houses? Perfectly well aware.
32. Are they in a state of cleanliness? No; not as a rule.
33. Are there ever accumulations of filth or offal there? Yes, I have seen offal there, and I have seen heads there, but they have been killing at the time. What the hours are for removing those things I am not aware.
34. My first question was whether they are in a state of cleanliness? You see I have been there during working hours; if I had been there after business hours, and they were not cleansed, I might have taken more notice of it, but when the work has been going on I have seen nothing out of the way or unusual.
35. Have those places an offensive smell? Nothing more than attaches to slaughter-houses in general.
36. With regard to the cruelty practised towards the cattle, did you read the report of Inspector Oatley in reply to the articles in the *Herald*? Yes.
37. Do you remember that he mentioned a specific case of cruelty towards a bullock, and that he stated he summoned the offender, and that he was fined;—what do you know of that case? I believe since the 7th of February several prosecutions have been made by Mr. Oatley, and several convictions secured, but there was one that I heard of; in fact the sitting magistrate, Mr. Charlton, told me himself of the case. He stopped me in the street and told me that a case was brought before him, of a bullock being a good deal cut about the head with a pithing-iron—not a boat-hook, but a pithing-iron,—and that there were two other magistrates on the bench—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Maclean—and they overruled Mr. Charlton's decision. He was for a verdict, and they overruled him, and dismissed the case, although I believe the case was clearly proved as one of cruelty. But Mr. Oatley never thought of making a charge of cruelty before I sent in this complaint to our committee. If you like it for your information, I have asked our chairman to allow me to use it in my evidence, because it goes a great way to prove the action the Society has taken up to this date.
38. I think that would be better attached to your evidence as an appendix? This letter was sent to Mr. Oatley, through the Colonial Treasurer, and since then Mr. Oatley has been far more active.
39. You have seen how the calves are kept at the Abattoir? A few.
40. Will you describe what you know of the manner of treating them? They are put into one of the cattle-yards. I have not seen any irregularity myself in connection with the calves at the Abattoir.
41. Are not the calves in pens without food or shelter, frequently for several days at a time? They are in one of the long yards. This yard is partially covered by a long shed, which travels along the centre of the yard and does not cover the full length of the yard, and if a calf stands out beyond the boundary of the shed it is exposed to all weathers; but it is at liberty to move under the shed if it likes.
42. Have they been kept without food in the pens? I am not aware of anything from my own knowledge, but you will find it so from the evidence of other witnesses. I have merely been told that they have been so kept. I might say that complaints have been made to me that calves have been kept there for a length of time; four complaints have been made to me as the officer of the Animals Protection Society that calves have been kept in the yards for a length of time—in fact, I have heard for three weeks.
43. I suppose it is the duty of the Inspector and his assistants to see after the calves as well as after the cattle? I think so.
44. Do they do so? I think they have been neglected.
45. Is there not a difficulty in proving ownership? Very great. That is where the difficulty is in many cases that I meet with. It applies to stock altogether.
46. What is the cause of that difficulty? The absence of proper provision made to reach offenders in Act 14 Vic. No. 40, that we are working under. We cannot prove ownership, and therefore a difficulty arises whom to sue.
47. Should not the Inspector know where calves come from, and in that way lead to some identification? They are in a far better position to arrive at the ownership of the calves than I could possibly be.
48. What is your opinion of the effect which the treatment of the calves must have upon the veal? Very injurious.
49. Did you see the calves mentioned in the *Herald* articles, and will you state what you know about them? I did not see those calves that were spoken of; they were disposed of before I reached the Abattoir.
50. Is there not a regulation amongst those for the conduct of the Abattoir that no sheep nor cattle shall remain

remain over forty-eight hours? In the rules and regulations of the Abattoir, clause 13 states that no live stock shall remain in the yards over forty-eight hours, subject to a penalty which the last clause of the regulations shows. I think the penalty is not less than 20s., and not more than £5.

Mr. R. A.
Dempster.

19 May, 1879.

51. Have you observed the manner of keeping pigs at the Abattoir? Yes.

52. How are they kept? Generally in a filthy state.

53. What are they fed upon? I never saw them feeding.

54. In what condition have you seen the pens? Generally in a filthy state.

55. You say you have not seen the pigs feeding? No.

56. You cannot therefore tell what they have had for food;—do you know of any cruelties practised towards the pigs? I think the treatment of knocking them down previous to killing them is very cruel.

57. Unnecessarily so? Yes, because the men are very careless in doing it. A man goes in among twenty or thirty or forty pigs, and he makes a blow at the head with a stick or club. If he hits the pig and drops it, well and good, but he goes from right to left, from one to the other, and he very often hits a pig on the side of the head. That pig goes away squealing and suffering greatly from the pain. By and by he gets another blow, perhaps, and that may fetch him down. I have visited one or two butchers' shops with Alderman Palmer, and have seen pigs after they were killed, and we saw the places about the jaws and the side of the head where the pig has been struck.

58. You have seen the bruised meat? Yes, the bruised meat. Sometimes the pigs are a good deal waled by the sailors in landing them on the wharf from vessels.

59. Have you ever known pigs with young being killed for food? No.

60. What are the practices in regard to the sheep? Sheep I have known to be very many days without food and water.

61. Are you acquainted with the method of slaughtering at the Abattoir? Yes.

62. Do you think it is unnecessarily cruel? There is one plan which I think could be done away with, and that is the fiddling. There is no doubt that the pithing-iron in the hands of a practised man is the quickest and cleverest way of killing that I have seen in the colony. It is adopted all through the country slaughter-houses, and I have been engaged in and acquainted with large boiling-down establishments in the bush, and have therefore had an opportunity of observing. If a man is clever at pithing, it is the readiest way of dropping a beast. The cattle are so wild that you cannot go in with a pole-axe and knock them down. I have seen cattle killed here according to the Mosaic law. They are roped, hauled down, and then hauled up by the hind leg before the throat is cut, which I think is abominable. The pithing is the readiest way.

63. What you call fiddling is inserting a cane into the beast's skull, and poking it backwards and forwards? Passing it down the vertebrae.

64. Evidently causing much agony to the beast? Yes, for the convulsive action of the animal is sometimes extreme. The convulsive action of the animal's hind legs is so great at times that it would break a man's legs if it struck them.

65. Can you say anything in regard to the cleanliness of the method of slaughtering? No.

66. Can you say whether the inspection is such as to prevent any possibility of diseased animals being killed and the meat sent away for sale? Well, I am hardly acquainted with the duties of the Assistant Inspector there, any more than I know he has to go round and examine the melts. It is a rule that the melt of every beast should be kept, and he has to examine the melts, and by these he is guided in his opinion principally. I am not clear upon that point whether diseased meat can be sent away or not.

67. Have you ever seen any evidences of disease about the animals while alive, or about the meat after the animals have been slaughtered? I have seen traces of pleuro; I have seen it in the meat hanging in the shops, not at the Abattoir. To try to see anything of the kind at the Abattoir would require me to go from one slaughter-house to another, and I seldom go in that way because there is always a great deal of talking at me in a most abusive manner.

68. You say you have seen, in the butchers' shops, meat exposed for sale affected by pleuro? Traces of it; having recovered. It is a sure sign that pleuro has existed in the animal when the left lung adheres to the rib.

69. Do you know anything of the practice of dealing with the offal, and do you know what is done with the blood? A great deal of the offal, I suppose the bulk of it, goes away in the punt. I do not know where it used to go to. The punt is of recent date, but I have frequently met carts leaving the Abattoir and going towards the Balmain paddocks, or in that direction, with a great deal of paunches and other offal. I can understand paunches going away because they are converted into tripe, but I have seen offal going, and I suppose that goes to pigs. There are a great many butchers living out that way and some have a small boiling plant; one or two are on rather a larger scale.

70. Small boilings? Yes.

71. You have seen the offal carried away from the Abattoir in the direction you have indicated? Small quantities leaving the Abattoir in the direction of the bullock paddocks. But in regard to the bulk of the offal I could not say where it has been going to. The recent plan has been to convey the offal away in a punt.

72. Do you know of your own knowledge where the offal is taken to? No, I do not; I am told —

73. Of your own knowledge? No.

74. Have reports been made to you of abuses at the Abattoir by anyone connected with it? Yes.

75. Who has reported to you? I have had several reports—complaints—from Constable Carroll. He is the officer on duty there always.

76. Then you have had frequent reports? I have had frequent reports, and from Inspector Anderson also—Carroll's complaints to him. Mr. Anderson has sent to me repeatedly. He is Sub-Inspector Anderson at the Central, No. 1 Station.

77. Have you found any difficulty in securing offenders? Yes, great difficulty.

78. Have you received the assistance from the authorities which you consider you ought to receive? No, I have not. Since those prosecutions I made in 1874 I am generally recognized when going into the Abattoir, and I have heard sung out, "Look out for the b——y Humane Society," and then the boat-hooks have been reversed, end for end. Mr. Jager has been with me, and he has said he never saw such a thing done before, and that is the difficulty I have been labouring under. The information about my being there travels from one slaughter-house to the other.

Mr. R. A.
Dempster.
19 May, 1879.

79. *Mr. Bruce.*] They warn each other? Yes; there are some slaughter-men who conduct their business properly; there are others who are the very opposite; in fact they are perfect brutes; they are frightful. If I went into their slaughter-house I might expect to be covered with blood—apparently an accident, but of course done on purpose.
80. Are the slaughter-men tenants? Yes, and owners as well. They do the whole of it for a lot of middle-men. They go up to Homebush, where the buyers are, and they drive the cattle down and kill, and deliver with the cart afterwards.
81. *Chairman.*] Has the Inspector that influence he ought to have over the people connected with the Abattoir? I do not think he has.
82. Do you know why? I cannot say why.
83. Who are the inspector's assistants? There is Mr. Jager, and I believe there is a man named Gilchrist. He used to be the engineer there before fresh water was laid on.
84. What kind of men are they? Mr. Jager I have had a great deal of conversation with from time to time, and I have not the least doubt but what he is a thoroughly practical man and a man anxious to do more than he can do in the way of reformation.
85. Is the Inspector or his assistants intimidated in any way in the pursuit of their duties? Not that I am aware of.
86. Do you know anything of the driving of the cattle to the Abattoir? Yes.
87. Will you state what you know? The driving takes place every sale-day. Mondays and Thursdays are the usual sale days; and then the purchases are driven down afterwards. They used to be, I think, very recently, driven in the day-time, but now, I am told, they are not allowed to travel before a certain hour in the evening; I believe between 6 at night and 6 in the morning. It is only within the last few months that that law has been made by some suburban Municipalities.
88. That is an amendment or improvement upon the previous practice? It is an amendment; I do not know whether it is an improvement. There are many evils attached to droving in the dark, and danger of loss of life. There is an improvement this way, that it is cooler for the cattle, as it is a cooler hour of the day. There was less danger by daylight, for people could see the cattle coming, and the men driving them could see whether there was any danger also, and then they probably would avoid it. But then the rate at which they would travel, especially in the summer, was something frightful. The cattle were frequently seen with the full length of their tongues out, and the saliva dropping, and flanks heaving heavily. Some have been overdriven until they have fallen. A complaint reached me of beasts lying in a certain place. There was one lying two days and two nights, with a broken thigh, in a water-hole near Mr. Learmonth's. That beast was removed by one of the slaughter-men in the dead hour of the night, and thus avoided the constables and me. Where it went to I do not know. I know of another that was left on the road-side. I went out to see it and found somebody had been there to take it away. He had cut its throat. I saw where the blood was, and there was a heap of stones, palings, and tufts of grass which the barrikins had amused themselves with by throwing at this poor beast. On another occasion, on the road, I saw three drovers behind a mob of cattle with a poley cow knocked up. They were looking on the dogs heeling the cow up. If they had been whipping I should have prosecuted. The cow's heels and hocks were a mass of blood. I remonstrated with them, but the other cattle were going on. At my request they left the beast on the road-side until morning, when it was killed on the spot and carted away. They said the evidences of the animal being worried by the dogs were done before they took it out of the yard—that the men who had brought it down the country did that, and that is the way I am thwarted in my cases, in which I wish to make a prosecution. Many times I have been along the road, and if the drivers of one mob see me the information goes right along.
89. Telegraphed? Yes.
90. *Mr. Stewart.*] When were you last at the Abattoir? The last time was on the 23rd of April.
91. Do they not dry some portion of the blood at the slaughter places? Yes; there is a process.
92. What becomes of it? I am told it is sold for manure.
93. It is never used as food? Not that I am aware of.
94. You have no suspicion that it is? I have a strong suspicion.
95. What do you found it upon? One day in April, during the Exhibition, I was going from Prince Alfred Park up Campbell-street, and I met a butcher with his apron on—one corner of which was tucked up in his belt—and in his shirt sleeves, leading a horse in a spring cart, and this cart contained between 1 cwt. and 2 cwt. of this dried blood. I tried to get his name, but could not find any name on the cart. I watched him for a considerable time, and he, observing me, stopped. Whether he thought I was curious in the matter or not I do not know, but he stopping and not going on again, it ended at that. I suspected very strongly that the blood was to be converted into small goods.
96. What do you call small goods? Sausages and black puddings.
97. Have you seen the cattle arriving at the sale-yards? Yes.
98. What is the best time to see them? About daylight, in the morning. Thursday morning is the sale-day. About daylight you can see them unloading.
99. Are they well taken care of when landed from the trucks? I believe not.
100. In what way? I believe the treatment is very rough.
101. They are put into a paddock are they not, or is it yards? They are taken from the trucks to the yards as soon as possible.
102. They are taken from the trucks to the yards? Yes.
103. Is there more than one place where they are taken out of the trucks? Only one place.
104. At Homebush? At Homebush.
105. Do not they bring some to Redfern or Ultimo? I do not know whether they do so now; they used to bring a good few down to Inglis's yard at Ultimo.
106. *Mr. Bruce.*] Do you know what becomes of the cattle that are not required to be immediately slaughtered—cattle that are sold at Homebush and are put away until required to be taken to the Abattoir for slaughter. They remain in the Balmain paddocks; in the bullock paddocks.
107. Do you know anything of those paddocks—what sort of paddocks they are? Yes; the word "paddock" conveys a wrong impression. People here think that when cattle are in the paddock they are all right, with plenty of food and water. Such is not the case here. There are merely several acres of fenced-in land,

land, perfectly destitute of anything in the shape of food. I have not been out there lately, and no doubt during this unusual season that we have now the paddocks look green, but then I do not suppose there is enough to satisfy a single beast, let alone a number. I have known some of those places in the dry seasons to be in a dreadful state, and without grass or water.

Mr. R. A. Dempster.
19 May, 1879.

108. Do you know how many paddocks there are there? No, but that information I can produce. I am in communication with a gentleman to get me the area of the paddocks, and to arrive at the number of cattle that are on that area all the year round. That information is in preparation. The paddocks are merely paddocks for security.

109. In which there is little or no food? Yes.

110. Is there any way in which you could ascertain how long certain animals had been in the paddocks? I have several complaints of cattle being kept there for long periods; for instance, as long as three weeks. A single beast was kept there that length of time, so a gentleman told me who was living near there, but to take it to the Court and prove that the beast was kept there like that was most difficult to do. I went over there and made inquiries about the beast, and the next time I went it was gone. I have had several instances of that kind.

111. In order to bring prosecutions home, the Sheep Act makes the party in charge the owner, and that is not the case with respect to the Cruelty Prevention Act, and you cannot wonder at these prosecutions failing? That is our greatest difficulty—the absence of that liability. Calves and pigs landed at the wharf are frequently left there for six and eight days. I was asked by Captain Turner a few days ago to come down and see at the I.S.N. Co.'s wharf, pigs that had been there for eight days on the wharf. I asked who was the owner and I was told "Dan O'Connor." In another similar case of a lot of pigs on the same day, at the back of the Hunter River Company's wharf, I asked who was the owner, and they said "Dan O'Connor." I have seen a number of calves there at the wharf not nine days old, and no one could say that they were fit to be converted into food. And then they are often knocked about so much on the voyage that when they are landed many of the young weak ones are a perfect jelly—almost dead.

112. *Chairman.*] You say you have repeatedly seen calves at the I.S.N. Company's wharf in great numbers in many respects totally unfit to be killed for human food? Oh yes, quite.

113. *Mr. Bruce.*] The butchers all mark their cattle do they not at Homebush? Yes; every lot as they are purchased, or after the purchasing, before they are boxed for driving, are all marked with coal tar.

114. Do you think that a good thing for marking? No, most objectionable. It is injurious in three different ways: We have had many complaints about it from the tanners as to the objectionable practice of branding, for it perishes the leather. But it is objectionable also as far as cruelty is concerned, for in the summer-time it acts as a blister and irritates the beast; and if the animal gets near a tree it rubs and rubs until the part is thoroughly red. No doubt it works the cattle up until the beast gets into a state of fever. Then it is injurious in a sanitary point of view; the meat cannot be wholesome which is in any way fevered from any cause. Saddington and Sons have threatened the parties they buy the hides from about the practice, and have threatened to complain to us about it. Mr. Saddington has offered to show me the hides at South Creek. It is a most objectionable practice. There is a long pole or sapling with a piece of bagging tied round the end of it; this is dipped into a bucket, and the coal tar is then daubed on the rump or other part, as the case may be, as a distinguishing mark.

115. *Chairman.*] The distinguishing mark is on the part of the beast on which it is put? Yes.

116. *Mr. Bruce.*] Would it help you if regulations could be made to register the mark? I don't know, I am sure. The owner, perhaps, says to the drover, "Do not brand my cattle with that stuff." The drover will say to himself, "It is easier for me to do it with this than anything else," and he does it, and so the practice continues.

117. This might be turned to account in proof of ownership, and we might, by using something else and putting a different colour on, know the day when the animals left the yards to go to the slaughter-house or the paddocks, and so know how many days they were kept there? Mr. Gee, at the Meat Preserving Works, never allows his cattle to be smeared with this stuff, and Messrs. York & Walsh will not allow it. It is only the second-rate men who do it for their own convenience. Our Secretary wrote, I think, between 60 and 70 letters about this tar-branding of cattle (that was one to each butcher) with a view to let them know that it had not escaped our notice, and it was the wish of the Committee that some other method should be adopted without our having to take legal proceedings. There was a good deal of ill feeling about it at the time, but they have gone back to it again.

118. You find a great deal of difficulty in coming at the time that any animal has been kept in those places? Yes, there is great difficulty to prove when a beast comes down and when it is taken away; I have tried to follow it up; I have been up at the sale-yards at Homebush and noticed a beast low in condition, and that should have been killed as soon as he came down; I have taken the auctioneer's name and the buyer's name, but have never been able to trace the beast out properly. Living away from the spot it is almost impossible to do so.

119. You made some remark about the keeping of pigs; you stated that the pens were in a filthy condition; did that refer to the pigs kept at the slaughter-houses for slaughter? Yes.

120. Is there any offal given to pigs there for feeding? I do not know; I can only speak of what I know. I know that sheep have been kept there,—driven there from Homebush, and kept there merely as an accommodation place (as a dépôt) for as long as eight days, without food or water, and then brought away in a cart, in small lots, and killed in Sydney.

121. *Chairman.*] You say you know of instances of sheep being taken from the sale-yards to the Abattoir, which has been made a dépôt for the purpose; that they have been taken from there to the small butchers and there slaughtered, after having been kept eight days at the Abattoir without food or water? Yes; there are no water-troughs in the sheep pens, not in the particular pens that I am referring to, which are at the back of the piggery. Up to the 23rd of April I was round the sheep yards and there were no troughs then.

122. Can you give the Board any information, or your opinion, as to the suitability of the Glebe Island Abattoir for the purpose for which it is now occupied;—do you think it is sufficiently suitable in regard to position and in other respects? No; I think the time has come when the population demands a more extensive scale of Abattoirs. There is no room there.

123. That is one reason—that there is no room for the purpose;—have you any other reasons why you consider the Abattoir to be unsuitable? The danger to pedestrians, particularly women and children—a danger that occurs daily.

Mr. R. A.
Dempster.

19 May, 1879.

124. From driving the cattle there? Yes, from bringing the cattle there in the morning. I think the danger is very great.

125. Is there any other reason that occurs to your mind why it is unsuitable? Perhaps before I answer that question in reference to the danger, I might mention an instance that occurred last week: I was sent for to see about a bullock that was tied by the horns underneath the jetty, at the Reynolds-street ferry, Balmain. I went over there immediately, and I found a fine large, strong, able bullock tied there, and two men were trying to release him. The tide was rising and had been over his back, and myself and two boatmen released him. He was tied to the piles of the jetty.

126. By the horns? By the horns.

127. Do you mean to say in the tide? Yes, in the tide; he was in the water. It was a white bullock with a stumpy tail, but I could not see his brand. Fortunately he had large hoop horns. He was tied to the piles of the wharf, at the end of the jetty, which is very long and immediately opposite the Abattoir in Johnson's Bay. I told the men we must release the beast.

128. What men do you refer to? Two boatmen. I said to them, "I have come over to see about this bullock," and told them who I was, and that it was my duty to see him released from there. "Oh," said one of the men, "he will kill somebody." I said, "I cannot help that, we must chance it, and wait till the passengers are away." We got him out, and when we got him up he charged. One man was knocked over, but I and another escaped. Then he turned up Reynolds-street, and ultimately we saw him go up the hill. Then I saw a butcher after him, and was satisfied that he would get him.

129. Do you say that the animal would have drowned if not removed? He must have drowned; the tide was rising fast; it was over his back when I went there.

130. My questions were tending in another direction, not as to the risk but as to the suitability of the present Abattoir for the purpose erected. Have you any other reason—in a sanitary point of view does it occur to you that the Abattoir is suitable or otherwise? I have known the smell from the Abattoir to be very objectionable indeed, as far as the Pyrmont Bridge road. I have frequently gone up and down there, and the smell from there with the wind at the back of it has been very powerful and filthy. My impression is that the place is all too small. As it is now, when the carts take away their orders they back into the beef-houses, as they are called, on one side, and into the mutton-houses on the other, and there is then not room for two carts to pass between them.

131. Then you think for the reasons which you have stated and others that might occur to you that the Glebe Island Abattoir is altogether unsuitable for the purposes of slaughter? Quite unsuitable. It was in consequence of my early visits that the Government made great improvements over there some years ago. The original plan of the yarding was very objectionable. You will see, if you visit there, where the old yarding pounds were secured. At that time there was perfect torture in getting the cattle from the pound into the slaughter-houses, or out of the slaughter-houses again into the pound. I sketched out a rough plan, with dotted lines upon it, as an improvement, and submitted it to my Committee, and they sent it to the Treasury. The Government, I am glad to say, acted upon it after some little time, and the yarding has been considerably improved.

132. Can you suggest to the Board any better place as a site for the Abattoir, taking into consideration all the necessities and requirements of a public Abattoir—can you suggest any more suitable place? I do not know of any better place in Sydney, but the supply now is so enormous that I fancy if there were several slaughtering places up country that the public requirements would be better supplied.

133. You think if there were branch establishments in the country the metropolis would be better supplied? I think so.

134. Better supplied in regard to quality and condition of meat, and the removal of this nuisance to which you refer? Yes; and there is no doubt that all the knocking and banging the cattle about which now takes place would be done away with.

135. Do you think the Glebe Island Abattoir too close to the metropolis and the suburbs, or do you think it ought to be further away? Well, there are so many things to be taken into consideration. If it were further away there would be the greater objection to the meat travelling in the state in which it is packed in the carts. There would be a greater distance to travel, and it would be more unwholesome I should imagine.

136. Not if conveyed by railway;—assuming that it would be near to some railway station—contiguous to a railway, and properly conveyed in railway trucks? I think that would be the best way, no doubt. I think too that the meat should all come down in the carcass.

137. You think that all the meat intended for the consumption of the city and the suburbs should come down in the carcass? I think so. I see so many evils surrounding the present management. I have seen in summer-time a cart unloading here; I have seen it start from the Abattoir with forty carcasses of mutton; the mutton has not been long killed, and, in the heat of the summer, is of course quite flabby; and I have seen the last layer of the mutton taken out of the cart when they have been delivering it at the shops, almost black with the heat and the knocking about. I am here, there, and everywhere, and know most of the men's beats, where they deliver, and so on.

138. And yet this mutton, in this state of unwholesomeness is consumed for human food in some shape or other? Oh yes. I think the worst class of meat offered to the public here is the veal.

139. Mr. Bruce.] Would it do very much towards preventing the cruelty to animals if the slaughter-houses were near the sale-yards? It would reduce the cruelty considerably. It would reduce the ill-treatment in the droving.

140. And improve the quality of the meat sold? It would tend to improve it.

141. Chairman.] Many of the evils would be avoided by the slaughter-houses being near the sale-yards? Many, yes.

142. Mr. Bruce.] And you said if the railway communication were to the slaughter-yards there would be no objection to their being a considerable distance from the city? I think we should avoid trucking the cattle as much as possible.

143. Chairman.] Do you think if these slaughtering places were near to some railway that the beef could be brought down in the carcass, with much greater advantage to all concerned? Decidedly, and it would reduce the ill-treatment.

144. Mr. Bruce.] You mentioned that the cattle were subjected to great cruelty in going into the slaughter-houses from the yards;—do you not think it would be possible to get them into the slaughter-houses in a small

small truck. If you had a truck at the end of the forcing-pen, on which three head of cattle could be put, there would be an incline from the pen to the slaughter-house; and if the truck could be pushed down to the slaughter-house with the three cattle upon it, and the side taken down so as to allow them to walk into the slaughter-house, do you not think that would be an improvement? A sort of travelling platform?

Mr. R. A.
Dempster.
19 May, 1879.

145. Yes; the idea would be that this truck would be perfectly clean, no blood nor smell being about it to frighten the animals; they would get upon the truck, and you run them into the slaughter-house. Having got your cattle in, you take your truck back again, and then you pith them. From your experience of the yarding of the cattle there, would you not be of opinion that the process I have mentioned would save a great deal of time, and all, or nearly all, the cruelty you have mentioned about the boat-hooks? I think if the plan could be adopted there it would do very well; but they have not room—the yards are too limited now; they have not room for their stock, and, with the increase of population which will come during the Exhibition time, I do not know where they will keep the cattle. I do not think there is room to make that improvement. I think the plan might be worked to advantage if there were room at the present Abattoir to carry it out; but you would want a good deal of room, because these cattle are not to be played with. To put three cattle on the truck one after another, and to go into the yard to do it, would be unreasonable.

146. The same cattle, it must be remembered, have been already trucked; or, at least, the greater portion of them have? But the more rough treatment they get the rougher they get themselves.

147. They could not help themselves from going into the truck. You drive three into the forcing yard, and then they must go into the truck—there would be nothing to prevent them going in? The plan would work to advantage if it could be carried out.

148. Would they not much rather go upon that truck than go into the killing-house? There is no doubt about that.

149. Then you get over the objection, because it would be quite a simple thing to get the truck into the slaughter-house.

150. *Chairman.*] You think the plan indicated by Mr. Bruce would be a great improvement if there were room at the present Abattoir to carry it out? Yes.

151. But there is no room? No.

152. In any new slaughter-house this would be an improvement? No doubt.

153. *Mr. Bruce.*] You say they have dispensed with the boat-hook for yarding the cattle;—what do they use now? Plain poles, and there has been a new instrument made for opening and closing the pound gate. It was submitted to me by Mr. Jager, and I passed my approval of it when I was over there on the 23rd of April last. It is something like this [*drawing sketch*]. I submitted something of this sort two or three years ago, and took it over there. It cost the Society a guinea to get it made. It was on the 7th of November, 1875, that I took it over. The hook is for dragging the gate open. It is a swing gate. The men hook this gate open, and the spike is to close it again. That is the sole purpose the hook should be used for, but, instead of that, long spiked boat-hooks were used—something frightful to look at—and they were used most freely. The consequence was that, if the beast got very rusty, as it is called there, the animal's eyesight was frequently destroyed by a thrust of the boat-hook, as soon as possible. He would then instinctively hug his mates and go in. Perhaps a bullock has smelt the blood and will not go in. Then he is prodded behind. The hide is not injured, but in using the boat-hook from behind to urge the cattle on, it has been known often to pass up the *rectum*, and there it has remained with ten or twelve feet of pole hanging from it until the bullock has been killed, and all the while the other cattle have been knocking up against the beast.

154. *Chairman.*] And you have seen the eyes burst? I have never seen it but I have been told about it. [*Witness read an extract from a letter, which the Board decided to attach to his evidence.*]

155. *Mr. Stewart.*] What is the date when the sheep mentioned in that letter were in the pen so long? On the 25th of January last. I was met by Constable Carroll in Pitt-street and informed about it.

156. *Mr. Bruce.*] Do you say you have had the same difficulty at the Abattoir as elsewhere in proving ownership;—have you had any difficulty there? Yes, I have had much difficulty on several occasions which have resulted very unsatisfactorily in obtaining justice. I have only had four prosecutions at the Abattoir, and I saw the defendants strike the cattle myself.

157. In the case of a starved animal, if you want to get at the owner what would you do? In reference to those sheep that were there so long, when I first went over to see them I said to Gilchrist, "Who do those sheep belong to?" Gilchrist has charge there and takes delivery of the sheep and pigs, and he has a lock on the pen. I said to him, "Who do the sheep belong to?" and he said "Tom Quinlan." I said to him, "Who owns the lambs?" "They are Dwyer's." I said to him, "Now I have to prove that, Gilchrist." I have prosecuted Quinlan several times at the Water Police Court, but he always gets out of it because I cannot prove that the animals are his. I said to Gilchrist, "You have got the charge of these, and you will oblige me by taking the name and address of any person coming for these sheep, and the information as to who sent him." I went again on the following Monday and they were all gone. Gilchrist said, "Oh, I told you wrong about those sheep; they were a mixed lot; they belong to two parties." My reply was, "You have sold me—I can do nothing," and I was thoroughly defeated.

158. So far as the Abattoir is concerned, it would answer the purpose to make them take a receipt for everything they took in there—a delivery order.

159. *Chairman.*] A written order that would contradict any subterfuge resorted to by these people? In cases of live stock left at the wharfs I have had the manifest of the ship and the man that takes charge of the animals and the manager of the wharf, and everything else, and they always beat me.

160. By the difficulty in proving ownership? Yes, and I cannot prove that they are not fed. At the I.S.N. Co's wharf there is a snug place for the stock. I may charge a man with not feeding them, and I am asked, "How long have you been there to see that they are not fed; is there not a certain place to allow the public to go to the steamers; how do you know that persons have not come in there during the night and fed the pigs?" I have said that I have evidence that they have not, as there is a night watchman there whose duty it would be to take persons into custody who were on the premises during the night, but this does not prove they were not fed. I have prosecuted O'Connor several times as well as others and cannot succeed in bringing home clear legal proof in such cases.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 20 MAY, 1879.

Present :—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Dr. Edward Higginson Williams, of Philadelphia (U.S.A.), examined :—

Dr. E. H.
Williams.
20 May, 1879.

161. *Chairman.*] You are from Philadelphia? Yes, my home is there.

162. I believe you are associated with extensive railway works there? I was for many years the manager of the Pennsylvania Railway Company's lines.

163. Is that a large company? It is a company having 6,000 miles of railway under its jurisdiction, extending from New York to the west, to St. Louis, to Chicago, to Louisville and Cincinnati. 6,000 miles is the amount of their mileage.

164. I should tell you that this Board has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the subject of Abattoir and matters connected with that subject generally, and we have been informed that you can render us valuable aid by giving us some information from your own experience in reference to these matters. I now desire to ask you if you can give us the benefit of your experience in matters affecting the subject of public Abattoirs? Yes, I think I can; I am quite well acquainted with those we have at Philadelphia.

165. First, as to the position of Abattoirs in relation to cities or towns; second, as to the utilization and the destruction of the nuisances arising from offal and blood; and third, as to the best mode of slaughtering, and conveyance of the meat, in the interests of comfort to all persons concerned? I will tell you how ours are situated: Philadelphia is a city of nearly 900,000 inhabitants, and the central portion of it, like Sydney, for instance, is thickly settled. The east front of Philadelphia is on a navigable river called the Delaware, and 2 miles back is a river called the Schuylkill, running parallel with the other. The Abattoir is situated on the second river in the centre of the town. My house is in as good a neighbourhood as there is, and at no great distance from the Abattoir. Immediately across the river, on the other side, are streets with fine houses. The Abattoir is placed there in that centre where any effluvia, or anything of a disagreeable nature, would be immediately perceived by the people; and at the time the Abattoir was placed there the City Courts were applied to, but no injunction could be granted because no nuisance had been committed, though the Judge stated that immediately a nuisance was committed and a complaint was made the Abattoir could be removed.

166. That is if any real cause for removal was shown? Yes. The injunction was pending and is still pending; it has been pending for more than a year, but there never has been a word of complaint. No one yet has ever had any cause to make any complaint; there is no more effluvia there than in a park or in any other part of the town. The Abattoir is admirably conducted, clean and tidy and neat in every way. The animals are brought in as they are wanted, and killed by the method of dropping a chisel, such as you call pithing here. When that is done the animal is immediately raised and skinned, and all the entrails and blood removed in tight-fitting waggons on a track. All the water they are washed with is put into that same wagon and taken away by boats specially built for the purpose. No blood nor anything falls on the floor, except perhaps a little sprinkling of blood, which is thoroughly washed away. It is thoroughly clean and pure in every way. The blood is taken away, out of the town, and utilized. The animal then is taken into a cold room and there is cut in two—halved. By an overhead track it is taken into a room containing ice, and placed in a temperature of about 39°, and allowed to thoroughly cool. Then it is divided again, and by close waggons, in which there is ice, taken to the different places of sale in town. You see no indication of meat being carried through the street. The only variation from that plan is the large quantity which is shipped to Europe. Steamers from there and New York take weekly perhaps 300 or 400 animals each. The quarters are sewn in coarse canvass sacks, and covered in that way, and taken on board ship, and sent to Europe in a cold room, kept so by cold air blown by fan-blowers from a room filled with ice, by which the temperature is kept down to 39°. In that way the meat is carried over without coming into contact with the ice. It never touches the ice at all. So too the ice at the Abattoir is entirely in a different department from the meat. The room is as dry as this that we are in, and as free from ice as this. The meat is hung from hooks above, and the air blown in, passing over the ice, keeps the meat cool. That, I think, answers the first question that you asked. The effect of the position of the Abattoir upon the people is not noticeable. No one feels its presence. I speak from my own experience, and from that of my associates, all of whom, with one exception, live about the Abattoir. I live south-west of it; the prevailing wind is from the south-west, and, consequently, in ordinary weather, I should not get any smell from the Abattoir, but I have three associates who live just east and north-east of it and near by the Abattoir, so near that they were part of the persons who induced the attempt at obtaining an injunction, and they all say, as I do, that there is no smell at all from the Abattoir. We never get anything of the kind, and there is never any trouble.

167. I think I understood you to say that this Abattoir was one for very extensive operations? Oh, yes.

168. That it was one for a large population in a large city, and is immediately in contact with the dwellings of people of the highest respectability? Yes. We have also an Abattoir at Jersey City, which is opposite to, and about half a mile, from New York,—also in the vicinity of residences in Jersey City. There cattle are slaughtered in precisely the same way and the meat submitted to the same process as at Philadelphia.

169. With the same successful results? Precisely. Then 2 miles west of that, back on the river known as the Hackensack, the pigs are slaughtered. At Philadelphia, pigs, sheep, and bullocks are slaughtered in the Abattoir, but in Jersey City the pigs are slaughtered at the Hackensack Abattoir. That is immediately on the bank of the river, across which the prevailing east and north-east summer winds come, so that the smell, if any, would, when the windows and doors are open, get among the fine residences there, and yet no one ever complains about that Abattoir. So too there has never been a complaint made in regard to the Abattoir at Philadelphia, though the people are living in hopes that they may get cause for complaint.

170. And they never have had a sniff of unpleasant smell? Never. When I have been at home I have inquired among my own people and my neighbours and friends and have heard of no cause of complaint.

171.

171. And that is owing to the system described by you, of saving all the objectionable part of the animal, the offal and so on, and removing it as you have stated? Yes. In Chicago, at the abattoir there, they carry off the offal in tight waggons, not in boats as at Philadelphia; the waggons are air-tight, so that no smell comes from them.

Dr. E. H.
Williams.
19 May, 1879.

172. Then the business of removing the offal may be done, although the abattoir may not be on the bank of a river, by waggons as well as by boats? Yes. The floor of the abattoir is generally of smooth dressed stone or asphalt, and it is always clean. Last autumn I had an opportunity in Paris, while there with the engineer of the Pennsylvania lines, of going over the Parisian abattoirs to see if there was any improvement upon the Philadelphia Abattoir. I found that we had taken the benefit of all their knowledge and improved upon it, and so we could see nothing new to copy. We had all they had, and more.

173. Are those in Paris similar to that in Philadelphia? They are similar to ours, but not carried on at such great expense, nor are they so extensive. They are less in size and are not equal to ours, though the plan is the same. We adopted the plan from them.

174. From the French system? Yes.

175. What about the heat of Philadelphia? The heat in summer in Philadelphia is 100° or 102° Fahrenheit. That is our hot weather. The heat rarely gets beyond that.

176. How many months in the year do you consider you have warm weather? From the 20th of June until the middle of September, as a rule.

177. Three months of very hot weather? Yes, you can say quite hot weather.

178. And is this system of slaughtering, which you have described, carried on during those three hot months without diminution at all? Precisely the same. Early in last autumn I came over from Europe with a South Australian gentleman, Mr. Peacock, of Adelaide, and I took him in Chicago to an establishment where the proprietors killed 3,000 pigs a day; but they kill 15,000 a day in the winter. We saw about 40 hogs killed and dressed while we were there, and I was told then that they killed 3,000 a day all summer.

179. Can you tell us their mode of killing the pigs? The pigs are driven up an inclined plane to a platform, 40 feet above the ground. Then they are driven into an inclosure 20 or 30 together, and a man goes in with a long-handled hammer and strikes the pigs on the head, and another cuts their throats at the same time. They are immediately passed through a door and put into a scalding tub which is as long as this room (about 20 feet), and possibly 6 feet in width, and containing boiling water with resin in it. The men move the pigs about in the water until they find the bristles commencing to come off. Then by means of a crank with iron fingers like those of my hand, and by taking hold of the handle they throw the pigs out on to a platform. The platform is an incline of two inches to the foot. Then the men take the bottom of an old iron candle-stick—they are made now in England with wooden handles for the business—and with those the bristles are taken off. The pig is kept rolling along, and, as he goes down the platform, possibly a dozen men get a chance at him, each one doing some particular thing, and, at the end of the platform, he is perfectly free from bristles. Then they hoist him up and he is opened and dressed. All this is done as rapidly as I am telling it to you. After the pig is dressed it is rolled off on a single-headed rail to a cooling room. In summer it is run into an ice-house, and kept there 24 hours to get perfectly cool. Then the pig is moved along again, all the time falling. It is brought along to a large block where two men with cleavers stand. One cuts off his head and hams, and the other splits him in two, each man turning his part round, and the pig is cut up, and slid down to the lower floor where the barrelling is done; and from that floor it goes down to the collar. From the time of the commencement of the process there is no lifting; it is all downward. The pig is driven up, and then the gravity of the carcass takes it the rest of the way down to the finish. That is the way the pigs are slaughtered, and cut up, and made into pork, and barrelled.

180. Have you had any experience of any other system of slaughtering bullocks and other animals for human food; for instance, in reference to slaughtering upon farms and the conveyance of that meat to the metropolis? Yes, that is done along all our lines—Pennsylvanian lines particularly. The railway before getting to Philadelphia passes through the richest and the most thickly settled farming region in America. It is the old William Penn country settled by English farmers and Germans, who are the descendants of the original Quakers, and they have fine cattle and stock generally.

181. What place is that? Eastern Pennsylvania. That beef is conveyed in the railway market cars, which also bring in dairy produce to the markets in Philadelphia.

182. In what shape do they convey the meat? In quarters or sides dressed, and it is sold on market days. The cars travel at night, the train arriving at Philadelphia in the morning; no ice is used. The railway tracks lead to the markets, and the cars go directly there. They are drawn on rails through the streets to the markets by mules, and the meat is delivered right into the markets. Each farmer may have, perhaps, half-a-dozen sides in one truck, which are brought in the same way as eggs, butter, poultry, and other produce, all of which are brought into town twice a week.

183. What distance is the meat brought? Possibly 240 miles. That would be the farthest distance, and it would be done in the night, or between early in the evening and the next morning.

184. And is that a successful operation as regards the quality of the beef? Oh yes, the beef is excellent; the towns-people like to get the farmers' beef, and it is difficult to get it unless arranged for beforehand, for they all have their customers. A person will, on Saturday, get his joint for dinner, if he can, from the farmer, knowing that it is good, and that it is brought perhaps 100 miles.

185. Can you inform the Board whether the system of slaughtering by the farmers is an advantage to them in point of revenue and price for their cattle? Yes, they get a better price than if they sold it on the hoof.

186. And they get advantages by the hide, and such things? Yes.

187. Then it is a great advantage to the producer and the consumer in all respects? Yes.

188. They get a better quality of beef at all times and at a more reasonable price? Yes; the cattle which are killed at the abattoir are brought a long distance by rail, and by law they are compelled to stop and feed them on the way. Those cattle are brought 1,000 or 1,700 miles by rail, and they stop at intervals to be fed; but they never arrive in the condition in which they leave their home.

189. Then cattle brought by railway trucks long distances are compelled by law to be fed on the road? Yes, fed and watered. They are driven out into yards and remain a day, and then they are conveyed another distance and remain another day; that is compulsory by law.

Dr. R. H.
Williams.
19 May, 1879.

190. Will you tell the Board what you can as to the utilization of blood, and as to the utilization of offal? I hardly think I can give you much information about that, as I know very little about it. I know that the blood and offal are utilized for manure, and for various other purposes.

191. The blood? Yes, but of the manner in which it is prepared I have no knowledge.

192. You know that the blood is all utilized? Everything is utilized. There is no waste, not a particle of waste. The entrails and all such parts are cleared of the fat, which is kept by itself. The rest is treated by the same process as the blood. Mr. Augustus Morris, while in America, wrote the following, under date, Philadelphia, 18th April, 1876:—

I enclose the plan of the machine which the North-western Fertilising Company use in the city of Chicago for drying and utilizing the blood and meat offal obtained from the slaughtering houses.

The blood is brought from the animals to the company's works in a fresh liquid state. The first process is to pass the blood into iron tanks, which hold eight to ten hogheads of the liquid. Into the tanks hot steam is then introduced to coagulate the blood, which in about twenty minutes becomes as firm as a bullock's liver. While hot the coagulated blood is passed into presses specially prepared. When, as far as possible, all the moisture has been pressed out, the blood goes from the presses to the dryers to be carefully dried. From the dryer it is sent to the pulverizer to be rendered fit for sale. When dry the blood contains 16 to 17 per cent. of ammonia, which renders it an admirable mixture for those manures which are in themselves deficient in the requisite ammonia.

The meat offal, which consists of what remains after the tallow or lard has been boiled out, is treated in dryers similarly to the blood, and, having passed through the pulverizing mill, forms an excellent manure as it contains 8 per cent. of ammonia, and from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. of bone phosphates.

I almost forgot to state that when I wrote my report on the utilization of the blood of slaughtered animals, I was in too weak a state to do so, and my memory failed me on three important particulars, viz.:—The quantity of dried blood obtained per gallon of liquid, the cost of its production, and its value.

1. The quantity of dried blood obtained from each gallon varies from 1½ to 2 lbs., as by actual tests 75 to 80 per cent. of moisture is extracted.

2. The cost of producing the dried blood, with the apparatus described in my last communication, including pressing, steaming, &c., is £4 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

3. The ammonia in it is as much as 15 to 17 per cent., and even in the present depressed state of the market for fertilizers the dried material is worth (delivered at the seaboard) £8 per 2,000 lbs. to the manufacturers who use it in supplying their phosphates with the requisite percentage of ammonia.

The whole question of how to render abattoirs in the immediate vicinity of a city innocuous has been solved by the municipal authorities of Fall River city, in Massachusetts, and I have been invited by the Mayor to visit the works. There will also be established at the Centennial a model of these works, so that the subject can be fully studied and reported upon.

I have not seen that process, and know nothing about it, except that I know blood and offal were taken down at the lower end of the city out of the way among the coal-oil shops and glue works.

193. In conveying bodies of beef long distances by rail—say from 100 to 250 miles—are there carriages specially prepared for such a purpose; and will you tell us, if you know, how they are prepared? In conveying meat that distance no special carriage is prepared, but for conveying the beef longer distances there are special cars. Chicago is 1,000 miles, St. Louis is 1,200 miles, and Arkansas City 1,700 miles from New York and Philadelphia, with which they are connected by railways. From those points beef is carried in quarters or sides in cars as we call them. They are made the usual width, 8½ feet, and are 30 feet in length. They run on two sets of bogies; they are longer waggons than you have here, and they are about 9 feet in height. The waggon is made double, with some non-conductor like charcoal or its equivalent between the outside and inside, and has double doors. This is to make the waggons as tight as possible in order to allow no air to get in except where it is desired. Along the top of the car is a raised box which extends the whole length of the car and is about 2½ feet in width and 15 inches in height. In that box ice is placed. There are means of ingress for air which passes in over the ice, and goes into the interior of the car, and can escape only at the bottom.

194. Thus creating a cold atmosphere? Yes, the intention is to get the temperature down to 39°. It is sometimes 42°, but 39° is what it is desired to keep it at. The meat is carried on the ordinary goods' trains without stopping from the time it leaves the terminus it starts from until its arrival at its destination. The meat is then taken to the markets in waggons kept cold by ice, and hung up for sale as any ordinary beef would be, and no man looking at it—no expert even—would ever imagine that it had been killed earlier than over-night. There is not the slightest dryness about it.

195. Perfectly fresh, wholesome, and good? Yes; we buy it in preference to any other beef. It is the standard beef of the town. It takes its place with the best in the market, and is preferred to the beef killed in our own abattoir, which has come by the train alive. The cars for carrying dead meat are nothing very peculiar. They are not expensive. The only thing is the supply of ice, and the non-conductibility of the refrigerator cars, which are on the same principle as the refrigerators you have in all houses, but only on a large scale. No ice is manufactured at Philadelphia. We have such cold weather in the north during the winter that we can always store an abundant supply. In some places there are machines in which ice is made. I do not know the particulars of the machines, but the ice is perfectly clear, without a bubble in it, looking just like the ice from the ponds or rivers.

196. Then in some places where the ice cannot be procured it is made? Yes; but all through the north, as a rule, it is not so. North of Washington we have two or three months of winter with the streams frozen, and though the river may not freeze, a quiet pond or little lake would do so. The country is abundantly supplied there with water. At Chicago they get the ice from the lakes; at St. Louis from the river; but in no case is the meat put on the ice, nor does the ice come in contact with the meat. Fish can be carried in that way as well. I go across the Atlantic frequently, and the steamers are all fitted up so that meat and fish, and even fresh strawberries, can be carried. I have eaten fresh strawberries, put on board at New York, on the day before arriving at Queenstown. The steamers carry milk in the same way.

197. Is it in your power to aid the Government of New South Wales in this matter by procuring information from the United States, giving us the details of the means to be used, as indicated by you, in regard to abattoirs and the conveyance of meat? Yes; I can do this, and without any expense, except of a telegram, and I have a cypher code-book from which I can send the message. I can get all the information you want about the abattoirs and the refrigerator cars.

198. And the utilization of the blood? No; all about the description of the cars and the abattoirs. Instead of sending a telegram, I could, if you wish, write home by the steamer which leaves on Thursday, but then it would be three months before you got the particulars.

199. It would be very useful to us to have them, and we shall be very glad to pay for the telegram if you will send it? I will do so, and also write in reference to the utilization of the blood.
200. And for the plans? Yes; I shall be very glad to do it. I think the colony would be benefited by such knowledge.
201. We shall be glad if you will send the telegram this afternoon, and if you will write in reference to the utilization of the blood—for information explaining everything—for plans and drawings—and as to the utilization of the blood and offal? Yes; as Mr. Wilson, the Engineer-in-Chief for the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which I was the manager, was the person who designed the Philadelphia Abattoir, he would gladly do anything for me, and there will be no expense attending it.
202. *Mr. Stewart.*] Will you be good enough to let us know in what manner they kill the cattle at Philadelphia? By the process of pithing—with a chisel—the man standing overhead. In old times they used to draw up the animals by a rope about the horns, and kill them with a pole-axe; but the Texas cattle were so wild they had to shoot them.
203. After they are knocked down by the pithing what is done? They are bled; a vein is opened in the neck, and they are raised up and drained of blood completely.
204. Their throats are cut? Yes.
205. In this colony they have got into the habit of putting a cane down through the brain and spinal marrow, with the object of making the animals kick and bleed;—is anything of that sort done? No.
206. Did you ever hear of anything of that kind being done? No; never heard of it.
207. The flesh is quite deprived of blood by the cutting of the throat? Yes.
208. You say the pigs are cleaned of the hair by scalding water? Yes; by hot water. Occasionally in England and in Canada, with the long bacon sides, they singe them. In those cases the specifications say they must be singed.
209. You never saw the pig slaughtering in Paris? No; nothing but bullocks and horses. In our country the pigs are slaughtered in the way I mentioned, and immediately afterwards they go into the scalding tub. There is resin in the tub, which induces the bristles to start quickly. When the bristles are loose the pigs are thrown out, and passed along so rapidly that it hardly seems possible to get all the hair off, and yet they become perfectly clean, and nothing has been found so useful to do this work as the bottoms of iron candle-sticks.
210. You are not acquainted with the practice of pig-killing in Paris? I know nothing about the way pigs are killed in Paris.
211. Are food and water provided for the stock while waiting for slaughter? Oh, yes.
212. They are fed regularly, and watered regularly? Yes; the yards are all under cover, and are provided with feeding troughs, and water is running constantly through them.
213. I suppose your cattle are not so wild as ours; they can be handled? Yes; but the Texas cattle are wild, and only a man on horseback can approach them.
214. And yet you manage to feed them? Yes; we have plenty of feed.
215. And though those cattle have not been used to hay in troughs, and water in buckets, yet they feed and drink? Yes; they get, in a measure, civilized in being driven up to the railway.
216. *Chairman.*] The most natural mode of civilization is to give them a little food and water? And they get quieter by going into the railway carriages. We can water cattle in the carriages by means of a trough. The cattle stand across the carriage, and we can get in fourteen or sixteen bullocks.
217. Athwart-ships like? Yes; sheep are carried as here in tiers, double-decked as we call them.
218. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you any inspection of the cattle as to their health before they are slaughtered? Yes; the inspector is always there, and always while they are being killed, and the cattle are inspected before they are killed, and after they are killed.
219. Are the carcasses inspected after they are dressed? Yes.
220. Then there are two inspections? Yes, and the inspection is very thorough. In consequence of the disease, as it is called, which attacks the cattle, inspection is very rigidly enforced.
221. Then the cattle are inspected before they are killed, and after they are dressed? Yes.
222. Do the butchers live upon the premises? No.
223. Is there no accommodation for the butchers—for the slaughterers? They come from their homes wherever they may be.
224. But they have accommodation there for washing and cleaning themselves? Oh yes, bath-rooms and washing-rooms. You would never imagine those fellows were butchers if you were to see them, for, when they go there, they are dressed in suits of black clothes, and such like, and when they get through their work they clean themselves, put on their suits, and go off. There is nothing indicative of the business about the men.
225. *Chairman.*] There is no filth or anything of that sort? Oh no. There are good washing conveniences, and arrangements for taking baths.
226. *Mr. Stewart.*] And they keep their working suits on the premises? Yes.
227. Do you kill cattle either at night, or after sun-down? Sometimes all night.
228. How are the premises lighted? With gas; in one of them they have the electric light. In America gas is used very extensively.
229. You would never think of slaughtering cattle at night by means of tallow candles and paint pots? Oh no.
230. I suppose you have never seen anything of slaughtering places in other parts of the world? I have in South America.
231. Not in England? No.
232. Nor in France? I have in Paris.
233. Only in Paris? In Paris, and also in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, but the arrangements in these last are very crude.
234. How many slaughtering places have they got in Paris? When I was there we went to five different establishments. There may be more.
235. How long is it since you were there? Last September.
236. There were five twenty years ago; I think there must be more now? There are more now.
237. *Chairman.*] All in the city? All in the city; we went to five. We inquired for the best and visited those five.

Dr. E. G.
Williams,
19 May, 1879.

- Dr. E. H. Williams.
19 May, 1879.
238. *Mr. Stewart.*] They are all outside the walls of Paris? They are over against the hospitals in the Latin quarter. There are two there, and others are outside the walls. But those that I mention are in the neighbourhood of good residences.
239. And all well-conducted? They are.
240. No filthiness? No.
241. Plenty of water and light? Yes.
242. And plenty of ventilation? Yes.
243. And the floors paved? They are stone floors—square blocks of stone.
244. All stone, but no accumulation of filth and no bad smell? No; nothing of any sort.
245. *Mr. Bruce.*] How are the cattle trucked in America;—how are the Texas cattle, for instance, put into your cars? They are driven into the yards, and then into the cars.
246. You have got what you call a forcing yard? Yes, the animals are in a large yard, and, when a sufficient number are there, they are put into a smaller yard, and then they go up an inclined plane to a platform, and then into the car. They will follow sheep into the car, and there is scarcely a yard in America that has not half-a-dozen long or sensible-headed sheep to go amongst the cattle, and lead off the way into the cars, and it is very amusing to see this.
247. Are your cattle loaded at the side of the cars? Yes; the car is 30 feet long, and the door that they enter in at, about 7 feet wide. It is a grated door—a wooden frame with iron grating—and works with a slide, hanging at the top, and running with a groove at the bottom.
248. How do you make all your waggons or cars fit every platform;—is there any sort of flap? Yes.
249. To suit the different platforms? Yes, but the platforms are all made alike.
250. Our waggons are made with heavy flap doors, and two men have to lift up these heavy doors, and while they are doing so the cattle are ready to come out on the top of them? The American cars are different from that. The doors are the same as in the sheep cars here. The cars are on the same principle as your sheep trucks, and there being a very big door, it is hung at the top and runs on a roller. The platforms are all one width, and one height, and there is no chance of getting a hoof down between.
251. In arriving at a conclusion as to what will be best for us we need to consider the character of our cattle. Our cattle are like your Texas cattle? Yes, but we carry those in the cars.
252. That point will have some effect upon deciding as to what would be the best position for the Abattoir. Supposing the cattle were wild like Texas cattle and would not feed, would you recommend the Abattoir being brought as close to town as in Philadelphia? No, I would not recommend it to be so close to town, but it is possible to have it as close.
253. The meat ought to be set before being sent from the abattoir? Yes.
254. It sets itself in winter-time; in summer you set it artificially. Suppose you set the meat 20 or 30 miles from Sydney, the abattoir might then be just as well 20 or 30 miles from Sydney? Yes.
255. Our cattle require some food before they are killed, and we require paddocks, as we cannot stall-feed them? Then it would be well to have the abattoir where there was a little country to feed the cattle. Then you could set the meat and bring it into town.
256. Wherever the abattoir might be, in a climate such as ours, we ought to get the meat set before giving it to the people. As it is, we give it to the people now with the animal heat in it, soft and flabby, and if the meat was set in this way it would not matter if we had the abattoir a little way out of town? Yes; it is set in America so that the animal heat is all out of it before it is sold.
257. And then it is in a better position to be kept by the retail men than it would be by taking the meat immediately it is killed from the abattoir? Much better.
258. You said you preferred the farm-killed meat? Yes; the meat coming 1,500 miles is better than that killed in Philadelphia, and the meat from the farmers is still better.
259. How is the meat delivered in Philadelphia? In close waggons, at the markets. We have, in Philadelphia, enormous markets—I never saw better—and the butchers' stalls are there. The meat is delivered in close waggons, without being exposed in any way, and then hung up in the markets. It is not carted at all. All through the Spanish and Portuguese countries and in South America, the meat is never exposed. I lived in Brazil for a time, and there they had waggons specially constructed, in which they carried the meat to the markets.
260. It was not put into a cart? No; hung up in the waggons, as in stalls.
261. *Chairman.*] As far as your experience goes, all meat is conveyed in cars and unexposed? Yes.
262. *Mr. Bruce.*] Can you tell us why they should wish to bring the live animals to Philadelphia at all if they can kill the meat as you say? I do not think there is any advantage in bringing live animals there, and the killing of meat which is brought by railway to Philadelphia is increasing. I think the time will come when there will be no killing in Philadelphia. It is between three and four years since it began there, since the carrying of the meat to England.
263. Suppose that there were a number of cattle to bring 100 miles by railway, which would be the less expense, to bring them dead or alive? It would be less to bring them dead.
264. Would there be much difference—if we put nine living animals in one of our cars, how many bodies of meat could you carry in the same car? Nine animals would not give the amount of tonnage in your car that you ought to carry. They only fill up in bulk; consequently you could carry twice that number in bodies without going beyond the weight. The bodies should be suspended from the top.
265. You do not know exactly how many? No, but it is safe to say three times as many as you would be able to carry alive.
266. You would have to leave space between the carcasses? The carcasses hanging would not take up one-third of the space that the animal standing on its feet would.
267. Do you know what is the quantity of ice consumed in a car of your size per hundred miles? No, I do not know; I could not give that information. They are improving these things constantly. The Tiffany Refrigerator car is the latest thing.
268. Did you ever hear of a car that was reduced in temperature by a discharge of water over the surface? Yes; I know that has been attempted, and it has been, in a manner, effective, but not, I think, sufficiently effective.
269. I believe you can reduce the temperature 8 degrees less than the temperature of the day, but that would not be enough? No.

Dr. E. H. Williams.
19 May, 1879.

- 270. In England it has been successful because they have not the same heat there? Yes.
- 271. They have a fan which is put in front of a carriage, and that fan drives a small pump which distributes the water over the surface of the carriage. How is the blood collected from the animal in Philadelphia? In little iron trucks which are immediately under the animal.
- 272. It would run on the floor sometimes, I suppose? It does not touch the floor. When the animal is raised, and suspended, a truck, like a hopper in a mill, is under it, and nothing goes on the floor, except, occasionally, something splatters there. There is one truck for every beast. They do not like the floor to get contaminated if they can avoid it.
- 273. Is there a cool store provided at the terminus of the railway for the meat? Yes, that is done by certain companies. We have in America facilities, by means of railway tracks, in getting to the places where the meat is taken, and those places are situated on the line of railway tracks. Philadelphia is very peculiarly situated; the lines of railway come in west of the river Schuylkill, and the city has its own tracks, and long teams of mules draw these cars wherever they are wanted to the meat markets, which are on the line of the tracks. The refrigerator cars are drawn into the building, and there the meat is taken out and stored.
- 274. No company keeps it there, charging so much for the storage? No, each man has his own place.
- 275. *Chairman.*] What is the retail price of beef in America, and the wholesale price? My family price is very much more than yours. It is about 6d. or 7½d. retail price. It has been much higher, but it is not so now. In consequence of the beef being brought from the west in the way I have described, the price has been reduced, the same as it has been in England. In the west, at Chicago, the price is 3d., 3½d., or 4d. It has been much higher, and sometimes in Philadelphia the best joints would be 1s. a pound.
- 276. *Mr. Stewart.*] What fees do you charge for killing stock in those abattoirs? I have no idea.
- 277. Probably they belong to companies? Some to the city, and some to companies.
- 278. To the Municipal Corporation? Yes, but I can get all the information about these fees, and will get it for you.

THURSDAY, 22 MAY, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., | ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, examined:—

Mr. F. Oatley.
22 May, 1879.

- 279. *Chairman.*] You are the Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir? Yes.
- 280. The Inspector under the Act? Yes, appointed by the Government.
- 281. How long have you been there? About thirty years next August. At least ever since the Abattoir has been in existence; I was appointed when the Abattoir was erected, and several years previous to that I was inspector of the district. So that I have held the appointment of inspector of cattle under the Government for thirty years next August.
- 282. And thereby thoroughly acquainted with the subject matter of this inquiry in all its detail? Yes.
- 283. It is your duty to see that the Abattoir is properly conducted? Yes.
- 284. Will you describe to the Board what your duties are? My duties are to supervise the whole establishment, and see that everything is carried out; to receive the cash and keep the cash-book, and to make returns to the Government, and conduct all correspondence; also to see that there is no diseased cattle slaughtered, and if there are to condemn them.
- 285. And generally to carry out the terms of the Act and the regulations? Quite so.
- 286. Can you tell the Board the regulated hours of attendance for yourself? From 9 till 4; and frequently till 5, and 6, and 7, in the evening.
- 287. You have to be there at 9 in the morning? Yes; the official hours are from 9 till 4.
- 288. By whom were these periods regulated? By Government order.
- 289. By the Minister? Yes.
- 290. Do you think 9 o'clock in the morning sufficiently early to enable you to judge of any improper practices carried on? Yes, with my assistant that I have there. He commences his duties at 6 in the morning.
- 291. Then your answer will be that you have an assistant, and that it is his duty to be there at 6 in the morning? Yes; he lives on the island.
- 292. I suppose you are pretty punctual in your time; you are generally there at 9 o'clock in the morning? Yes. Sometimes I have to go to the Treasury and other offices, and in that way my duty calls me away.
- 293. But as a rule you are always there at the appointed time? Yes.
- 294. Have you any system of knowing whether any cruelty is practised towards the stock, or whether there is any uncleanness about the dressing of the meat? No; I believe the meat is dressed as clean as it can be.
- 295. Have you ever known of any instance of cruelty at the Abattoir? Yes; I have taken proceedings against several people for using improper instruments for drafting them in.
- 296. Your answer is then, that you have known instances of cruelty, and you have prosecuted the parties for them? Yes.
- 297. Do you consider that the present method of dressing the meat is as clean as it should be? I think so.
- 298. Do you consider it proper to allow the beast being skinned and dressed to lie on the floor in its own blood and unnecessary filth? In its own blood?
- 299. Or in the blood on the floor? You cannot get the blood away from it well until you get the beast up on the tackle, in dressing it.
- 300. Then your answer is that the practice is unavoidable? Yes.
- 301. The practice of dressing the beast on the floor in its blood is unavoidable until it is got on the tackle? Yes.

Mr.
R. Ostley.
22 May, 1879.

302. Do you not think the slaughter-houses could be kept much cleaner than we saw them yesterday? As regards the floors do you mean?
303. Yes; the next question I intended to ask you refers to that—why should there be so much blood and mess on the floors? As I observed before, the floor is not cleaned until the beast is got on the table and the hide is taken off—until after the first fall. Once they get the cattle off the floor they wash the floor down. The blood is never allowed to remain from one fall to another; it is cleared away.
304. You must have noticed yesterday that the gut-house we went into had a very offensive smell, and that the walls were exceedingly dirty and offensive also. Did you not notice that? Yes; that is a moral impossibility to avoid.
305. You did notice it, but it is impossible to avoid? Yes, it is unavoidable. If it is whitewashed in the morning it will be stained by night. With the guts, the intestines, and all that, it is impossible to avoid it.
306. Your answer will be that under the present system it is unavoidable? Yes.
307. What are the duties of your assistant inspector? He takes the brands the first thing in the morning when the cattle come in at 6 o'clock, and he looks round during my absence—he is constantly looking round to see that the houses are kept as they should be, and also examining the cattle brought in to see whether there are any signs of sickness or illness about them, and also to examine the spleens and intestines of the animals after slaughter, to see whether they are sound or not.
308. In fact he does the duty you would otherwise do if you were there? Exactly.
309. What means have you for ascertaining that no diseased animals are killed and sent away for food? We know the number of cattle that are brought in, and when we see so many slaughtered we know how many lungs and spleens there should be, and if there is one missing they are fined £5 for it.
310. Then you judge by the spleens and lungs? Yes, and by the general character of the beast. I have frequently condemned a bullock for having a cancer inside, or on the eye, or other parts of the beast.
311. The members of the Board noticed, and you must have observed that they noticed, and that their particular attention was emphatically called by some working man there to the very filthy state of the sheep-killing places? Yes, I did notice that.
312. A complaint was made by a man named Shultz, who stated that this system had been carried on for years, that it was most disagreeable, if not worse, to the men, and that they often had to work in that filth from soon after midnight until a late period of the day, suffering all the nuisances and evils arising from such a state of things. That was the statement Shultz made. Is that statement borne out by the fact, or otherwise? It amounts to this: that our men work up to 6 o'clock—that is, the men we have employed there,—and when slaughtering is carried on after that time they do not touch the offal till after the following morning, when it is removed away. If men choose to slaughter at night—it is rather doubtful whether that is necessary or not—it has to remain there until the following morning until the men return to their work, and then it is removed. The cause of that which you saw yesterday was this: you saw that there was a large skin cart occupying the time, and the men could not get up to the pens to get what was complained of away. That was the cause of the nuisance.
313. Do you not think the practice adopted there of killing pigs and dressing them is very defective? I think it is very good; I do not think it can be surpassed for expedition and —
314. Cleanliness? Yes, also cleanliness, and for putting the animal out of its misery as soon as possible, depriving it of its life.
315. Do you not think there might be some better system of producing hot water? Yes, the water might be heated by steam.
316. Do you think the furnaces and boiling places are defective? Decidedly; they are very primitive arrangements.
317. What means have you of ascertaining that no diseased pork is sent away from there? Only by examining the pigs when they are brought there, and the carcasses after the pigs have been killed.
318. Every pig is closely examined? Yes, all through the day, by my assistant; every precaution is taken.
319. Do you ever find pigs that are unfit for food? Frequently, and send them away in the offal cart.
320. What do you do in such cases? Scary them, disfigure them, and throw them in the offal cart.
321. There are no means then of any butcher or other person getting those diseased pigs away from the Abattoir without your knowledge? No, we take every precaution against that.
322. In regard to keeping the calves, do you not think that the system in respect to those animals is very defective—particularly as regards the water. The Board noticed yesterday, with some astonishment at least, the state of the water troughs. The water was almost green, and had some green substance in it. The troughs were full of foul deposit—mud and filth—and no means of the water running out, except by being haled out? Yes.
323. Then again, the calves themselves seemed to be in a most deplorable state—in a bad condition—tucked up—miserable. Do you not think, therefore, that the system in reference to the calves is very defective, especially referring to the water troughs and water supply, and the state of the animals themselves;—do you not think it is very defective and capable of great improvement? As regards the water Gilchrist has the charge of the water, and has another man under his direction to authorise this being done. I was a little astonished at the troughs being in the state they were, and I called his attention to it. He said he had given instructions to the men to clean the troughs out, and if you had not come for half an hour longer they would have been cleaned out.
324. Then we had better have remained away for half-an-hour? Then, as regards the calves, sometimes a butcher will bring more calves than he needs for slaughter, and at the expiration of forty-eight hours it becomes his duty to take them away. I wrote to the Government explaining how that worked, and I said that rather than compel the butchers to take the calves away to the shops, and then bring them back again, thereby knocking them about, it would be better to leave them at the Abattoir, and supply them with food and water.
325. You mean that the regulations do not allow animals to be kept there longer than forty-eight hours, but you have departed from that system to make it more convenient to all concerned, and better for the animals? Yes, that is it precisely—to prevent the knocking about of the animals, and to prevent slaughtering in Sydney, which would be done by the animals not being brought back again.
326. I notice, in clause 20 of your regulations, these words:—

The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall upon the slaughter of any animal or animals therein, immediately cause the blood of the same to be collected in a pan, provided by the Government for that purpose, free from any water, whether

whether used in the washing of the floor or otherwise, and the blood so collected will thereupon be removed by the Government; the said lessee or occupier may however collect whatever blood he or they may require for disposal for human food, provided the same be collected immediately after slaughter, and kept in vessels provided by themselves, and removed by them from the Abattoirs under the conditions of clause 15.

Mr.
E. O'Shilly.
22 May, 1879.

It appears to me that that regulation is not carried out? In some cases it is not.

327. According to the system we saw yesterday it is not? Two or three are probably slaughtering, at one time, and the men we have cannot attend to all at the one time.

328. Then your answer will be that clause 20, or regulation 20, for collecting the blood, is not carried out, because—what? Because it is impossible for the men to be in two slaughter-houses at the same time.

329. Because there are not men enough for the purpose? That is about it.

330. Because you have not sufficient men to carry out that regulation? Yes; that some delay of a few minutes—10 minutes—perhaps, takes place.

331. It seemed to us yesterday that there was nothing of that sort done? We have a staff of men on for that purpose. As soon as the slaughtering is done in one house they go to the next; but sometimes there is a delay of 5 or 10 minutes before going from one house to another, and so arises what you noticed.

332. Can you tell the Board the number of prosecutions and convictions by you at the Police Court up to the end of last April? From what date?

333. Do you not keep a record? I should have to apply to the police office.

334. Take the last year—prosecutions or convictions? I should say from fifty to a hundred prosecutions and convictions under the regulations.

335. Prosecutions and convictions? Yes, I scarcely ever fail to secure a conviction.

336. What regulations have you carried out for feeding the stock? There is no regulation for feeding the stock—except calves—at all.

337. We understood there was not a regulation but some arrangements. What arrangements have you for feeding the stock? None whatever, except in regard to the calves, and certainly the pigs.

338. Then only pigs and calves are fed? Yes.

339. Are these fed by the owners? Yes, not by the Government.

340. Have you any power over the owners to compel them to feed the animals? No; I have power if the animals remain over forty-eight hours without food to summon the owners.

341. Then practically you have power? Yes, as far as that goes.

342. How do you get at ownership of animals, generally? They are always booked for parties as soon as they come on the island.

343. They never attempt to repudiate ownership? Oh, no.

344. Then you have no difficulty in regard to ownership of animals? None whatever; I have never had any difficulty.

345. The Board noticed yesterday an enormous deposit of offal, especially the paunch dung. There seemed to be a very large bulk of it in a very offensive condition, and they noticed one or two other things of a similar nature. Do you not think the arrangements for the disposal of these things are very defective and require amendment? I do not think so; we sell the paunches to the market gardeners, but it has been so wet of late that they have not been able to come for them in consequence of the bad state of the roads.

346. Then you do not think these arrangements are capable of any improvement; the late wet weather has interfered with the delivery, and hence the accumulation? That is precisely the case; we find no difficulty in getting rid of it.

347. What do you think of the system of blood curing; what is your opinion of it? The present system is very defective.

348. Both the deodorising process and the manure manufacture? In every respect, and it always has been a source of great complaint as a nuisance.

349. And you regard it as being a failure as at present carried out? I do, decidedly; a perfect failure.

350. We noticed with some astonishment yesterday a very primitive state of things in regard to the lights by which the men work at night-time—an iron pot with common fat and cotton wick? Yes.

351. Which the men complained of very seriously, because it emits a foul smell, and a foul suffocating smoke? Yes.

352. Do you not think that is a very bad state of things? Yes; I have often been at them to get proper lanterns; the Government do not provide them with lights; they should get proper lanterns or lamps for the purpose.

353. Then your answer is that as the Government have not to provide lights these men have been told to provide lanterns? Yes; hundreds of times I have told them to get proper lanterns or lights.

354. Have you no power to compel them? Not under the present arrangement.

355. Do you not think the introduction of gas throughout the premises would be a great improvement? It is a matter that the Government might take up, and make them pay for the consumption of gas.

356. My question is do you not think the introduction of gas throughout the building would not only be an improvement, but is a necessary part of the establishment? It would be a great improvement, and no doubt is necessary.

357. And is a necessary part of such an establishment? It would be a very great improvement; and had the gas been brought over to the island, across the bridge, I should have suggested that to the Government before. It would certainly be the cleanest and best way we could have of lighting the place.

358. I suppose you and your assistants give every aid in all cases to all parties, with the view of carrying out all matters at the Abattoir properly, with a view to the Abattoir being properly conducted? Yes; in every respect, and my assistant does also.

359. Looking at the buildings as constructed, and having special regard to the drainage, do not you see that they are very faulty, being almost flat and having no natural drainage:—do you not think they are particularly unsuitable for such reasons? I think there is great want of better drainage than there is to carry off the storm water and that sort of thing.

360. Do you not think a want of proper drainage to be a fruitful cause of the present state of the Abattoir? Better drainage would no doubt tend very much to cleanse it; that is, to carry the surplus stuff away. We have a horse and cart there doing all they can to keep the ways clean, but with the wet you cannot help having some accumulation.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
22 May, 1879.

361. We noticed yesterday in regard to the conveyance of the filth from the slaughter-houses, and of the skins from the sheep, that a cart was being loaded, and we were told that it sometimes takes as long as three hours to load one of those carts? It does. Those are the skin carts.
362. How many carts have you for such a purpose? Those are butchers' carts, and they take away the skins to Botany and other places.
363. Then those places where we saw the cart are often occupied by carcass butchers' carts, and they take up sometimes as long as three hours in loading? Yes, and hence the cause of what you saw.
364. How many carts have you at your disposal for removing the filth? Only one, and when we require further assistance we employ one.
365. You have only one cart for the purpose of removing the offal? Yes.
366. And these two matters to which you have referred are mainly the cause of the present filthy state of the Abattoir? I think I said we engaged another when necessary.
367. But those carts by taking up so much time are mainly the cause of the Abattoir being so filthy? That is it; in getting the mutton-houses clean. Men cannot get in with their pans to convey the stuff away, nor with the carts either.
368. You pointed out to the Board yesterday the newly-constructed reservoir? Yes.
369. How long has that reservoir been in course of construction? It must be two years now since it commenced.
370. It is not yet finished? Not yet finished.
371. In fact no one at work at it? Not for the last twelve months.
372. Is not such a reservoir absolutely necessary for the proper cleansing and conduct of the Abattoir? Most decidedly so. If anything went wrong in Sydney with the pipes and water supply we should be cut off from a supply altogether. That is why I recommended that the reservoir should be constructed there for the purpose of holding a special quantity of water to give us six months supply in case anything should happen, and not only that, but that the Corporation could supply us when they could not miss the quantity of water required for the reservoir, when heavy rains had fallen.
373. If you had an abundant supply of water it would assist your arrangements very materially, particularly in regard to the cleanliness of the Abattoir? It would; it would give us a greater force of water.
374. Greater quantity? And greater force.
375. It would materially assist you, and particularly as regards the state of cleanliness or otherwise of the Abattoir? Decidedly it would. In fact a copious supply of fresh water is indispensable for the vast quantity of slaughtering that is done there.
376. *Mr. Stewart.*] How long do you say you have been inspector? Thirty years next August.
377. I understood that the Abattoir was not opened till 1860? No, but I explained that I had an appointment until the Abattoir was opened as inspector of the district.
378. I think our object is to ascertain how long you have been inspector of the Abattoir? I was appointed in 1860, when the Abattoir was established, and have held the appointment ever since.
379. In 1860? Yes.
380. Did you receive any written instructions when you were appointed? Yes.
381. Have you got them here? No. There was the Gazette with my appointment also.
382. Can you furnish the Board with a copy of the written instructions you received from the Minister? I received a letter; I will look that up.
383. That contained the only instructions you have ever received from any Minister? That is all—my first appointment.
384. You do not reside on the premises? No; I reside at Woollahra.
385. What time do you arrive at the Abattoir in the morning? Sometimes 9; sometimes a little after; sometimes before. As I observed to the Chairman, I have frequently to go to the Treasury upon different matters, or to the Works, and so on, before I go to the Abattoir.
386. And what time do you generally leave the Abattoir? Sometimes 5, sometimes 6, and I have often been as late as 7 in the evening.
387. You are never away the whole day or half the day? Oh, no.
388. You are always there? Always there. Every day but Sunday.
389. Every day but Sunday? Yes.
390. In your absence is your assistant always there? Always there. It is only in cases where we have, probably, to go to the police office, where his evidence is required as well as my own, that we are both absent from the Abattoir. That was the case this morning. But that very seldom happens—probably not once in the year.
391. Are cattle ever killed before you get there in the morning or before your assistant is up? Yes, sometimes.
392. They arrive and are killed before they are inspected? No, they are always inspected before being slaughtered.
393. Are they not sometimes slaughtered between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning? Those are the cattle that have been inspected.
394. They must have arrived the previous night? No, they are not allowed to come in in the night; they must have been in at 8 o'clock in the morning. They are obliged to be in between 6 and 8 in the morning, and 5 and 8 in the summer-time.
395. Then the cattle slaughtered between 2 and 4 in the morning must have arrived—when? On the previous day.
396. Are the carcasses allowed to be removed before inspection? The carcasses sometimes are on a Monday morning; they have to supply the different shops principally before 6 o'clock. They have the meat in the shops before 5, the spleen and lungs of each beast are saved for inspection.
397. They are never in any case allowed to leave the premises until the carcasses have been inspected? The carcasses sometimes go away; when they are found wholesome and sound they are sometimes removed, the spleen and lungs being reserved for the inspection of Mr. Jager and myself, for our satisfaction that the meat was sound. If one spleen or lung is missing there is a penalty of £5 attached to it.
398. Do you and your assistant work well together? Yes.
399. You never disagree? No, I am not a disagreeable person by nature.

400. Has it ever happened that he has condemned cattle which you have passed? Oh, no.*
401. That has never happened? Oh, dear, no.*
402. And you have never condemned any cattle that he has passed? I have condemned cattle which he has had some doubts about. One instance was a very bad case of pleuro, and I brought Mr. Jager down to examine it, and he said the animal evidently had had the pleuro; but that was not strong enough for me. I said, "It evidently has got it now, and it is unfit for food." I condemned it, and the butcher threatened proceedings against me. It fortunately happened that Dr. Roberts was going across the island, in his carriage, at the time, and I called him in to come and look at the case. He saw the lungs, and said he wondered that the animal could have lived in such a state.
403. Have you ever known a dead beast brought in there to be skinned and dressed? No.†
404. Never? No.‡
405. Then if such a thing got in it must have been without your knowledge? Without my knowledge. Neither do I think such a thing ever happened. I was going to remark about Dr. Roberts and the beast affected with pleuro; I asked him then if the flesh of the animal was fit for human food, and he said, "a person ought to be tried for his life if he attempted to sell it." It is very seldom I have condemned where it did not meet Mr. Jager's opinion; but in one or two cases I know I have. As for his condemning what I have passed, nothing of that kind has happened.‡
406. Have you ever known a cow calve in the pens, and be slaughtered, and dressed for meat? Some days afterwards; brought with a young calf just calved, and afterwards slaughtered.
407. *Chairman.*] Mr. Stewart's question was: Have you ever known a cow calve in the pens, and afterwards slaughtered? No; they are invariably turned out.
408. *Mr. Stewart.*] It might happen without your knowledge? It is possible it might.
409. It has been alleged that the carcasses are washed with very dirty water? Yes.
410. And the pigs in particular? Yes.
411. Is that the fact? Well, in the first tub which they scald the pig in, the water is certainly dirty; but there are two other tubs which the pig is taken from after being scalded in number one, and thoroughly brushed and cleaned as much as possible.
412. Then if they have not sufficient clean boiling water whose fault is it? Well, it is the fault, I think, of the butchers themselves that they do not provide larger vessels.
413. Do they heat the water themselves? The carcase butchers do, but the Government provide other coppers and boilers for any other persons that might come in and slaughter. But there is not much slaughtering there, and the water is very clean.
414. Suppose you found them using this dirty water over and over again, have you any means of preventing them? No.
415. You could not prevent that? No; it does not matter much with the first scalding water they use.
416. *Chairman.*] That is a matter of opinion; we only want the fact.
417. *Mr. Stewart.*] It has been alleged that all the houses—both beef and mutton houses—are very insufficiently lighted at night? Yes; the Government do not supply lights for them at night.
418. You provide no lights for them? No lights at all.
419. The killers themselves ought to provide the lights? Yes; if they choose to slaughter after dark they have to supply themselves with light.
420. If they were supplied with gas would they not be willing to pay for it? Yes, and it would be a great improvement.
421. You have never represented that to the Government? The gas has never been brought over the island.
422. How far off is the nearest gas? About a quarter of a mile.
423. And you have never represented to the Government the propriety of supplying light in this way? I have not.
424. Would it not be your duty to do so, as being the superintendent of the institution? A great number of the butchers say it is not necessary to slaughter by artificial light, that there are sufficient hours for the slaughtering without it. I believe it is necessary, and of course I will call the attention of the Government to it.
425. It has also been alleged that the cattle, more than the sheep and pigs, are killed with unnecessary cruelty? I cannot see that.
426. You are not of that opinion? Not at all. As regards the cattle and the process of passing a cane down the spine, I think that is the most humane part of the affair, as it deprives them directly of life and feeling.
427. What is your reason for thinking that? Immediately that is done you can stick and cut them as you choose, and they show no symptoms of pain.
428. Have you seen the cane used in any other part of the colony, or in the other colonies? I have never been in the other colonies.
429. Do you know whether it is used in England, France, or America? I am not aware.
430. You do not use it for anything but cattle? Nothing else.
431. Not for calves or sheep? No.
432. And the only plea for it is the safety to the operator? And to dispose of the life of the animal as quickly as possible. It is the quickest way of killing the animal.
433. That is your opinion? No doubt of it. The moment that cane is passed down the spine the animal is dead; otherwise it would be dangerous.
434. You have seen cattle dressed where that has not been done? In the country; I have seen cattle shot, and stuck, without this cane being passed down the spine.
435. It makes no difference with the flesh? No; but I think the passing of that stick down the spine is

* NOTE (on revision):—Only on one occasion, in the case of three carcasses, two of which were very much bruised, both externally and internally; signs of inflammation were also visible on the kidneys and inner portion of the body. These I condemned. The bruises on the third carcass were confined to the fore quarter, and did not extend internally, and I therefore did not consider there was sufficient cause to condemn the same.

† NOTE (on revision):—Yes, when cattle have been slaughtered in the paddocks through being lame and unable to travel.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—Further than the case already mentioned.

Mr.
F. Ostley.
22 May, 1879.

the most essential part of the killing process, as it deprives the animals of all feeling, and kills them immediately.

436. *Chairman.*] You have noticed the way in which the Jews kill their cattle—do they use the “fiddling?” The slaughtering man does. The Jew butcher first cuts the throat, and then knocks the animal on the head as you saw done with the others, and passes the cane down as well.

437. We understood not yesterday? Oh yes, they do.

438. *Mr. Stewart.*] Then you think there is no unnecessary cruelty in killing any kind of stock? None whatever.

439. The men are in fact too busy to be cruel? If they were so inclined they are too busy to be cruel, but I think they have no desire to be cruel.

440. They want the animal despatched as soon as possible? Yes.

441. It is alleged also that cattle are often killed in a state of fever, caused by fatigue and knocking about? I have frequently noticed cattle, after travelling down, being high coloured—red.

442. You never have occasion to turn out cattle for apparent disease? No.

443. Never? If I see any beast that looks like diseased I get them to draft it in and have it slaughtered at once, to ascertain.

444. Is there any food ever given to the cattle? No.

445. However long they are there? They are not allowed to remain there over 48 hours.

446. Never longer than that? No, very seldom that time.

447. Is it true that the pens or yards are often in a state of extreme filth? No.

448. How often are they cleaned out? Men are at them continually the whole week—every other day.

449. Not every day? Every other day.

450. Have you not hands enough to clean them daily? It is hardly necessary, I think. If you notice, whenever you go, you will not see a deposit of half an inch on the stones, and it is soft to the beasts' feet. It is rather desirable to have the manure over the stones for the feet.

451. The accumulation of one or two days produces no inconvenience—that is your opinion? Yes.

452. Do you think diseased animals are ever slaughtered for food? I think I have condemned thousands—at least hundreds—of them that have been diseased, and that have been slaughtered.

453. Not at the Government Abattoir? A great number there.

454. What becomes of them? We scurify them and disfigure them, and cast them along with the filth, and they are sent to be boiled down.

455. That is only cattle? And sheep also.

456. Both are occasionally diseased? Yes.

457. How long is it since you had occasion to reject a beef carcass in that way? I think it is only about two or three weeks since I condemned fourteen head.

458. Is there any record kept of those cases in which you have to do things of that sort? I have never kept a record of such cases in which I have condemned. I am sorry now that I did not do so. Whenever anything of the kind turned up before me I saw that they were sent away and destroyed. That is the grand object.

459. You remember that cow seen one Sunday in a very emaciated state? I remember reading of some cow that was reported as being there, but never saw it.

460. She was destroyed, was she? She must have been killed the first thing on Monday morning.

461. *Chairman.*] Before you got there? It must have been.

462. *Mr. Stewart.*] You do not remember seeing it? No.

463. Does it not show some want of supervision if such a thing can be done without your knowledge? My assistant is there; he saw it, of course.

464. It seems that the thing is done? My assistant attends the first thing in the morning, and attends to all those cases.

465. It is alleged also that calves are kept there several days, if not for weeks, before they are killed? That is not true. They have been kept there for some days, and in the very case alleged I brought the parties up on that, and they were fined heavily—£3 and costs.

466. You never have had occasion to prosecute people for leaving the calves there beyond the authorized time? Yes, I have.

467. How long since? Within the last two months.

468. The same person more than once? Yes, the second time.

469. The second time—the same party? Yes.

470. Was he convicted? Yes.

471. And fined? Yes.

472. Have you no means of supplying these calves with water except by the troughs we saw yesterday? Only the troughs you saw. When the calves are young and cannot rise to that trough to drink I never permit them to remain in the pen for 48 hours. It is only in the case of calves sufficiently grown, that can both feed and drink out of the trough, that I permit to remain 48 hours.

473. Are the troughs not too high for the calves to reach them? No; an ordinary sized calf can readily drink out of them. But the generality of calves that are brought over there are slaughtered the same day and taken away. It is only in cases where they are brought in numbers more than are required that they remain in the pens.

474. Is offal ever brought into the Abattoir? Yes, I am sorry to say, smuggled in. Bags of offal are brought there and cast down. They watch us, and bring it when we are out of the way, and throw it down there. That offal must be from illicit slaughtering in Sydney, and it is brought over to the Abattoir in carts. That has been frequently done. I have told my men to look after it as closely as they could, and see if they could detect anyone doing so; but they have not done so.

475. Do you ever send any manure along the railway? Sometimes. Do you mean the blood manure?

476. Yes? Oh yes.

477. And the other too? Sometimes up to the mountains, the sheep manure.

478. Do you send it there in your own cart? No. One or two years ago there was a little disturbance about some of our carts taking manure to the railway on one occasion for Mr. Eagar; that was all.

479. What was he going to do with it? He has got a place on the mountains; but he paid for the manure, of course.

Mr. R. F. Oatley.
22 May, 1879.

- 480. Was it at Mr. Eagar's request you sent it there? No, I cannot say he requested it.
- 481. You mean the Under Secretary of the Treasury? Yes; he paid for it.
- 482. He is the only one along the railway line that has had manure sent by you? Yes; I never sent any to anybody else; and this was always sent after working hours. The man would probably go after 4 o'clock and run over with a cart-load of stuff.
- 483. What is charged for the cartage in such cases? I did not charge anything for the cartage.
- 484. Only for the manure? Only for the manure.
- 485. But do you never charge for the cartage? I never sent any over but that; we did not make it a practice to send away manure for anybody.
- 486. How much did you send to Mr. Eagar? Two cart-loads, comprising so many bags.
- 487. Altogether? I think it was; I cannot exactly tell now without referring to my books.
- 488. I cannot understand how you found hands to do that extra work when you had not sufficient in the place to keep it clean? Well, it is our duty to see that the manure is taken out of the yards of all places.*
- 489. How long is it since you supplied Mr. Eagar with this manure? It must be some two or three years now. I know questions were asked in the House about it.
- 490. I could not find any regulations yesterday posted upon the premises;—are the regulations open to people? They are in the office-window.
- 491. Only there? Yes.
- 492. Do you not think it would be well to have them posted up elsewhere? They would pull them down if we did, the minute they were posted up. We put them on the office-window in a conspicuous place where everybody can look at them, and they know they are there.
- 493. Have you got sufficient accommodation for all the killing that is required in Sydney, do you think? I think we could do 600 more cattle a week than we are doing at present.
- 494. In the mutton-houses also? The mutton-houses are rather small—very confined.
- 495. Well now, will you be good enough to tell the Board the different methods adopted for disposing of the blood; state as briefly as possible the different methods tried for the purpose of getting rid of it? Some two years ago or better the then Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Piddington, paid us a visit, and he examined this blood, such as Mr. Swan is now curing, and he found it very offensive.
- 496. But that is not the beginning of it. How did you dispose of it previously; when you took charge of the blood what was done with it? It ran into the harbour; the whole of the sewage and the blood of the Abattoir was discharged into the harbour.
- 497. For how long? For years; several years.
- 498. Well? The neighbours complained very much of it, and then it was thought advisable to intercept the blood and cart it away to Callen Park, and there bury it.
- 499. What time was that? Four or five years ago.
- 500. The distance is —? About a mile or a mile and a-half.
- 501. From the Abattoir? Yes; that was continued for about twelve months, and the neighbours commenced to complain of the nuisance arising from it oozing out of the ground and becoming very offensive. Then I informed the Government of it, and it was decided to discontinue burying it at Callen Park; arrangements were then made with Mr. Flood and Mr. Hill to send it to Botany, and bury it.
- 502. How? They would dig the pits, our men would cart it, and it would be buried there. That was the arrangement made with Mr. Moore.
- 503. It was to be carted out there? Yes, carted there; but the people along the roads complained of the offensive smell from the carts, and threatened to summon us if we persisted in it.
- 504. What distance was it from the Abattoir to Botany? I think 7 miles.
- 505. And the blood was carted all that distance? Yes.
- 506. For how long? Twelve months.
- 507. It must have been very costly? Very costly.
- 508. How much did it cost? Each load would cost 12/6 or 15/ for collecting it and conveying it out.
- 509. How many loads a day? Sometimes two, and sometimes one.
- 510. In the meantime none was going into the harbour? By-the-bye I am rather before my time. Swan comes in between Callen Park and Botany. After the practice of burying the blood at Callen Park was discontinued, Mr. Swan called at my office, and informed me that he could deodorise the blood and sewage of the Abattoir, and he produced a sample from his pocket of what he could bring it to; a dry substance similar to what you saw the other day. I told him I thought it would be an excellent plan, and advised him to go and see Mr. Moore, who, in connection with myself had the management of the blood at the time; he called on Mr. Moore, who took the matter up, and eventually Mr. Swan was appointed by the Government to deal with the blood in the form he represented he could do.
- 511. How long ago was that? Three years ago.
- 512. What was the upshot of that? What you saw yesterday was the result of the experiments ever since. It is very offensive; it is a continual nuisance to the place.
- 513. Then for three years you have been going on with this process of drying the blood. You cannot exactly call it drying.
- 514. Pounding it for manure? Yes, such as you saw it yesterday.
- 515. And you are going on with it still? Yes.
- 516. And that was a sample of it we saw yesterday? Yes.
- 517. Polluting the whole air of the place? That is it.
- 518. But it surely does not always smell as it did yesterday? It smells mostly after a shower of rain, and is very offensive at any time.
- 519. Even when dry does it smell? Yes.
- 520. That has been going on for three years? Yes.
- 521. And after all you do not use all the blood that way? No, we send away upwards of 300 tons per week; in addition to that, I should think half the blood goes away in the punt.
- 522. Then about 300 tons is converted into this manure? Into this blood manure.
- 523. How do you sell it? It is sold at 2s. 6d. a load.

* Note (on revision):—Besides, this cartage was done after office hours.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
22 May, 1879.

524. A cart-load—one horse-load? One-horse or two-horse load.
525. Do you get rid of it readily at that rate? No, it frequently remains with us. There are 8 or 10 tons on the island now waiting for buyers.
526. What do you suppose a load of this costs to convert it into manure? Some time ago I went into the matter with my assistant, and brought the cost up to £2 12s. per ton.
527. And you sell it for 2s. 6d.? Yes.
528. That is very like a Government proceeding. What would it cost to send the 300 tons out to the Heads in the punt? It costs less than a shilling a ton.
529. *Mr. Bruce.*] A quantity of it is all sorts of sewage, is it not—it is not only blood in the punt? Blood and sewage.
530. *Mr. Stewart.*] Of blood alone how much would there be? About a third of blood—that would be a hundred tons. The disposing of the blood and sewage by the punt costs about a shilling a ton.
531. And it costs how much to convert it into blood manure? £2 12s.
532. Is there anything to prevent you from sending the whole of the blood out to the Heads? Nothing whatever. We can send it all away as easily as we are sending part of it away at present, at a very trifling cost.
533. Two or three times a week, or daily? Four or five times a week, or daily, if necessary.
534. There were 300 casks provided for saving the blood at one time? Yes.
535. What was it to be saved for? To send it up the line, and sell it to agriculturists; to send it to some dépôt up the line. It was no suggestion of mine.
536. What became of the 300 casks? They remained on the island until most of them were eaten away with the white ant, and they were then sold for about £16.
537. Should you not have called the attention of the Government to that? I repeatedly did—to the Colonial Architect, and to the Treasurer.
538. You are sure you called attention? Yes.
539. Have you made any statement to the Government as to this great waste of money going on in trying to convert the blood into blood manure? Repeatedly.
540. Mention to whom? The Treasurer.
541. How long since? I think the last time was about three months since; but I have repeatedly done so—called attention not only to the expenditure in preparing the blood in that way, but also to the large quantity of sewage and blood that was being discharged into the harbour; and I then suggested the necessity of having this punt to prevent the discharge going into the harbour, which punt has proved very successful I am happy to say.
542. What did the casks cost originally? About 15s. each.
543. *Chairman.*] How many were there? 365.
544. *Mr. Stewart.*] And they were sold for what? £16.
545. And you got no use out of them whatever? They were never brought into use.
546. *Chairman.*] They would cost about £275? Besides other expenses as well.
547. *Mr. Stewart.*] You got no service out of them? No.
548. And you sold them for how much? £16 odd—some shillings.
549. That tank which is excavated at the top of the hill for the purpose of holding water, what capacity has it got for holding water? It will hold a million gallons, I believe.
550. How long is it since it was excavated? It is upwards of twelve months since the excavation was completed.
551. What has been done during the last twelve months with it? Nothing further has been done.
552. Is it intended to make any use of it? The Government intend to complete it. I called attention to it, and the Colonial Architect has it in hand again.
553. Do you intend to fill it with water? Yes, and stop the seams, if any, and put a cover over it.
554. So as to be a reservoir in case of drought? Yes.
555. Fill it in wet weather? Yes.
556. How much would it cost to complete it? I do not think it would cost much.
557. In the meantime it has stood twelve months as it is? As you saw it yesterday.
558. Were the Abattoir buildings when erected well adapted for the purpose? No, after I went there I caused several alterations to be made. There was a stone wall there, with no ventilation, and I suggested that the wall should be knocked down and that the present ironwork should be instituted, and that the front doors and the back should be ventilated. Now, as far as ventilation goes the buildings are very good.
559. Are the mutton-houses suitable for the purpose? No, they are very confined.
560. Could they not be enlarged? This could be easily done by knocking down every other partition.
561. Could you not raise the roof, and let in more light and air? Yes, and I think it would be a very great improvement.
562. Do they never complain of the want of ventilation in those places in summer? No, they never did much.
563. We noticed a large shed on one side of the Abattoir, outside the killing places, roofed with tiles? Yes.
564. What is that intended for? To shelter the cattle from the heat and inclemency of the weather.
565. Does it shelter them? I fancy it is rather high. I would have it spread further and closer to the yards, but the Colonial Architect contended that the shadow of the shed there would answer as well as that from any other.
566. The cattle were to get relief from the sun by standing in the shade? Yes.
567. Is it of any real use? Yes, it has decidedly been of great service. It would have been better if lower, and if it covered the entire yards.
568. Does the rain not blow through it? Yes, to some extent.
569. And the sun beat into the middle of it? Then the cattle would move on in the shade as the sun came.
570. Do you not think the fees paid for the accommodation afforded at the Abattoir are not what they ought to be. The lessees pay by yearly rental? Yes, £200 a year.
571. The houses are put up at auction? Yes, £200 a year for the beef-houses, and £125 for the mutton-houses.

572. Is that anything like a fair rental? I considered it at the time a very good rental.
573. How many cattle will they kill in one of those beef-houses in a day? Thirty or forty in a day.
574. And if they paid fees they would pay thirty or forty shillings? Yes, I am only saying what they could do. I do not mean to say they kill that number daily.
575. If they killed thirty head of cattle a day they would pay thirty shillings, one shilling being the fee charged those who are not leaseholders? Yes.
576. Is a shilling a sufficient fee for the work done and accommodation afforded? We only give them slaughtering accommodation. We do not give them any assistance in the way of men.
577. How much water is used in the operation of cleaning the bullock and cleaning up the mess? I should think 50 gallons.
578. If the rents and fees were raised I suppose they would have to pay them? They could go elsewhere, and build houses 3 miles from the city.
579. Would that be a disadvantage to the city? It would be a nuisance to the suburbs, for there would be no means of getting rid of the sewage.
580. Supposing the Government gave notice to shut up this Abattoir at the end of twelve months, what would happen? They would have to build slaughter-houses elsewhere, 3 miles from the city, and they would be scattered over the district, and it would be difficult to provide for proper inspection.
581. I suppose the carcass butchers would provide places of their own? Yes, no doubt.
582. And all the accommodation necessary to be provided would be for smaller killers, with no slaughter-houses of their own? Yes, and that is done now.
583. Is there any inspection of the private slaughter-houses? None whatever, only inspection of the brands. Some eight or ten years ago I called the attention of the Government to that fact, and to the great danger of diseased meat being sold consequent upon no inspection of these outside places.
584. Is there no meat market in Sydney for wholesale buyers? None that I am aware of.
585. No wholesale market? No.
586. Have they not such institutions on the other side of the world? I believe so—a dead-meat market as they call it.
587. Would it not be a great advantage here? A great convenience to the Sydney people.
588. People could send down their meat from the country, and have it sold in these markets? Yes, meat is now sent down, and sold by auction.
589. Is there no proper place to receive it? They have some large sheds at Parramatta where they sell it.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
22 May, 1879.

TUESDAY, 27 MAY, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, further examined:—

590. [Witness handed in letters dated 27th August, 1860, and 18th September, 1860, from the Department of Public Works, notifying his appointment as inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, and instructing him as to his duties. (*Vide Appendix.*)
591. *Mr. Stewart.*] I think you were prepared to make some further statements in reference to the disposal of the blood? Yes; probably it would be well to show you what I have done in the matter. I have copies of the letters which I have sent in in reference to the blood.
592. But before doing that it would be well to have an account from you of the different methods that have been tried, and of the one now in force. I should like to know what is being done now. I think, when you were last examined, you were about to inform the Board of the steps which are being now taken to get rid of this blood, or to preserve it? Yes. As I stated before, when Mr. Piddington came over to the island he was so disgusted with the scheme then being carried on that he desired me to immediately report and suggest what scheme I thought could be carried out to do away with the nuisance then existing.
593. How long is that since? Since about 1877; not two years ago—July, 1877. He paid a visit to the island then, and was so disgusted with the practice then adopted with regard to the blood that he said it must be put a stop to as soon as possible, and asked me if I could suggest a better scheme of dealing with it.
594. Well, what did you suggest? I then suggested that the only process I thought could be done to allay the nuisance was to desiccate the blood—dry it by some artificial means—by steam. That suggestion the Treasurer approved of, and a sum was placed on the Estimates to provide the necessary plant for that purpose.
595. About what time was that? That was in 1877—July 1877.
596. When you commenced desiccating it? That was the time I suggested it.
597. But the time you commenced? That suggestion has never yet been carried out. The same process is carried on now that was carried on at that time; and the suggestion I made in July, 1877, has not been carried out up to the present time, although the plant is in preparation now.
598. What was the next step? As far as dealing with the blood, it remains in that position still. We are waiting for the plant to be prepared in order to desiccate it.
599. By your process? Yes. After that I suggested that the blood should be removed by a punt.
600. When was that? That was some six months ago. On the 31st of July, 1878, I suggested it in a letter to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer. (*Vide Appendix.*) The Treasurer approved of it as you will see by the letter, and the punt was prepared, and all the blood and filth which before that went into the harbour was caught, and removed in the punt 3 miles outside the Heads. That has been carried on up to the present time very satisfactorily, except that one or two complaints were made, which I called attention to, about the offal being seen floating about the harbour.
601. That is to say, the blood and the offal were removed in the punt? And all the sewage matter.
602. That is taken out to the Heads and discharged 3 miles out at sea? Yes.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
27 May, 1879.

- Mr. F. Ostley.
27 May, 1879.
603. You do not mean the whole of the blood? No; Mr. Swan deals with a portion of it in the way you saw the other day, with caustic soda and chemicals.
604. And what he does not prepare? Goes away in the punt.
605. About three-fourths of it goes away? I should think about half is sent away in the punt, and about half is prepared.
606. That is the present arrangement? Yes.
607. You send about one-half of the blood out in the punt to be discharged in the sea, and the other half is operated upon by Mr. Swan, with a view to preserving it for manure? Exactly so.
608. We heard something about some machinery being prepared for another process different from Mr. Swan's, or is it to extend Mr. Swan's method? I think it is all one. It is placed in the hands of Mr. Moriarty, of the Harbours and Rivers Department, and I think only the one plan is going on.
609. Is that to enable them to prepare the whole of the blood? The whole of the blood and offal.
610. Mr. Bruce.] Is not that plan a part of that for which you say there was a sum put on the Estimates? Yes, £2,000.
611. Not according to the same process as Swan's? No, that is for the improvement of the plan suggested.
612. Mr. Stewart.] It is because the plant is not sufficient for the purpose that Mr. Swan prepares only a portion of the blood? That would be it. Under the process at present carried on he cannot deal with blood impregnated much with water. That part of the blood has to be scooped and baled out, and passed away into the punt. He cannot operate on that effectually.
613. Do you know whether the blood he prepares is valued or much thought of as a manure? Some speak very well of it; others do not care much about it.
614. You have no personal experience of it? I have had a little of it; I fancy it is good manure.
615. It would not be worth £1 per load? No, not in that state.
616. 10s.? It is possible it might bring 10s.
617. You do not believe anyone would give that much? Mr. Flood offered 10s. for it in the dry state.
618. Why did he not get it? I do not know. He offered 10s. a load for it in the dry state.
619. Then some of it is sold in the jelly state? Yes, nearly all is sold in that state.
620. Then it is dried for storing and preserving it? Yes, that is the object of drying it, so as to stow it away.
621. Have you any record of any prosecutions instituted against persons for violating the regulations? I have a record of several.
622. Not of every one? No; I do not make it a practice to enter all the convictions that I have got. But the chief part of my prosecutions were for suppressing gambling.
623. You are not residing on the island just now? I do not reside there.
624. How long were you residing there? I never resided there.
625. Did you get permission not to reside there? Yes under that letter—(letter dated 18th September, 1860, from Department of Public Works.)
626. Chairman.] You never resided there? No, I could not take my family there.
627. Mr. Stewart.] You produce two documents, one referring to a trial of the punt, and the other an application for another punt, which documents you hand in? Yes, and I also produce a letter I wrote to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade on the 11th March, 1879, respecting complaints of offal floating about the harbour. (Vide Appendix.)
628. Chairman.] Have you any other documents you wish to hand in? Yes, I have these on different subjects. (Letters to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade respecting removal of offal and preparation of blood, the cost of preparing manure, and recommending completion of large reservoir, produced. Vide Appendix.)
629. Looking at the establishment of the Glebe Island Abattoir, the locality, its contiguity to Sydney, the water frontage, and all other associations of the locality, do you not think it is very well adapted for the purpose of an abattoir, provided the buildings were sufficient, the drainage in keeping, and the establishment connected in some way with the railway? I think a more admirable site could not be selected. I do not think anything equal to it could be selected for the purposes of an abattoir, from its position. We have thousands and thousands of sheep brought coastwise, and landed on the island. Calves, pigs, and so on, can be brought there, and people coming from North Shore to the wharf with boats can take their meat back.
630. Mr. Stewart.] What is the area? 13 acres, I think. I think such a site could not possibly be found anywhere else.
631. Chairman.] A better site could not be found? Nothing equal to it.
632. Do you not think that the present buildings and the present arrangements together are insufficient even for present requirements? The mutton-houses are too small, but we have ample room at present for the slaughtering of cattle; in fact we could slaughter double the quantity that we are now slaughtering for present accommodation.
633. According to your present system? Yes.
634. Are cattle killed during the heat of the summer months, as early as 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and carted away as soon as daylight? Yes.
635. Who inspects them at that early period of the day? My assistant.
636. Are the cattle sometimes killed as late as 7 in the evening and carted away at daylight next day, and if so who inspects them? My assistant inspects the slaughtering in those hours.
637. Are cattle during the summer months killed after 7 in the evening? Very seldom; I should say never killed after 7; there would not be sufficient light.
638. Then you do not know of any instance of the kind? Not so late as that. I think I mentioned before that in cases of that kind the lungs and spleen, of all these cattle are saved for inspection, and by their non-production the men are fineable as high as £5, so that there is every protection against diseased carcasses being sent away.
639. You spoke of some carts being purchased by the Government to cart away the blood? Yes, they were iron carts.
640. What was the cost of those carts? About £80 each.
641. How many of them were there? Five or six I think.
642. What has become of them? They are on the island, with the exception of one the Government took away.

643. Are they in good condition still? They are painted, and still cared for.
644. They are taken care of? Yes, I caused them to be painted, and turned up to keep the water out of them. They are still in very good condition and may be turned to use at any time, but I do not like to allow them to be removed until we get the plant for it. The probability is that we shall have to resort to it again, so I keep them until the plant is completed.
645. Whose duty is it to receive the money for the blood manure made at the island? My assistant's.
646. What system of check is there upon the receipt of moneys? We have proper receipt-books. There is a person named Gilchrist, and persons coming for manure go to him, and he reports to Mr. Jager that there is a ton of blood given them, and he gets the receipt. There is a printed receipt-book, and Mr. Jager gives him a receipt for the money, and he gives it over to the person who gets the blood. It is part of Gilchrist's duty to see that none is taken away without his knowledge, or without being paid for.
647. Has any case occurred of blood being delivered and no payment made? I remember a person named Swan stating that a load had gone away without being paid for. I made inquiry and found that Gilchrist was aware of that. The man had not the money at the time but brought it the next time. He was a person named M'Keon.
648. A load was delivered one time without payment, but afterwards paid for? Yes.
649. What is the system of putting the offal into the punt as at present carried out? The offal is carted by our own cart from the slaughtering place to the receiving-box, and a tramway goes up to that box and the offal is tilted over into a truck, which is filled and passes down the tram, and then turns over the offal down the shoot into the punt.
650. It discharges itself down a shoot into a box on the punt? That is it.
651. Not assisted by manual labour in any way? The men merely shove it down at a very trifling labour. That is the process of removing it from the Abattoir to the punt.
652. I think you said you recommended the construction or building of the punt? I did.
653. Do you remember what it cost? No; I think you will find the particulars in the letter.
654. About how much? I could not say what it cost. I had nothing to do with the signing of the voucher, or with anything in reference to its cost. It was supplied by the Harbours and Rivers' Department.
655. When this offal punt is taken outside the Heads, what mode is there of discharging the offal from the box? Only by a man lifting or letting down the side doors, and the offal then falls out of its own accord. The deck is made slanting, and by opening the doors of the box it discharges itself into the sea with very little assistance.
656. Have you ever had any cause to doubt the punt's being conveyed the proper distance outside the Heads? I have.
657. Will you state what has happened in that respect? I reported to the Treasurer that statements had been made of the offal floating about the harbour. I had seen the statements in the different papers, and I stated it was my conviction that if such were the case the offal could not have been taken out the distance agreed upon by the contractor, and that I would feel thankful if the Treasurer would instruct the looker-out at South Head to inform me if ever the men failed to take the punt out the distance required, 3 miles. I took that precaution against these men, but the Treasurer did not exactly approve of that, and the matter rests as it was.
658. But complaints have been made that this offal has been discharged within the harbour? On some occasions—on one or two occasions; but as a check I thought the plan I just mentioned would be most effectual.
659. And the men are not expected to handle this offal in discharging it? Very little; as I tell you, it falls out of its own accord.
660. How long is the offal allowed to remain in this box in the summer-time, particularly during the hot weather? Not over twelve hours in the summer-time.
661. In other times? Sometimes twenty-four hours—a day and a night. We do not like to send away the punt until there is a load for it.
662. Is it ever allowed to become stinking and offensive in the box? No, I cannot say that, because my instructions are, rather than allow it to become offensive, to send it out more frequently.
663. Then your answer is it is not so? Yes.
664. The men have never been compelled to discharge the contents of this box within the harbour? No.
665. Have you ever had complaints from the Batmain residents and other people, of offensiveness arising from the punt? I have heard complaints of an offensive smell from the punt as it has been passing along.
666. Complaints from whom? I have seen complaints in the papers.
667. And those complaints arise from the offensiveness of the punt? It was stated to be so.
668. *Mr. Bruce.*] In the harbour? Yes, complaints from people while crossing the ferries.
669. *Chairman.*] Have you ever had cause to complain of the want of punctuality on the part of the tug-steamers employed for the purpose of towing the punt? Yes; on one occasion I was obliged to call attention to it, and the former contract was cancelled, and we were obliged to engage Warburton.
670. What is the probable cost of working this punt, with the offal and blood, including the towing by the steamer? The men, punt, and tug-steamers cost about £700 a year.
671. *Mr. Stewart.*] How many trips per week? Four or five per week.
672. *Chairman.*] You have given us some evidence about the system introduced at the Abattoir by Mr. Swan; how does he carry out his duties; is he attentive or otherwise? He appears to be very attentive.
673. As to the means at his command for carrying out the scheme he suggested? With the exception of this plant which is not prepared yet—but he did not suggest the plant in the first instance. His process was to deal with the blood by chemicals; that was his first scheme.
674. Is Mr. Swan fully occupied at the Abattoir? Yes.
675. Is the whole of his time expected to be given to it? Yes.
676. And he does give the whole of his time? Yes.
677. Including Sundays? We do not work on Sundays. No slaughtering is carried on on Sundays.
678. What are Gilchrist's duties? He has to see to the proper supply of water, to keep the engine in readiness below in case of a failure in the supply of fresh water, so that we could resort to the pumping of salt water again. And, as I observed before, he has to see to the manure, and to take the fees to Mr. Jager, my assistant, and there pay them in, and also to otherwise assist me as far as possible in carrying out the regulations in their integrity. He is fully occupied; in fact I suppose his hours are longer than those of any other. He takes charge also of the punt, the loading of the punt.

Mr.
F. Oastley.
27 May, 1878.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
27 May, 1879.

679. Have you ever had any occasion to complain, or has complaint ever been made of the water-service, as conducted by him? Sometimes there has been a failure, in consequence of the air getting into the syphon.
680. Never any complaint against Gilchrist for short supply of water? No; except that whenever any complaint about the water was made it was owing to the air getting into the syphon.
681. Whose duty is it to see the number of pigs on the island? The duty of Gilchrist; and he has to see to the number of calves, and report it to the assistant inspector.
682. And the assistant inspector collects the fees? He collects the fees.
683. Have fees always been collected? Yes.
684. No complaints at any time of short fees? None whatever.
685. Never any complaint of fees being unpaid? None whatever.
686. Have you ever heard of an instance of dead cattle having been carted into the Abattoir? Dead cattle—yes; that has been in cases where they have been slaughtered outside in the paddocks, and brought in dead. A bullock may break his leg, or slip and injure himself, and in that case they would slaughter him outside, and bring him into the Abattoir dead.
687. And no other cases of the kind except those described by you have occurred? No.
688. Is it not possible to bring in a diseased beast—one that had died, for example, of Cumberland disease, or pleuro-pneumonia? No; my instructions are to the whole of the officers that if they should see anything of the kind being brought in, to immediately report it. Those instructions are not only to the officers but also to the men, if anything is brought in the cart to report it immediately.
689. You told the Board, in reply to Mr. Stewart, that the melts were counted, and that these were the check you had against diseased cattle that had not been examined by you? Yes; we know the number of cattle brought in, and by looking in the yards we know beyond doubt the number killed, and the number of spleens there should be.
690. Do you ever critically examine those spleens to ascertain whether pleuro-pneumonia or Cumberland disease existed? Daily.
691. Could you know, from exterior symptoms, that disease of some sort had existed? Do you mean when the cattle are alive?
692. No; when you look at those spleens—their exterior symptoms? Yes; immediately. Diseased spleens are from three to four times the size of natural ones. Pleuro-pneumonia is confined to the lungs.
693. The lungs would show some exterior symptoms? Yes, they would be as hard as a brick, and almost a mass of corruption.
694. Did you ever know of instances of cows slipping their calves? Sometimes there have been cases of that kind.
695. What has been done with the cows? They are generally turned out with the cattle the following morning to the paddocks.
696. You never knew an instance of a cow being slaughtered under such circumstances? Yes, I have, but condemned.
697. You have known instances, but they have been always condemned? Yes.
698. In every case condemned? Yes, of that kind.
699. And the meat is not allowed to be sent into consumption? No, and it is a very rare occurrence.
700. Did you ever know of sows littering in the pens? Yes; there was one case reported some time ago in the papers.
701. I am asking you of your own knowledge, or of the knowledge of your assistants? It is very seldom that happens.
702. In such a case what is done? They are generally sold alive with the litter and sent away.
703. Then they would not be allowed to be killed and used for pork? Sows that probably had pigged two or three weeks would be passed.
704. But my question is as to pigs littering in the pens? They are generally sold alive and sent away with the little ones.
705. And never slaughtered? Never slaughtered.
706. You never have had heard a report of any such case? Never.
707. Do you not think it would be an improvement if the inspector did reside at the Abattoir? I cannot see it; my assistant resides there; I think not.
708. Does your assistant attend every day of the week? With the exception of Sunday.
709. I mean every working day? Yes.
710. Without intermission? Yes; 6 o'clock in the morning he commences his duties.
711. And your assistant attends six days in the week regularly, and always has done, from 6 in the morning? Yes.
712. Up to when? 5 o'clock, and sometimes later.
713. I think you spoke something about a plant that you suggested should be fixed for the purpose of assisting Swan in his blood desiccating? Yes.
714. You have spoken about it, and that plant is not yet erected? Not yet.
715. Do you know the cause of the delay? No, not exactly; the Harbour and Rivers Department are getting on as fast as possible at Cockatoo Island. They are preparing it there, and they are completing a shed there now. In about three months, I think, in all probability, it will be completed; and we have already got a boiler set.
716. When was the Abattoir last white-washed and cleansed? About a month since.
717. Can you state more accurately? Not more than a month—within the last month.
718. It was thoroughly white-washed and cleansed? Yes.
719. At what period was it white-washed previous to that? Sometime the year before.
720. Last year? Yes.
721. Has it always been kept in a state of cleanliness in regard to that? It would be better if it had been more frequently white-washed or lime-washed.
722. What did it cost to white-wash the Abattoir on the last occasion? We found the lime, and I gave the men £1 a house for white-washing them.
723. Your own men? Some of our own men, who worked overtime.
724. Did they work night and day? Some of them did.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
27 May, 1879.

725. Did they work Sundays? Yes, because Sundays were the only days we could get at the places, because it would be awkward to do it with the men at work.
726. How often are the lanes and yards cleansed? Several times during the week.
727. Almost daily? They are daily.
728. Can you give any opinion as to the probable success of Mr. Swan's work, with regard to the desiccation and utilization of the blood and offal? Up to the present time I look upon it as a complete failure and a nuisance.
729. Do you know the value of reduced blood—blood reduced to a powder for example, or compressed? I have heard it will bring as high as £8 or £10 a ton, and sometimes more, but not here; I do not know what it would realize here. But when people buy guano here I think they would as soon have the blood; it is most valuable manure.
730. Have you assisted by all means in your power to get this plan for the utilization of the blood completed? I have—every means in my power.
731. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether pleuro-pneumonia is prevalent just now? Not just now.
732. And as to the Cumberland disease? I have not seen a case of that kind; only once during the last twelve months.
733. Then your answer will be that pleuro-pneumonia, or Cumberland disease, is not prevalent just now? Yes.
734. *Mr. Stewart.*] Could the carcase of a beast with Cumberland disease be sold and look sound-looking meat? It is very easily detected. The animals are very feverish, and the meat is spotted with blood. The little veins are full. In fact the blood does not flow but remains in the carcase.
735. So that it would be difficult to palm off meat with Cumberland disease? Yes.
736. How much do you say it would cost to have all the blood punted out to sea? I do not think it would cost £20 in the year, in addition to what it costs already, to send it all out.
737. And how much did you say the amount was that it costs now? About £700 a year, and to convey the whole of the blood out I do not think it would be £20 a year in addition.
738. *Mr. Bruce.*] How are the cattle treated from the time they leave the Homebush yards until they get to the Abattoir;—have you made it your business to follow the cattle that far? I have never attended the sale-yards for that purpose.
739. You do not know the sort of paddocks they are in when they are waiting until they are taken to be killed? Yes, there are paddocks within a mile or two from the Abattoir that they are chiefly driven to.
740. Do all the cattle come direct from the Homebush yards to the Abattoir? That I could not answer positively. I do not know whether there are any taken back to other paddocks or not.
741. I might put it this way: Have you any idea how many cattle are sold there weekly? 1,200 or 1,400 head.
742. Do you get as many as that during the week at the Abattoir? No, our average is about 1,100 a week.
743. Take Monday's sale-day;—how many do you get from that? I think the cattle sold on Monday are brought down to those paddocks to be slaughtered, and are slaughtered out by Thursday. The sale-days are Mondays and Thursdays. Cattle purchased on Monday are slaughtered out, I think, by Thursday; those purchased on Thursday are slaughtered out by the following Monday.
744. As a rule then, the last of them would not be more than three or four days from the time they left Homebush until they are slaughtered; or I will put it this way: How many days on an average elapses from the time the animals leave Homebush till they are slaughtered? From Monday to Thursday; those purchased on the Monday would be slaughtered out by the Thursday; those purchased on the Thursday would be slaughtered out by the following Monday.
745. Have you seen the paddocks yourself? I have.
746. Is there any feed in them? Very little feed; at times there is a little feed but not very much.
747. Have you ever seen the cattle driven from the yards to the Abattoir; what road do they go? The bullock road; the road between the Abattoir and Petersham—a Government road, which was made for the purpose of bringing the cattle to the Abattoir—it is called the bullock road.
748. Do they not keep the main road for the greater part of the way? From the sale-yards they come down the Parramatta Road.
749. Is that a good road to drive fat cattle on? It is rather hard.
750. And are they not in the habit of meeting a great many conveyances? Yes, all the traffic along the road they would meet with.
751. What sort of pace are they driven at along the roads generally? I have seen them occasionally driven a moderate pace, a walk, or a jog-trot.
752. Is there danger to the people who use that road from their being driven in that way? I never heard of any accidents, although I believe there is more danger now than formerly in driving them.
753. They are driven at night now? Yes, and I think that a very objectionable thing. Persons cannot see them coming along to get out of the way. The men do not know what is before them, and I look upon that as a most objectionable plan. The cattle break through the fences into the bush, and give the men no end of trouble, for they cannot see them. I think that driving by night is very objectionable.
754. Recurring to the question as to what feed they get in the paddocks, do they get anything like what they ought to get in the paddocks? No, I do not think they do; of course I do not think they get sufficient in the paddocks.
755. They are allowed to be driven to the Abattoir in the morning only? Up to 8 o'clock in the morning; from 5 in the summer and from 6 in the winter—6 to 8.
756. Do you receive any delivery-note with the cattle that come into your yards? They are always reported when they are brought in as to how many there are, and my assistant counts them to see that they are correct.
757. And is an entry made of this in any book? Yes, directly.
758. They come in a lot—perhaps six to eight men's cattle in one lot—do they not? Yes; sometimes three or four different parties have cattle brought together; they are paddocked together.
759. Are they entered then as being delivered by one man? No, they are entered to each man to whom they belong, and he is charged, of course, accordingly.
760. Is there ever any difficulty in proving the ownership of any cattle that come in in that way? I have never found

Mr.
F. Oatley.
27 May, 1879.

found any difficulty. Each person marks the beast with tar on a particular place, so as to distinguish him at any time. It is marked on the hip or the neck, or in different parts. Each person knows his own brand.

761. Speaking of the tar, do you see any mark, after the animal is killed, of the tar having burnt the hide? In summer-time I have seen marks of a scald like of the tar.

762. Is that on account of too much being put on, or is it more or less the same on other cattle? It is caused by the heat of the sun on the tar which marks it on the skin—a slight redness; but you will not find it underneath the skin, on the flesh; it is merely on the surface of the skin.

763. Then if it affected anything, it would only be the hide? That would be all.

764. You said that you thought the site of the Abattoir was an admirable one? I think so, a most suitable one.

765. Do you consider you have room enough there for the work? We have in the beef-houses, but scarcely sufficient room on the mutton side.

766. And have you sufficient yard room for your cattle? No, we want more yard room certainly.

767. Then would that not show that the site was not just as good a one as might be obtained? More yard room could be procured by filling up; there is plenty of room on the island, but not enough filled up or fenced off for yards to my liking.

768. Do you not think it is an objectionable site on account of the difficulty there is in getting cattle there, and keeping cattle in good condition? With respect to paddocks, do you mean?

769. Yes; do you not think it has a very deteriorating effect on the meat, besides being cruel to the animals? You see there is only a very little time, from Monday to Thursday, and very little suffices for that time.

770. But count up from the time the cattle begin to be without food; say they are half-a-day before being put on the train, and perhaps they are thirty hours altogether on the train; then they are twenty hours at the yards; so that they are four or five days before they are killed at the Abattoir, having no food all that time. Is not that very cruel to the cattle, besides being very bad for the meat, seriously deteriorating the meat? Yes, I think it is, to some extent.*

771. *Chairman.*] In both respects? Yes, and I have often wondered that they do not keep their cattle in the bulk out at Blacktown, or in some good paddocks, and bring them in drafts, as required, that is, so many for each day's killing.

772. *Mr. Bruce.*] Is it possible to enlarge the present site for yard room? Yes, by filling up.

773. Taking the cattle side, where would you put additional yards? I would fill up the embankment there on the western side; we have got lots of rubbish and rubble on the island for that purpose.

774. You propose to put additional yards on the flat? Yes, for drafting yards. That we could do.

775. Those additional yards would not cost very much? No, not very much; they would not require to be so strong as the others.

776. A matter of £200 or £300 perhaps? I think that would be sufficient.

777. Do you consider the present shape of the yards the best that could be for getting the cattle drafted out for the killing houses? I think so, according to the room we have. You see we could not increase the width at all, because you must confine each yard to each house. You cannot extend the width because if you do you would encroach on another house.

778. But could you not extend your drafting yards if you had these additional yards? Yes.

779. You could draft the cattle so far before you brought them up? Yes, from the lower yards.

780. How many cattle can you hold in the yards now at Glebe Island? Forty cattle in each, and there are twelve pens; there are three small pens.

781. 480 cattle? That would be the number—480.

782. How long would it take to kill that quantity? Not in a day or two days now.

783. Then that would be more than you need? Yes.

784. They get no food while they are in the yards? No, not at the Abattoir.

785. But plenty of water? Plenty of water.

786. Do you ever get a second supply of cattle into the yards before the others are killed out? We do.

787. How then do you know which have been there too long? Well, those that remain till this evening, for instance, are placed in a yard themselves in the morning before the others are driven in.

788. They are not put in the same yard with the others? No.

789. If the cattle are not killed within the time what becomes of them? They are always killed within the forty-eight hours.

790. You never have to send any back to the paddocks? If there should be any, they are sent back to the paddocks, but it scarcely ever occurs that there are.

791. Not on a Saturday? I have seen one or two left on a Saturday, and in that case, hay—lucerne hay—is thrown into them. But that very seldom happens.

792. While we were there I saw some cattle being put into the killing house; they wanted a particular beast, and to get that beast they put about eight head into the killing house, and had to turn so many of them back again in order to get the right one. Does that frequently happen? Not so many as that; three or four or five may be driven in.

793. Do they ever put an animal they do not want into the killing-house? They very frequently drive the wrong animal into the house.

794. Would it not be much better to draft out the very cattle they want? Yes, but it would take more time.

795. It would take less time if your arrangements were complete? It would be a great improvement.

796. There is some drainage from the yards—where does it go? It runs over the bank.

797. Across the road and over the bank? Yes.

798. Would it not be an improvement if a gutter along the length of the yards carried the drainage to the general receptacle for the offal and blood? It would.

799. To the reservoir from which the punt is filled? Yes—I would correct that; I am afraid it would interfere with the arrangements for the blood if you came to mix manure with it.

800. But when the blood gets there it is not dealt with as manure; it goes to the punt? Do you mean in the event of this plant being put up?

801.

* NOTE (on revision):—With regard to food, I think the owners, or persons in charge of cattle, should be compelled to feed them while they remain in the paddocks.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
27 May, 1879.

801. *Chairman.*] Never mind that! Then that decidedly would be better.
802. *Mr. Bruce.*] In all station work they find small whips or sticks sufficient for drafting, not large heavy poles, with boat-hooks, such as are used at the Abattoir; neither do they use such things to shut the gates. Would it not be possible for you to have man-holes where men could get into the yards, as they do on stations, and draft the cattle instead of from the top of the rails. Could not those boat-hooks and other such instruments with which the animals can be injured, be dispensed with? You could do that with quiet cattle.
803. But those very same cattle are loaded on the trains and put into the truck? They are infuriated at the Abattoir through being driven in, and with the smell of the blood, and are not then as quiet, I think, as they are when on the train. There is a constant noise, when drafting in, from one yard to the other, and they get naturally timid and wild. That is unavoidable.
804. How many men are usually employed to fill a house for a fall of cattle? Two men.
805. On an average how long does it take them to do it? Sometimes they get them in within a minute or within 10 minutes, or, at other times, a quarter of an hour.
806. And does this not arise largely from their not being able to get the particular animals they want? Yes, there is a great delay in that, in drafting them out, to get the animals they require.
807. And if the yards were constructed so as to get the particular animals out, that would be a great assistance? Decidedly.
808. With respect to killing the cattle, I observed that the pithing scaffoldings were very high;—is that necessary? I think so; the butchers all seem to say it answers exceedingly well, that is the pithing pound or scaffolding.
809. Would it not be better to have it nearer the animal, so long as the man is safe; would there not then be a less chance of missing the animal? They have a long leverage now, and can get near the animal if they like. It is better for them to have a leverage, and effect a surer blow than if you had a short handle.
810. I think you said the killing houses are washed out regularly after every fall? After every fall.
811. That is made a rule? Yes, always.
812. Do you not think it a mistake to have the gut-houses adjoining and so near to the killing-houses? Well, it is for convenience and the saving of time that it is done. I do not see any objection to that.
813. Would it not tend to the cleanliness of the place if that part of the work were carried out a little way from the killing-houses? It would assist to the cleanly appearance of the place.
814. And in regard to the smell? Wherever you shifted the gut-houses the smell would be there.
815. But if the gut-houses were away the smell would not be on the meat? No; it would certainly be an improvement.
816. Having the gut-houses where they are now increases the difficulty of keeping the killing-houses clean? It does.
817. Would it not be a good principle to go upon that everything should be carted away immediately, or as soon as possible after, it drops from the animal? Most decidedly. I think the only objection I see to that is the time and delay of removing from one place to another.
818. By the old regulations the slaughtermen had to do that themselves? They had to see it was cleared off.
819. You do it now? Yes.
820. Suppose that sheds could be erected behind the yards, where the guts could be run and where room could be given to the owners to put their hides in; might not an arrangement be made by which trollies could be provided for them to run from the killing-houses to these sheds where they could run the guts? An arrangement of that kind would be a great convenience and an easy conveyance.
821. And it would give more room for the yards? No, I do not know about the room for the yards; we are obliged to leave room for the cart to come up.
822. But sometimes you have a block between your cart and another cart; this would never occur if all the stuff were carried away? No, there would be very great improvement on the mutton side. Great delay sometimes occurs with these carts, as people cannot get up to remove the offal.
823. Might it not be so arranged, if the sheds were put on the hill, that the filth which came from the guts might go into a shoot to the bottom of the hill, and towards where the punt is—thus removing itself? I think it might be arranged.
824. You have a sufficient fall on the hill to do that? Quite sufficient, and it would be a great improvement more particularly, as I observed, on the mutton side.
825. The hides are sometimes stored in the meat-house where the bodies hang; that does not tend to cleanliness? No, but it is the most effectual way of getting rid of the filth from the hides, because it is swept away into the drain.
826. But if they were carried to a proper place would that not be better? That would be better.
827. And nothing would be in the meat-houses but the bodies of meat;—would that not be an improvement? That would be a great improvement.
828. But under the present system you are obliged to allow the offal to accumulate at times; you cannot send your dray there at the minute, and you are dependent upon the men you leave this duty to as to whether they leave the offal too long or not? Our own men are obliged to wait until those large carts are removed in order to get up to the offal. Up to 6 o'clock there is nothing slaughtered but what they remove the offal from. From all that is slaughtered after that time the offal is removed the next morning at 6 o'clock again.
829. How long does the meat hang before it is carted away to the retail butchers? I have known some to hang three or four days in the winter-time.
830. But in the summer-time? It must be removed on the day it is killed or it would not keep.
831. Almost immediately after it is killed? Some of it before it is almost cold or set.
832. Some of it in certain seasons is removed without being set? There are rare cases of that kind. It is generally hung an hour or so after slaughter in order to set it.
833. That would not set it in summer? No, it would not, but the generality remains five or six hours, probably, in summer-time before it is removed.
834. And if the weather is at all moderate it does set? Yes.
835. But in other cases it goes away before it is set? Yes, before it is cold or set.
836. Would it not be an immense benefit to the consumer if it could be properly set before it left the Abattoir? Decidedly, they would prefer it; it would be far better in every sense. 837.

Mr.
F. Oatley.
27 May, 1879.

837. In some instances now it may be said to be cooked with the animal heat in it? I daresay some of it is. That is in very hot weather.
838. Would it not also be a great advantage to the retail butcher? The retail butchers would prefer it.
839. It would keep a great deal longer? Decidedly it would when set; if not cut down until it is set, it keeps much better.
840. If meat could be artificially set at the Abattoir at a farthing a pound would it pay the consumer and retail butcher to have it done? I think so, decidedly; it would be a great luxury.
841. There has been some improvement in the conveyances for carrying meat lately? Yes, Messrs. Rennie and Williams have had a fine van constructed in which the meat is suspended. That certainly is a great improvement on the old practice of putting quarter upon quarter in a cart.
842. And you said, I think, that others were in course of construction? Yes.
843. Have you the power of enforcing the use of a proper conveyance? Not at present. Under the regulations I have not; but it is my intention —
844. Looking at the Act, do you think you have power to make a regulation to that effect? I think we can. I think the Government can make regulations as they like, and I think regulations in that respect are very needful.
845. You pay some attention now to the fitness of the carts—to the cleanliness of them? They are washed out.
846. And to the men that do it? I am repeatedly calling attention to any neglect I see in that respect.
847. About the mutton-houses;—you said that they were badly shaped, and too small, and inconvenient in other respects? They are too small. I do not know whether I mentioned it before, but some two years ago I recommended that the back should be knocked away. There was a large stone wall at the back; I had that removed and the iron fall you saw substituted in its place.
848. You have improved them so far, but I think you have asked for other alterations? And it is my intention to recommend that two houses be knocked into one; that will give the parties much more room to work in and get about.
849. We found, when we were in the gut-houses, that things were in a very bad way there? Just so; that was in consequence of the present arrangements of the building; there is no accommodation such as is necessary; the arrangements are defective.
850. That, of course, prevents the place from being kept as clean as it should be? Yes, as tidy as it should be.
851. Does this not show, in still stronger light, the objection to having the guts dealt with near to where the stock is killed? Decidedly; I think it would be a great improvement to remove the offal immediately the animal is killed.
852. There is ample room behind the sheds for erecting a place where the offal and sheepskins could be taken. That room could be obtained by the removal of those sheep-yards, and the sheep could remain in the large yards on the other side of the building, till wanted, and then brought over? Yes, when required.
853. And gut-sheds might be erected behind the mutton-houses? I think so, and it would be a very good arrangement.
854. The block that takes place between the cart for removing the offal and the owners' carts for taking away the skins is continually occurring? Yes, continually occurring; there is great delay in that sort of thing.
855. There is another objection in the present system; the offal collects in the night; your cart is not at work in the night, and all that offal remains till the morning; if that were taken away immediately, according to the plan we are speaking of, there would be no accumulation? There would not, of course.
856. There are some sheep-houses set apart for the killing of sheep to be boiled down; what guarantee have you got that those sheep are not used in the trade afterwards; the sheep, you say, are not fit to go into the trade, and are therefore boiled down; is that the case? No; frequently they have the finest sheep boiled down.
857. When we were there they were killing sheep really unfit for food? They were not in bad condition; they were a lot of ewes which they could not get rid of. They were overstocked, and they were slaughtering them for boiling down, although they were sound and fit for human food.
858. How can you guard against mutton unfit for food being used and sold as food if the sheep are killed at the same place? That very seldom happens; I do not suppose once in the year that is done.
859. Then that was not an instance which we saw? No; I do not suppose we have had an instance these two years. It is a very rare occurrence.
860. Speaking of the inconvenience of the present sheep-houses, would it not be better to remove the present pig-houses and put up sheds for the slaughter of the pigs, with proper appliances, on some site near by, and then throw the whole of the present arrangements into use for the sheep? It would be a very great improvement, and a thing I have been considering very much of late, and which I was going to suggest,—that the pig places be taken away and devoted to sheep-killing, and that proper boilers be put up and heated by steam, with the newest improvements.
861. Has there ever been any analysis of the prepared manure? I am not aware of any.
862. It has never been analysed? I am not aware of any analysis.
863. The only test of the value of the manure is the price you have got? That is all. I recommended on one occasion, that the price should be increased to 5/, but people did not come for the manure, and we were obliged to reduce the price again to 2/6.
864. The work of removing the punt is done by contract? Yes, so much per trip; £2 a trip, and the man is ready when we require him.
865. You have made application for a second punt? Yes, in case anything should happen to the one in use, and there should be no means of sending the offal away.
866. Upon what principle is the machinery that is to desiccate or dry the blood being constructed? I suggested in the first place certain pans and steam jacket pans necessary, and the officers of the Harbours and Rivers Department came and saw some experiments, which they approved of. But the blood has to be dealt with by steam—artificial heat—first coagulating the blood by steam, and then putting it into a drying pan to evaporate the water from it.
867. You did not send to America to get plans and specifications of the way in which it is done there? I did not.

868. We saw some offal being carted away—some paunches? Yes.
869. Do you know for what use? Pig-feeding, I believe, chiefly.
870. Are pigs fed upon the uncooked offal? I think so; at least I am sure they are; I have frequently seen it cast down from the carts in the yards.
871. Speaking of the men employed at the Abattoir, are they what they ought to be, in regard to cleanliness? The Government men?
872. All the men? The butchers are not quite so tidy as they ought to be, I think.
873. Have they every convenience for washing? Yes.
874. And bathing, if they think fit? No, there is a want of baths. The Government constructed two baths for the men to wash in, but it is ridiculous to have so few; for if the men wanted baths you would require twenty or thirty. I suggested fencing off a place on the edge of the water, and there letting them plunge and bathe away.
875. Salt water would not clean them? I don't know; I think it would.
876. Have they places where they can take their food? Yes.
877. And are they comfortably provided for? Yes, dining-room; but they are a very dirty lot of people, and make a very filthy mess of it. But they have that accommodation—wash-hand basins and several things of that kind, but do not avail themselves of them.
878. You said at one time they did not conduct themselves well, that they were gambling and so on? Yes, there was a frightful state of gambling, but I stopped that.
879. But now they are better conducted? Yes.
880. I asked you about the stock that came by train; there is what you call the small stock that come by steamers;—do you know anything of their treatment during the time from their leaving the steamers till they reach the Abattoir? No, all I can speak of is after they come to the Abattoir.
881. What is their appearance when they arrive at the Abattoir? They look exceedingly well. We have many thousands come in that way. During the last drought we had them from the northward—from the Clarence way—sheep and cattle also.
882. Pigs and calves come principally by the steamers? Yes, from Wollongong, and places like that.
883. Do you think they get the attention they require before they reach you? I have noticed some scalding about them.
884. Do you think they get what they want, on the passage, and until they reach the Abattoir, in regard to food? That I cannot speak of.
885. Can you not speak from their appearance? I cannot say anything about that. I wish to correct an observation I made with regard to the feeding of animals by stating that all the sheep and lambs that are bought by the retail butchers for slaughter are fed, as well as the pigs and calves.
886. *Chairman.*] Can you afford the Board a statement of the receipts and expenditure, generally, per annum, on the island? Yes.
887. Say up to the present time as near as you can? Yes.

Mr.
F. Oatley,
27 May, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, 28 MAY, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, ESQ., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, ESQ., | ALEXANDER BRUCE, ESQ.

Mr. Joseph Jager, Assistant Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, examined:—

888. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am assistant inspector at Glebe Island Abattoir.
889. How long have you been there? Twelve years on the 8th of last month.
890. What are your duties on the island? I will just go through my day's work during the summer months.
891. Tell us first the time you are expected to be there? I commence my duties at 6 o'clock in the morning, and during other portions of the year, for the six months, I am there at 7. That is the official time, but I am there before that time. I am always there before either of those hours.
892. In the summer at 6, and in the winter at 7? Yes; and I leave at 4 every day in the week, except Saturday, when I leave at 1 o'clock. On Fridays I remain until 5, and sometimes after, just as the pressure of business goes.
893. But you attend every day in the week except Sunday? Every day in the week till 4—that is, every working day.
894. Will you state your duties? My business in the morning, at that early hour, is to take notes of the cattle that arrive, their numbers, and their brands.
895. And their owners? Not the owners, because there are slaughtermen there who kill for the retail butchers, and they take charge of the stock at the sale-yards, so that I do not know who the owners are.
896. Well? I am seldom away from there until 8 o'clock, sometimes 9, and occasionally half-past 9, in the morning. When I return after breakfast, within an hour, or an hour and a half it may be, I commence then to make up my books. I have all the accounts respecting those cattle to keep, the receipts to make out, the fees to collect, not only of the cattle but of all other animals liable to fees on the island. It is my duty to collect all fees in respect to all animals that arrive on the island. I have, in addition to that, to attend to all the stores that are required, to make out special requisitions for them, receive the stores, and see that the vouchers go in for them.
897. Well, without going into such details, you have to see to the store department? Yes, I have to attend to that entirely, and to all the records of it, and also to all relating to the salaries or payments to the persons engaged at the Abattoir, both with regard to the Abattoir proper, and to the blood department as I would call it.
898. Have you to keep all the accounts? Mr. Swan keeps the accounts of the blood, and gives them to me, when the pay sheets have to be made out. Then in regard to correspondence, not all of it, I believe, but how much I do not know, I have to make it out and keep a copy of it, that is, correspondence respecting our department; I have not so much correspondence now as formerly.

Mr.
J. Jager,
28 May, 1879.

Mr.
J. Jager.
28 May, 1879.

899. Well, what else? Those are my duties, and when I have spare time I go round the houses, just to take a walk through them.
900. For what purpose? To look at the carcasses, and if there is any failure in observing the regulations, to call the attention of the persons to it.
901. You are, in fact, assistant inspector? Yes.
902. And the duties the inspector would have to do you do as his assistant? Yes, so far as my time admits of it.
903. You have to examine the beef that is slaughtered? So far as my time admits of.
904. Have you to notice cattle supposed to be affected with disease of any sort? Oh yes.
905. Is that a part of your duty? Yes.
906. You have to inspect the cattle before slaughter, and the symptoms after, I suppose? Just so; when we see the cattle in the pens, if there is any trace of the diseases that we directly guard against they declare themselves on the animals.
907. Then if an animal was suffering from either pleuro-pneumonia or Cumberland disease, it would be easily distinguished? Easily distinguished; if it is advanced to any degree almost you can detect it.
908. Is it a part of your duty to examine the spleens and lungs of the animals? Yes, spleens especially; they are kept hung up for that purpose.
909. By what means do you discover whether a beast has been diseased; that is to say, by what means of examining the spleens or the lungs for the complaint of Cumberland disease, or pleuro-pneumonia;—what are the symptoms, and how do you discover the presence of either of those diseases? In what is called Cumberland disease the spleen is unusually large.
910. Even from any degree of the disease? Yes; there is such an engorgement first, and then there is a sort of degeneration of the whole structure of the spleen.
911. Would you be sure to detect any disease, however slight it might be? Oh yes.
912. And during your tenure of office have you met with many instances of diseased cattle having been slaughtered? Oh yes.
913. That is to say you have discovered it from the spleens or lungs in either case? I have had my eye on the beast in the yard.
914. You have suspected the beast? Yes, from the outward sign, and I would make it my business to be present when that beast was slaughtered.
915. Have you never known an instance in which a beast has been discovered to be diseased, only by the symptoms after death, the symptoms in the lungs or spleen? Only by observation before the animal was slaughtered.
916. But you have never known of an instance where it has been discovered afterwards? No. I may say, and Mr. Stewart here will bear me out, that what is called the Cumberland disease does not declare itself openly, outwardly, until it is almost at the last stage, when the signs are almost unmistakable.
917. You say that in the case of Cumberland disease it does not develop itself until it arrives at nearly a fatal termination? Yes.
918. Then suppose the beast was in an incipient state of Cumberland disease, would you discover that from external appearances? You might discover it in the different size of the spleen.
919. But I am speaking of the living beast? No; I think not; and from all the inquiry I have made it is difficult to discover the incipient stages of that disease. That is, from my own observation and inquiries I have made.
920. But suppose the beast were in a state of incipient Cumberland disease, and you could not discover it from external appearances, the beast would be slaughtered, and then what would your test be? There would be an engorged spleen.
921. Would the spleen show the incipient state of the disease? It would show the enlargement and colour; the difference in the spleen as it had degenerated from the disease as it passed through its stages.
922. Then the Cumberland disease, from its initiation, would develop itself in the symptoms discovered in the spleen? Yes.
923. And it would be impossible to escape your observation? No; not impossible.
924. Would it be possible to escape your observation? It would be possible to escape my observation, because often animals are killed in a heated condition. They may be in a very fevered state from many causes, and that might show in the colour of the blood and the size of the spleen, and there is a great difference between the sizes of the spleen in different animals.
925. It is quite possible, then, that a beast having incipient Cumberland disease would pass the notice of the inspectors? It might pass notice.
926. Would not the state of the beast's flesh be unwholesome and unfit for human food? There would be no possibility of detecting any difference.
927. That is not my question? I am unable to say that. What I wish to remark in connection with it is, that the beast, after the spleen commences to be engorged, would bleed as well, and his colour would be as like, in every particular, that of any other animal, that you would pronounce him a healthy beast alongside all the others which are healthy. You could detect no difference.
928. My question is, would not the meat of the beast suffering from even incipient Cumberland disease be unwholesome food? I would not think so in its early stages, from mere engorgement,—not from mere engorgement.
929. When a beast has been ascertained to be diseased, what, as a matter of fact, has been done with it? They are defaced by being scored with a knife from top to bottom.
930. Then into whose charge do they go? They are left there; they are not taken charge of by any authority in the department.
931. My question is what becomes of them? They are supposed to be taken away by the offal cart. They are supposed to be removed by the owner or by the lessee or occupant of the house.
932. But your first answer is that the authorities have no power over it? No power to deal with it there or outside.
933. The authorities on the island have no power to deal with it there or outside the Abattoir? Not beyond defacing the carcass, disfiguring it by cutting it with a knife—hacking it with a knife to show that it is not for sale.
934. Do they, as a matter of practice, destroy that beast or cause it to be destroyed? No, we have nothing further

further to do with it, and they remove it. I will just call your attention to our regulations in that particular. The 11th by-law says:—

Should any animal die while in the cattle-pens connected with the Abattoir, the owner of the same, or person occupying the cattle-pen at such time, shall immediately remove the animal entire from the island, and destroy the same forthwith.

Mr.
J. Jager.

28 May, 1879.

Well, we have no authority for seeing that that is done; and in the 14th by-law, with regard to diseased meat exposed for sale:—

No person or persons using any of the slaughter-houses shall expose for sale diseased meat, and no such person shall refuse or neglect to at once remove and destroy any diseased carcass or carcasses of cattle when ordered to do so by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoirs.

We have no authority beyond the precincts of the Abattoir. We have seen the meat thrown down under the gut-board and that way, and seen it thrown outside, so that the men coming for the offal can take it away with the offal, but that is all.

935. Then, under the 11th and 14th regulations, your authority is limited to the precincts of the Abattoir? Yes; the inference which would be drawn by a stranger, from those clauses, would be that we had power beyond the Abattoir, but we have not.

936. Then you do not exercise power beyond the Abattoir? I know of no such power. I have discussed the matter with Mr. Oatley, and called his attention to the fact that the regulations are not complete unless we have power to impound the diseased carcasses.

937. You have no power beyond the precincts of the Abattoir? I know of none, and have called attention to our helplessness in this matter.

938. As a matter of practice those diseased carcasses are taken away from the island? Yes, taken away.

939. And you do not know what becomes of them? I do not know what becomes of them.

940. Those carcasses are taken away by the owners of them, and then you do not know what becomes of them? We do not know what becomes of them.

941. You told us that you were absent to breakfast about an hour and a half? Yes.

942. That you left sometimes at 8 and sometimes at 9, and were away an hour or an hour and a half? Yes, and away also from 1 to 2.

943. During those periods who represents you,—who is there to take charge of the duties devolving upon you? I am not aware of anyone to represent me. There is generally a man left there to see, or watch if any small animals come in while Mr. Gilchrist is away to his dinner.

944. Then while you are absent at your meals there is nobody to look after the place? No; but if any of the men see a beast going through in a cart of course I am notified of it. That is where they bring animals in to be killed, or dressed after they have been killed outside. They notify us that they are about to do so; they are bound to do that.

945. I want to know if it is possible for matters to be carried on there during the absence of the authorities from the island? Well, they may. I leave at 4 o'clock, and the place is kept open till 6; in summer-time certainly up to 7.

946. You leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and business is carried on up to 6, and sometimes 7? Yes.

947. Is there nobody there to look after it after you leave? Not unless Mr. Oatley remains, and I have no means of knowing.

948. Do you know whether Mr. Oatley leaves at any particular hour in the afternoon? Generally at 4 or a little after. Sometimes his business detains him even longer.

949. But, as a rule, you both leave about 4? I think Mr. Oatley is generally a little after me.

950. And sometimes business is carried on up to 6 or 7? Yes, according to the season of the year.

951. Whilst upon that particular point do you not think it would be greatly to the advantage of the institution, and greatly in the public interest, that the inspectors should reside on the island? I reside there.

952. Oh, you reside on the island? Yes, I reside on the island.

953. What is the practice, or what has been the practice generally, with regard to getting the cattle into the yards for slaughter; will you state what it has been, and your opinion of it as to whether you think it cruel or necessary? I think it has been cruel, and I think a great deal of unnecessary cruelty has been used towards the animals.

954. Will you describe in what way? By using boat-hooks—the ordinary boat-hooks, with a long spear, and the ordinary hooks.

955. How are those used with the cattle? Thrusting it at the animal.

956. Thrusting it into the animal? Punching the animal with it; yes.

957. Can you tell the Board any special instance of cruelty within your own knowledge that you have seen at any time? I have seen instances. On one occasion I remember a particularly cruel case of a man punching in the head, with a boat-hook, a quiet milking cow.

958. Well? Because I did not see the actual damage done there could be no conviction had.

959. Did you ever see an instance of a boat-hook being left in the animal? I have; I am sorry to say I have seen it more than once.

960. Then you have seen animals with the spear of the boat-hook sticking in their flesh, and they running about? Yes, sticking in the rectum. In thrusting the cattle in with the spear, of course the hook went in and caught in the folds of the rectum.

961. You have seen the spear prodded into the rectum and left hanging there? They could not get it out. I have seen the boat-hook hanging, but I did not see the act of thrusting.

962. You have seen it? Yes.

963. And more than once? I have seen it twice.

964. *Mr. Stewart.*] It is not an habitual practice? No, it might be more the result of accident than design, with the cattle crowding and the men thrusting.

965. Do they still continue that practice of the boat-hook? No, they have a regulation boat-hook now.

966. Avoiding the spear? There is a small point to it, about half-an-inch, with two hooks, one on each side. The second hook was added with a view to give the instrument width, so that it could not even by accident go into the rectum.

967. So while it just spurs the animal, it could not do them much injury? No.

968. And it is not possible for it to go into the rectum? I do not think it would; it is 5 inches wide; it was made that width as a security against such an accident.

Mr.
J. Jager.
28 May, 1879.

969. Have you noticed the state of the premises generally, as to cleanliness or otherwise,—what it has been for a number of years? Formerly it was very bad, but of late it is much improved.
970. Formerly it was very bad; what do you mean by "of late"; how recent is the improvement? Two or three years or more. We had a regulation framed that the offal should be removed every day,—none left over-night. The former regulations allowed them till 8 o'clock the following morning to remove it.
971. For the last two years there has been a great improvement? I think more than that; for five or six years there has been a great improvement in that direction.
972. But is it not a fact that, even at the present, they are in a very unclean state? Well, it may look so to a stranger.
973. But you are used to it? To the sense of smell it is not very remarkable.
974. It is more disgusting to the eye-sight than to the sense of smell? Yes, you could judge yourself, having been there.
975. For instance, those gut-houses—are they not now in a very filthy state? They are.
976. Is not the system a very defective one that will tolerate the accumulation of so much filth constantly,—I am only asking your opinion? Well, they could be kept in a better condition by more severity.
977. And the sheep-slaughtering places are they not, even at the present time, in a very filthy condition? No more I think than what the nature of their business would almost necessitate. The men there work up to the very last moment, almost until the gates are closed.
978. Do the men ever complain of the state of filth in the sheep houses? I have not heard them of late days, not since the time of the improvement I speak of. But before that they did.
979. Did you not hear the men complain to the Board on Friday when you were present? I was present when they made that complaint.
980. Then you heard the complaint? Yes, but there was an explanation, I understood, offered, why the place was in such a state.
981. My question is whether you heard the men complain to the Board of the filthiness—the continued filthiness of the place where they were slaughtering? Yes, of the offal being left over night.
982. With regard to the modes of killing and dressing the cattle and the pigs, do you not think they are defective, if not very filthy; for instance, a bullock being allowed to lie in its own blood for a time? Well, except for appearances, I suppose it does not affect the carcase; certainly the hides get soiled by it.
983. Except for appearances? Yes; the carcase is safe from any soiling by it, but I do not say that there should not be a better arrangement.
984. Well, with regard to the pig-slaughtering and dressing the pigs, do you not think that dirty and defective? No, not with regard to pigs especially.
985. What is your opinion of the practice at the Abattoir with regard to the calves—the way they are kept—the want of food—the want of clean water—and in other respects, do you not think the system towards those animals is very cruel? It is very undesirable that they should be kept without food, and there is a particular order that no calves that are capable of feeding should be allowed to remain without food.
986. The members of the Board the other day noticed the water troughs of the calves to be in a most filthy state? That was the day that the water should be changed, for I had it on my mind to call the attention of the parties to it, as another of the troughs had come within the range of my vision, at the time these gentlemen arrived.
987. Then the Board looked at the trough at an unfortunate time? Yes. I looked in the morning at one of the water-troughs and found that it was much fouler than the others, and I saw that some of the men had been eating their food over the trough and had dropped some of the food into it; but at the time neither of the parties, Gilchrist or the man that looks after the troughs, came within my sight.
988. How are the pigs generally fed there? There is corn given them, and potatoes, and offal. They bring over fresh offal and give it them if there is no other food at hand; they get lots of offal.
989. Lots of offal? Yes, it is true, they do get lots of offal.
990. Do you not think the arrangement for getting rid of the offal from the establishment is a very defective one? I think the punt is a very admirable way of getting rid of it completely, if the methods of conveying it were more direct and simple. Those arrangements, let me say, were made by the Harbours and Rivers Department.
991. You mean the shoots as well as the punt? Yes.
992. The mechanical work was done by the Harbours and Rivers Department? Yes, and it was their own arrangement; their own view of the matter.
993. Is the offal cleared out daily and thoroughly? There are occasions when small portions are not taken away the same evening, but the first thing in the morning they are removed.
994. Occasionally such a thing may happen? Yes.
995. But it is always removed on the following morning? Yes, on the first day; it is notified, and is then seen and taken out at once.
996. Have you had any complaint from neighbouring places, Pyrmont or Balmain—from residents about there—of nuisances arising from the Abattoir? I have not, of late.
997. *Mr. Stewart.*] You say that the butchers are required to keep the spleens for inspection, in the absence of the inspectors? They are.
998. Is that one of the regulations? Yes, one of the regulations.
999. I cannot find it in the printed regulations? Oh yes, you will see it.
1000. Please to quote it? "No hide, carcass, or spleen of any horned cattle (not having been previously inspected), shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after the same has been inspected by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs."
1001. What regulation is that? The 18th.
1002. Have you seen the carcass of a bullock dressed that had the Cumberland disease? I have.
1003. Is it possible to distinguish it from sound healthy meat? It is.
1004. It is not difficult? Not difficult.
1005. What is the difference? It will not bleed.
1006. I am talking of the appearance of the carcass after it is dressed? The fat is high in colour and dirty. It has a dirty colour, and there is a trace of blood in it, and the veins are engorged with a gummy dark blood.
1007. Then it would hardly be possible to pass that meat off as sound meat upon anyone who knew sound meat

meat? It is possible, by careful washing and dressing to remove those traces of the dark gummy blood; and on the other hand there are animals with perfectly healthy organs that will present that dark appearance also.

Mr.
J. Jager.
28 May, 1879.

1008. Animals perfectly free from Cumberland disease? Yes, or any other disease.

1009. That state of the body indicates fever? But you will not see the gummy state of the blood in the veins of those animals which I speak of as being perfectly healthy, but the colour of the fat resembles that in the animals suffering from Cumberland disease.

1010. Have any of the hands at the Abattoir been inoculated with the Cumberland disease? Yes, and died of it.

1011. Can you mention one or two instances? One was that of a man named Dwyer. It occurred about three years ago, last January.

1012. That was one? Others I do not know. I do not know whether others have been poisoned by it, but they often get poisoned wounds not proceeding from Cumberland disease.

1013. What are they then? The wounds arise from the old fat or any old animal matter that has gone bad; from no other cause that I am aware of in the Abattoir. There was only the one case of Cumberland disease, and that did not occur in the Abattoir but took place on the road. The beast was diseased, and dropped on the road, and they bled her on the road, getting this man to bleed her. The men knew she was diseased, but they got this poor drunken creature, who was a butcher, to bleed her, and he wounded his finger.

1014. What was the result? He died; died going to the Infirmary here.

1015. Do you know what should be done in the event of a man getting inoculated with diseased matter? Well, I have my own particular views; I should use lime water, and give lime water to drink as strong as the man could well bear it.

1016. Is there in fact anything done in cases of that kind at the Abattoir; have you any remedy at hand, in the event of a man getting a poisoned wound? We have not.

1017. In the event of a man being inoculated with poisonous matter, whether Cumberland disease or not, you have no remedy? No.

1018. Nor any pretence of a remedy? No, not in an official form.

1019. Suppose a man came to you and said he had a poisoned wound on his hand, what would you do? In a case of that kind I would give him arsenic internally, in homeopathic doses, and a lotion of calendula.

1020. You would give them homeopathic remedies? Yes.

1021. Do you think they have done any good? A case of a poisoned finger came to me only last week and I cured the man in a day or two. We have no means of applying remedies in cases arising out of such things as this. What I do is on my own private account.

1022. I think you ought to provide yourself with some lunar caustic, or recommend the men when they get a poisoned wound to apply lunar caustic to it; after thoroughly bathing it and softening it with hot water until it bleeds, to apply this caustic to every part that bleeds until the bleeding is stopped. That is the practice adopted with mad dogs? But it often happens that those men do not discover that they are poisoned until some days after, until the poison begins to show its effects.

1023. You say that when you discover the carcass of a beast to be diseased you slash it and cut it so that it cannot be sold in joints? Just so.

1024. What authority have you for that? That is an evidence of condemnation—that it is not for human food.

1025. That mode of dealing with it is not in the regulations? No, it is what I found in practice, and I followed the practice.

1026. Please to quote the clause? The 11th and 14th:—

Should any animal die while in the cattle-pens connected with the Abattoir, the owner of the same, or person occupying the cattle-pen at such time, shall immediately remove the animal entire from the island, and destroy the same forthwith.

and
no person or persons using any of the slaughter-houses shall expose for sale diseased meat, and no such person shall refuse or neglect to at once remove and destroy any diseased carcass or carcasses of cattle, when ordered to do so by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoirs.

1027. That is the owner? Yes.

1028. But that does not authorize you to destroy it? Mr. Oatley practised it from time immemorial, and I found the system in force, and followed it.

1029. Suppose an action were brought against you for destroying the beast, do you not think you would lose the case? I do not know.

1030. It ought to be in the regulations I think? It ought to be.

1031. Would it not be better to confiscate the beast altogether, so that it should not be used? We have no authority to do it.

1032. Why not get authority? I have talked the matter over with Mr. Oatley.

1033. I ask you whether it would not be better to have power to confiscate the diseased meat altogether? Decidedly it would.

1034. *Chairman.*] There is no doubt about that? No doubt about it.

1035. *Mr. Stewart.*] Can you tell me what the policeman has got to do on the island? His duties are to see that there is order there, that no riots or assaults and such like occur, and he has other duties beyond the island.

1036. What are they? His duties in connection with the force; at Balmain and Pymont.

1037. Perhaps his presence there prevents quarrels and squabbles that might otherwise occur? Very much so.

1038. Do you not think he is very badly lodged? I think so.

1039. What family has he got? Five or six children I believe.

1040. And what accommodation? There are three rooms and a skillion.

1041. Small rooms? Yes, small rooms.

1042. It is a weatherboard hut? Yes.

1043. He has several children; are any of them girls? Two of them are girls.

1044. What age? Not exceeding three or four years, I think.

1045. He performs his duties satisfactorily? Very much so. He is a very steady, sober man, as far I have seen of him.

Mr.
J. Jager.
28 May, 1879.

1046. Have you ever seen slaughter-places in other parts of the world? No, except the old style, where they slaughtered on their own premises in the city.
1047. You have seen none in the neighbouring colonies or in Europe? No.
1048. So you have no experience of other abattoirs? No experience of other abattoirs.
1049. How is the blood disposed of just now? It is supposed to be collected in those pits in the fat-houses by a staff under the management of Mr. Swan, and removed by them to large vessels at the rear of the cattle-pens, where it is dealt with by his men.
1050. The whole of the blood? No, not the whole.
1051. You said the blood—part of it you mean? Yes, part of it.
1052. After it is collected by Mr. Swan and his assistants, what is done with it? It is taken away by Gilchrist and others.
1053. Does not Mr. Swan do something with it? He treats it with chemicals, and produces a sort of jelly state, in which it is made firm and manageable by the shovel.
1054. How long does that operation require? Only a few hours for each vesselful.
1055. Is not some of it dried or desiccated in some way? Only such portion of it as is not taken away in the moist state.
1056. How is it dried? On the rocks, in the open air.
1057. By the evaporation of the atmosphere? Yes.
1058. Does it not remain until it stinks? It has sometimes an offensive smell.
1059. Does it not ferment and produce an abominable smell? Yes.
1060. Did it not smell very badly on the day the Board were there? It did.
1061. Is that very common? Only in wet weather. If the weather were dry it might possibly escape fermentation.
1062. You have no notion what it costs to convert a ton of this blood into manure? Taking the whole of it it costs about £1 7s. a ton to prepare it.
1063. What do you sell it for? Half-a-crown.
1064. Half-a-crown per load? Yes.
1065. How do you know that; how do you know the cost of the preparation? I take the number of loads sold within the period when the price was raised from 1s. That was charged for the paunch stuff, and when there was a differential price we had the means of arriving at the cost. Since then we compared the cost arising from wages and material, and we find it comes to £1 7s. a ton.
1066. What is done with the rest of the blood—that which is not operated upon? It passes into the drains, and is taken away by the punt.
1067. From the drain it is poured into the punt? Yes, and taken to sea.
1068. How far out? 4 miles I believe is the regulation distance.
1069. What will it cost to take a ton of this blood 4 miles out beyond the Heads? I don't think it will cost 1s. a ton.
1070. How much will the punt cost? It costs £2 to take the punt out, and it holds 40 tons, so that the cost will be 1s. a ton to take it out.
1071. Who has charge of the water-taps in the slaughter-houses? Well, Mr. Gilchrist generally sees to them, and repairs them when they get out of repair.
1072. Is the water turned off at night? Yes.
1073. From the whole of the taps? From the whole of the taps, at least from the Abattoir.
1074. From the reservoir? No; the connection leading into the Abattoir is turned off, but it is left on at the water troughs.
1075. Turned off every night? Yes.
1076. I have been told that it is turned on frequently to save the man the trouble of getting up in the morning to turn it on, and that the water is running away all night,—is that true? I could not say.
1077. It may be so? It may be so, but I could not say it was.
1078. Whose duty is it to see this done; there may be tons of water running away in the night? Mr. Gilchrist has charge of the water-ways.
1079. It is his duty to turn the tap off at night and turn it on in the morning? Yes.
1080. It is possible enough that I may have been told in reference to this the truth? I could not speak about that; I do not know.
1081. Are you supplied by meter from the Corporation? Yes, by meter.
1082. Have you any notion what would be the extra cost of putting the whole of the blood into the punt, and getting rid of it that way? It could be carried out for 1s. a ton, if the punt, as I say, contained 40 tons, and each trip costs £2.
1083. That is not the question; I want to know what it would cost to send the whole of the blood out in the punt—how much extra? It would be about 20s. a week more.
1084. £50 a year? Yes.
1085. That is your opinion? Yes.
1086. *Chairman.*] The whole of the blood and offal? The portion that is intercepted.
1087. *Mr. Stewart.*] To send that away it would not cost more than £1 a week? 20s. a week.
1088. You have not considered that matter sufficiently perhaps? I am well aware that the cost of removing that which is now intercepted would be very trifling.
1089. The punt is sometimes not quite full when going away, and perhaps the additional quantity of blood may not make any additional charge? It may not.
1090. May not that happen frequently during the year? It may.
1091. So that the additional charge would amount to very little? Very little indeed.
1092. Could not the mutton-houses be improved so as to make them more commodious? Well, they were so badly constructed originally that I do not know how they could be remedied.
1093. What is the fault with them at present? Too confined.
1094. Too small? Too small.
1095. Badly lighted? Yes, badly lighted.
1096. Badly ventilated? Yes, the front might be improved in that respect.
1097. You want more light and more room? More light and more room.
1098. Could they not be better drained? I do not know about the drainage.
1099. You have no light at night except from some tallow pots and candles? Those are the only lights they have.

1100. Would not gas be an improvement? It would.
1101. Would the lessees object to pay for gas if they had it? I never heard the question discussed by them. I think it very undesirable that there should be any occasion for working by artificial light.
1102. You think it ought to be all done by daylight? It ought to be all done by daylight, and could be done.
1103. What makes them do it at night? Economy on the part of the employers.
1104. To save wages? Yes; those men work very long hours.
1105. How many? In winter-time they don't come before 6 o'clock, and they work till 7 on the Friday evening. They work from 6 to 6 in the winter and in summer, and on two mornings in the week they are up at 2 o'clock.
1106. Then if obliged to kill during the day they would have to employ more hands to do it? Yes.
1107. That is the only reason why they kill at night? That is the only reason. I have a little memorandum here showing the amount of blood that might be reasonably looked for between given periods. The number of cattle killed from the 15th November last to the 30th April of the present year was 26,032, and the number of sheep 176,085. I have taken only the cattle and the sheep as the basis of this calculation. Allowing only four gallons of blood to each animal—to each of the cattle—it would be 40lbs. of blood for each beast, and that reduced to tons would give 465 tons from the cattle alone. The sheep, taking fourteen of them to represent a beast, would give 229 tons of blood, making altogether 694 tons within that period. Within the same period we have on record that 275 tons were intercepted and sold.
1108. *Chairman.*] Are there good and sufficient arrangements for the men to wash themselves—are there baths and washing places? There are.
1109. Do you think they are sufficient for the requirements of the men? If they would avail themselves of them there are not sufficient bathing arrangements. There are only two baths, but there are a number of lavatories—a number of wash-basins.
1110. How many men are daily employed at the Abattoir? About 100.
1111. About 100 men, and for these two baths are fitted up? Yes.
1112. Have you ever noticed any instance or instances of cows having calved in the yards? I have.
1113. What has been done in such cases? Well, the cows were slaughtered for food—allowed to pass away like the others for food.
1114. What has been done with the calves? Oh, they have been smuggled away to Sydney.
1115. Have you ever seen an instance of a cow having slipped her calf? Yes.
1116. In the yards? I do not know that I have in the yards, but I have seen the traces of a cow I supposed had slipped her calf.
1117. You saw evidences of it? Yes.
1118. What is done in that case—is the cow slaughtered? Oh, she is allowed to be slaughtered and used for food.
1119. Have you ever known instances of pigs littering their young in the yard? I have seen the young only recently littered.
1120. What have you noticed being done in such cases? Well, there is no interference with them.
1121. The pigs are slaughtered? They may be slaughtered or sent away; they are not interfered with.
1122. And so with pigs slipping their young? So with pigs slipping their young I suppose it would be: I have no instance of that, but I have seen the very young pigs recently littered.
1123. What becomes of the young pigs? Oh, they die, or they are knocked on the head.
1124. They are not smuggled away? Oh, no; they are knocked on the head.
1125. Do you think that the fees charged upon animals are sufficient, considering the expense of the Abattoir, or do you think they might be very fairly increased? Well, at the time these fees were fixed everything was much more reasonable than it is now, and I have thought that the fees might be raised to meet the increased cost of everything connected with —
1126. They might be fairly raised? Yes. I am very glad you brought that to my mind. If there were no leases issued on Glebe Island, and all animals slaughtered there were charged the established regulation fee, it would make an addition of at least 50 per cent. to our present receipts.
1127. *Mr. Stewart.*] What are your receipts? £3,800, or so.
1128. *Chairman.*] Then I understand you to say that if the cattle were compelled to be slaughtered under the regulations, and the fees were collected accordingly, instead of the slaughter-houses being leased as they are now, your revenue would be increased 50 per cent? At least 50 per cent., and my estimate is based upon returns which the lessees give me of the number of animals they slaughter. There are no fees in the leased houses—only on calves or cattle, and that is a brands' inspection fee.
1129. *Mr. Stewart.*] Then that increased revenue would arise without disturbing the present fees? Yes.
1130. But without leasing the houses? Yes. I was saying that my estimate was based on the returns I received from the present lessees, and I have reason to believe those returns are greatly understated, for it was brought very vividly to my mind. I was asked, "Did you see the *Evening News* of Saturday?" I said "No?" Well, there is an article there on the Abattoirs, and it appears from that that Mr. O'Connor kills 14,000 pigs in the year." "Oh," I said, "it cannot be true." "Oh, but it is there." "Who is the authority," I asked. "Well, they could not tell me. I took the trouble to go and examine my returns, and for last year there were 8,200, and for this year, estimated on the three months, the first quarter, there are 1,000 more. That would make 9,200. Well, if that statement was authorised —
1131. *Chairman.*] It may be only a poetical description? I know the gentleman, and he said it was a little spread-eagleism or something of that sort. I know, however, that I did not get the full returns, so that the increase might reach 60 per cent. to our revenue.
1132. What is the system of collecting fees? The fees on the small animals that come in are collected on the spot. On the others, although the fees are only taken up weekly, I never abandon the practice of making out the receipts daily. Our regulations prescribe that the fees should be paid daily. The letter of the regulations is that the cattle should be paid for at once.
1133. And you carry out that regulation? I do not—only so far as the small animals that come in from Sydney in the butchers' carts—a few pigs, lambs, and calves. Those persons who are permanently operating there are supposed to get a week's account—a week's credit. The week is an official week, the fourth of a month, reckoning from the first. Well, this is a troublesome way of having the revenue collected. Some of them take advantage of it, and will be two or three weeks behind. I have then three separate accounts open for the period, and it embarrasses me, and imposes labour and anxiety.

Mr.
J. Jager.
25 May, 1879.

Mr.
J. Jager.
28 May, 1879.

1134. *Mr. Stewart.*] You never make any bad debts? I have nothing to do with that, but Mr. Oatley has been beaten once or twice by some drunken rascal.
1135. *Chairman.*] Then there is a credit system which in your opinion is improper, and which gives you a great deal of trouble and is not warranted by the regulations? Yes, not warranted by the regulations.
1136. Have you known instances of dead animals having been brought to the Abattoir from outside for the purpose of being skinned and cleaned? There has been an instance of it.
1137. Only one instance? More than one; but one was brought there under the pretence that it had not died. I believe it had died.
1138. Well, there are instances of animals having died outside, and being brought into the Abattoir, where they have been skinned and prepared for food? One instance only for food.
1139. Do you happen to know the cause of the death of the animal, and the state of the meat? From the appearance of the animal when brought in the cart I suspected that it had died a natural death before meddled with. Of course the men who had it said, "Oh, he had life in him; he was alive;" but it was my duty to stand by, and see the operation of skinning and dressing, to see what state the carcase was in, and when the animal was opened the stench was intolerable; further confirming me in my impression that the animal had died.
1140. Died from natural causes? That was my impression.
1141. And what was done with the meat of that animal? When it was dressed and on the balk from which the carcasses are suspended I defaced it in the usual way.
1142. Yes? I do not know what became of it.
1143. It was taken away by the owner? It may have been.
1144. You must have known what was done with the carcase? It was placed on the balk.
1145. It was not left on the balk? It was. I ordered the man that skinned and dressed it to remove it, but he did not do so. He pushed it forward on the balk; it was one of the first animals dressed that morning.
1146. And what eventually took place with the meat? I brought Mr. Oatley down, telling him all the particulars by which I was guided in my action, and that my real opinion was that the animal had died. So I left him. There were three animals; I condemned two outright, on my own authority and judgment; the third one I left as doubtful, and I said to the man, "Don't remove that one till Mr. Oatley sees it;" I did not deface the third one; I went again with Mr. Oatley, and found that the beast I had left for his judgment was gone. The other two were defaced by me.
1147. You mean that the carcase had been taken away during the time you left to bring Mr. Oatley? Yes, gone—removed.
1148. Then it was quite open to the person taking that carcase away to sell it for human food? Oh, yes. The two disfigured carcasses were there, but in the meantime from the beast that I believe to have been a dead one when dealt with, the fore quarters were taken off and hung, as you have seen some of them, on the hooks on the wall. The hind quarters remained on the balk. When Mr. Oatley was brought by me and I was showing him the carcasses, the owners of the carcasses discussed the matter with him, and talking it over, said "that there was nothing amiss with the animals to condemn them," and one thing and another. However, I left Mr. Oatley with the parties to do what he liked. I saw no further, but I heard that both carcasses were sent away to Sydney; the hind quarters of one beast and the whole carcase of the other.
1149. *Mr. Stewart.*] How long is that since? Six or seven months ago, possibly.
1150. Summer or winter? It must have been summer. It might have been just Spring like—seven or eight months ago.
1151. *Chairman.*] The fore quarters of these two animals were in a terrible state, were they not? In a terrible state.
1152. What became of them? I do not know, but I believe they went to the pots. There need be no fear of that—they were in such a terrible state. One animal must, I suppose, have been trampled to death in the truck. I heard some threatening of my being sued for having condemned those which were afterwards passed by the Inspector.
1153. *Mr. Bruce.*] In speaking of those animals that were condemned it was not disease that was the matter with them, but they had met with an accident? One of them had been bruised and trampled to death in the truck on the train.
1154. Would you point out the section of the Act in which you are empowered to condemn unfit meat? I have not a copy of the Act, and I could not say.
1155. *Chairman.*] Have you not a copy on the island? Mr. Oatley may have one, but I have not. Our offices are separate.
1156. Then your only guidance is the regulations? Yes.
1157. *Mr. Bruce.*] With respect to the regulations, they say that the meat is to be destroyed if it is found diseased? Yes.
1158. Does not that give you sufficient power to see that it is destroyed? Mr. Oatley and I think not.
1159. The animal from which the slaughterman died was never within the Abattoir then? It was brought up there, and condemned by me. They brought it up saying it was not diseased, but of course I never lost sight of the animal until I saw the melt.
1160. I thought you said that this animal from which the man died was met by him on the road; that he stuck it on the road, and there received the cut? Yes, just so; but they brought the animal up afterwards, after they had bled it on the road. I was aware of the animal being there. They said it had only been lame, but I have my suspicions of such cases, and am always on the watch. The animal was brought up, opened, and the intestines removed, and the spleen was 18 inches or 2 feet long.
1161. Are you certain that you examine every carcase after it is killed? No, I do not.
1162. Do you know, from your own knowledge, that every carcase is examined? I could not say that they are.
1163. Do you and Mr. Oatley make any division in the labour of examining carcasses? None whatever.
1164. You said just now that there should be some revenue got from the slaughter-houses by charging at per head instead of leasing the houses; is it not a usual thing to get a less rate for a large number of anything—does not a man who carries on a large business expect to pay for it at a less rate? Yes, that is a principle in business.
1165. Then there is another principle in it, is there not; that they guarantee to give you this lease for twelve months? They do.

Mr. J. Jager. 29 May, 1879.

- 1166. Whereas if you charged so much per head you would have to take the chance of the fees that came in? Yes.
- 1167. Now, if they have not the cattle to kill, they must still pay? Yes.
- 1168. Is not the Abattoir, in point of fact, left always in charge of somebody; is not Gilchrist in charge when you are not there? No; there has been no clear understanding to that effect that I am aware of.
- 1169. Do you find the yard-room ample for your work? Not sufficient now, not for the numbers.
- 1170. Do you recommend any addition to the cattle yards? I would if I could see how it was to be done. The only way would be to have duplicate yards on the flat below.
- 1171. Do you think the yards are the best shape for doing the work; for instance, for drafting out the cattle you want, and getting them into the killing houses? They are not.
- 1172. You have frequently great difficulty in getting them into the killing houses? Very great.
- 1173. And great difficulty in getting the particular animals you want? There is.
- 1174. And if a better system of drafting could be devised, it would be a great advantage? A great advantage.
- 1175. It would save time, prevent cruelty, and improve the quality of the meat, and the cattle would not be fevered so? It would be an advantage in every way.
- 1176. Do you know, of your own knowledge, anything of the waiting paddocks between the Abattoir and Homebush? A little, not much of them.
- 1177. What do you know with respect to the food that is in them? Some of them are no better than stock-yards—large stock-yards—so far as food is concerned. And in one or two others that have come under my observation there is not much food.
- 1178. A little food? A little food.
- 1179. Is there water in them all? That I cannot tell you. One I know is occasionally without it.
- 1180. Do you know, of your own knowledge, how long cattle are kept in those paddocks? No.
- 1181. When the cattle get to the Abattoir, how long are they allowed to remain there without being killed? Forty-eight hours is the utmost they are allowed to remain there.
- 1182. If they are over that time what becomes of them? They generally drive them out in the morning if they do not want to kill them.
- 1183. Does that often happen? Very often.
- 1184. How often are the yards that they are in cleaned? There is a man constantly going round them, cleaning them. Some days he cannot get at them on account of the number of cattle.
- 1185. The drainage from the yards, is there provision for that to be taken away, or is it just allowed to soak? There is a grating at the end of the lane through which the moisture passes away on to the flat.
- 1186. You said you thought there was not much improvement possible in the killing houses, and, in fact, in the mode of slaughtering; would you not think it a vast improvement, if the offal as it fell from each animal, or very soon after it fell, were taken away to some other place to be dealt with; for instance, if the gut-house were a little distance from the killing house, and to which guts could be taken or run? It would indeed be an improvement.
- 1187. And it would be a further improvement if the offal from the guts went in a shoot from the men at work in the gut-house? Yes, if the nature of the ground would admit of it.
- 1188. The nature of the ground would admit of it on the island? Perhaps it would.
- 1189. Would it not tend to convenience, and save the Government expense, if parties were to each have a gut-house to which they could take their hides, which could there wait till the cart came, having also room to deal with the running of the guts into the gut-houses, which would be behind the yards? I do not think the men would think it a convenience.
- 1190. Would it not be a great convenience to you, and a great means of keeping the place clean? It would, if the offal were kept separate from the slaughter-houses.
- 1191. If it were a principle in the management of the place that everything should be taken away as it appeared? It would.
- 1192. And this especially in the sheep-houses? Yes, on account of the crowded state they are in.
- 1193. How many men are employed by the Government in removing offal now? There are four men and the carter, and an occasional help of some of Mr. Swan's staff to get everything up, to remove the offal. They are not fully employed at that. There are all the contents of the paunches removed by this same number.
- 1194. Then you have occasionally to employ a second dray if you are pushed? In the latter part of the week there is a horse and cart hired to expedite the work, and have it all done in the proper time.
- 1195. If then this work which seems to be cast by the regulations on the slaughtermen —? The regulation implies that they shall remove the offal, and empty it themselves into the shoot, but that has never been enforced.
- 1196. Then the mode which I just now brought under your notice would be simply carrying out your present regulations, if they had a trolley or some other means to whip the offal away? It would, indeed.
- 1197. The meat-houses, or the places where the bodies hang, would be improved if the hides were taken away? No doubt of it.
- 1198. What else is there besides the bodies of meat and the hides? Nothing, except the hearts and the like of them, and quarters of beef; when the hind quarters are purchased the fore quarters are taken off and hung.
- 1199. How long does the meat hang before it is taken to town? To suit the convenience of the people owning it.
- 1200. Is the meat set before it goes? A great deal is sent away the day it is slaughtered, and the remainder the following morning.
- 1201. Is it not sent away not set, with the animal heat in it? Oh yes, quite warm.
- 1202. Would it not be an advantage to have an artificial means of setting the meat? It would indeed.
- 1203. It would be an advantage both to the consumer and to the retail butcher? It would indeed.
- 1204. How much longer, in your opinion, would meat keep when set to the bone and cooled before it was taken away from the Abattoir? My own opinion is that, in the highest degree of summer heat, if a carcass of beef was cooled to the bone, to a winter temperature or anything under 40 degrees, it would keep for four days perfectly safe. An experienced butcher told me it would keep nearer to a week.
- 1205. We saw sheep being killed in the mutton-houses, said to be for boiling-down? Yes.

Mr.
J. Jager.
28 May, 1879.

1206. They were poor sheep? They have been killing very fat sheep for boiling down.
1207. Do you make any distinction in your inspection between meat very poor and meat not poor; do you make the pooriness of the meat any cause for condemning it? We do not; nothing but palpable disease.
1208. Do you know anything about what becomes of the offal that is taken away in carts by butchers or other parties? I believe it goes to feed pigs.
1209. In its uncooked state? I believe it is a common thing to give it to them uncooked.
1210. *Chairman.*] Can you inform the Board, on some future day, what the probable annual cost of the Abattoir has been from the beginning? That information could be afforded you, I think, very readily.
1211. I mean the annual cost of the establishment? That is, apart from repairs and alterations?
1212. They can be added? I do not think we could reach that.
1213. Could you give the information so far as it can be got? I think we could.
1214. Will you take it as an instruction from the Board to Mr. Oatley to furnish the Board with a statement, as far as his knowledge goes, of the annual cost of the Abattoir? Yea. Relating to the question of diseased or unhealthy meat, I made this statement before a Commission that inquired into the sanitary condition of the Abattoir some few years ago. Granted that the Government think it their duty to take the oversight of the slaughtering of animals for food for a large city, it is their duty to do all that possibly and reasonably can be done to give effect to that intention, and in order to do so I believe, and my conviction has deepened day by day, that it is the duty of the Government to appoint to that department an officer having a professional status, whose sole and only duty will be to examine the animals and their carcasses, living wholly apart from any other duties beyond that. That is my conviction, and it has deepened on my mind from experience.
1215. *Mr. Stewart.*] On what is it founded? On this: that the action of such men as Mr. Oatley and myself, having nothing but an official right to judge meat, is questioned; and there is imposed upon us a tendency to leave a very large margin in favour of the owner of that meat; whereas if a professional man had it submitted to him he might have condemned it.
1216. What do you mean by a professional man? I mean a veterinary surgeon.
1217. A veterinary surgeon is no better than a butcher to determine what meat is good and what is not good? He would know a diseased animal.
1218. The butchers would know a diseased animal quite as well as a veterinary surgeon? But they would not care.
1219. It is not a professional man you want, it is a trustworthy man? We want a man whose opinion in a court of law would carry weight.
1220. A butcher would carry as much weight, or rather the opinion of a butcher would carry as much weight as the opinion of a veterinary surgeon, if the butcher be trustworthy? Yes.
1221. Veterinary surgeons would be no better judges of meat than the butchers? I am looking at the difference between the butcher and the veterinary surgeon in a court of law.
1222. That is another question altogether? Another thing is in reference to cows coming with cancer of the vagina. We condemn those; we will not allow them to be killed, and we are powerless to impound them in order to have them destroyed.
1223. *Chairman.*] Your power extends to forbidding them being killed, and there your power ceases? Yes.
1224. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you no power to call in a professional man in a case of that sort? I suppose we have if there was occasion to exercise it; but when we have objected to such an animal on the ground of its having an ulcer that is unhealthy to the whole carcass, they have taken the animal away, and then we do not know what becomes of it. Our power is limited.
1225. *Chairman.*] And very defective, I think? Very defective.

THURSDAY, 29 MAY, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, ESQ., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., | ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Charles Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens, examined:—

C. Moore,
Esq.
29 May, 1879.

1226. *Chairman.*] You are the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Mr. Moore? Yes.
1227. Have you, at any time, had any special duty or appointment with regard to the public Abattoir? I had the charge of the blood, or the direction of the removal of the blood, from the Abattoir, for nearly two years.
1228. The utilization of the blood? Yes.
1229. Will you please first tell the Board the state of the Abattoir when you took charge—the state generally? At the time I took charge the whole of the blood—I think I am correctly stating—went into the bay.
1230. Into the harbour? Into the harbour; and I had iron carts built, into which the blood was put, and taken away in very many directions and buried in the earth, until, in point of fact, it was looked upon as a common nuisance. My name became almost a by-word, as the whole of the blame of what was termed the blood nuisance was put on me. But it ended in two or three of the municipalities taking proceedings against my employes at the police court, and they succeeded in preventing us from putting it into the earth at all. Subsequently I got the authority of the Government to send it to Botany, to the property of Mr. Flood, and a portion of it went also to Mr. Richard Hill's property. That, as you may naturally imagine, was a very expensive process, inasmuch as each load cost, as nearly as possible, 28s. to send it out there, and there were from three to four loads of blood and offal a day. In the midst of our earth difficulties a man called upon me, and showed me a sample of prepared blood, and said that, if he were employed, he would use a means of preparing the blood, so as to prevent the necessity of its being taken away at all in a fluid state. I had not seen the man before, but the specimens of blood appearing to me to be satisfactory, being dry and without smell, I took him to Sir John Robertson, who was Premier at the time. Then we went to Mr. Stuart, who

who was Treasurer, and these gentlemen said, "We place this in your hands Mr. Moore, and if you find this man can accomplish all he says he can, and you recommend his employment, we shall engage him." I tried the man, and I found that he succeeded admirably. By means of a preparation of chemicals he caused a sort of coagulum of, I may say, about 70 or 80 per cent. of the blood, which would include, as you know, not only the fibrine and albuminous substance but a good deal of the serum, while what passed off was a watery substance, in which was a portion of serum, and no doubt a good deal of the albumen as we proved afterwards. This watery substance passed into the harbour, and with it a portion of coloured matter, and that discoloured the water, but the whole of the fibrine—I may say positively the whole of it—was retained, and not one part of that entered the harbour. With a view to get rid of this fluid I caused a pipe to be prepared, a sort of worm, and at a place in Lower George-street we got a tub, into which we placed a quantity of blood, and on the introduction of the worm we reduced the blood into two substances, namely, a thick deposit and watery fluid. That was done in twenty minutes; we allowed the whole of the substance to cool, and we poured the water off, almost quite clear, and the whole of what I may consider was the fibrine and albuminous substance was retained. But the water that passed off, after twenty minutes boiling, was nearly pure, and without any smell. I kept it for forty-eight hours, and it was without smell. That was sufficient to prove to me that by means, even of boiling, we could get rid of the whole of the blood as well as of the washing down, which is a great nuisance to the carcasses and the killing places, without creating any nuisance. The slaughtering rooms, as you know, are usually hung with carcasses. These are washed down with water, and after that the floor is cleansed, and all the washings pass into the bay. But not one particle, except clotted blood that might lie on the floor, was allowed to escape so far as we could get it into the receptacles prepared for it. Each slaughter-house had a receptacle, and the washings were swept into it, and then carried to a receiver, and in, I should think, about a quarter of an hour, by means of the chemicals which this person employed, the matter was reduced to a thick coagulum, which could be removed and kept for twenty-four or forty-eight hours without any smell; decomposition occasionally taking place, but not always. If we had had the means of drying there is no doubt a most valuable manure might have been prepared, but we never had the means. Still we knew that by providing a proper means of drying the blood in an open shed or otherwise we would have had a most excellent manure. I know that the employment of heat to manure of that kind has had a most injurious effect, because heat dries off both the nitrogenous property to a certain extent, as well as the ammonia. When the matter was taken out of my hands we had arrived at that stage.

C. Moore,
Esq.
28 May, 1879.

1231. Allow me to ask you here the name of the man to whom you refer? Swan. I found him a very willing, tractable, and honest fellow, so far as my experience of him went; I had never seen him before he came to me to offer his services to the Government.

1232. Well? Then there was a Board appointed, consisting of myself, Mr. Moriarty, and Mr. Barnett, to arrange as to the buildings which would be necessary to carry out the views which I entertained. Well, I cannot tell you how it was, but I never could get those gentlemen to meet. Whether it was from jealousy or not I cannot say, but I never could get them to meet, and they never did meet. But I got Mr. Moriarty to go with me one day and we arranged that we should erect boilers in accordance with my views and Swan's. I forget how many gallons these boilers were to contain, but the intention was that, as soon as one boiler was filled and the blood boiled for (say) 20 minutes, it should be allowed to cool, and then the blood and water was to be turned into the second boiler and boiled while the first was being emptied and cleansed, and so continued in rotation. Just at this stage the whole thing was taken out of my hands. The Abattoir is in the Treasury Department, and the Treasury authorities did not think it right that they should have any person employed outside the Treasury.

1233. You are within the province of the Lands Department? Yes; but as regards all that appertained to the Abattoir I was placed directly under the Premier, who took the management into his own hands; but it was at last, by a minute of the Treasurer, Mr. Cohen, taken out of my hands. Since that time I know nothing about it; but I am perfectly sure, from my knowledge and the experience I gained during the two years I had the matter in hand, that nothing is more simple than to turn the whole of the blood into a manure on the spot, which would be advantageous to the country and much cheaper than any process which can be adopted for its removal. The whole of the blood, by the action of heat, could be reduced into two substances, namely, water and solid matter, the solid matter of course consisting of fibrine and albuminous substance.

1234. At any rate, you have no doubt, from your experience and judgment, that the blood could be utilized beneficially in the public interest? Not the slightest.

1235. And made remunerative? Yes, if the proper appliances were provided.

1236. With the proper appliances? Yes; if it could be done without a great application of heat, so much the better, because heat unquestionably drives off both the nitrogen and ammonia.

1237. And ammonia is one of the essential properties of manure? Yes, the ammonia is so strong in the blood that by mixing the blood with earth, as I did in the gardens, and then taking a little in your hands, the smell of ammonia is almost as powerful as that of guano; and, indeed, I found by experience that it must not be employed stronger than guano. It is a great mistake to have it too strong. The blood in a prepared state ought only to be sprinkled on the ground. If it is stronger than that it injuriously affects vegetation.

1238. Do you know if any amount was voted by Parliament for the purpose of erecting the buildings and machinery necessary for preparing the blood? I think there was, but I had ceased to have charge of the matter then. I think Mr. Moriarty recommended some building or other, and sent an engineer, one of his assistants, from Cockatoo Island, and I think it was erected under his management, but nothing was erected up to the time I ceased to have anything to do with it.

1239. And you do not know whether that money has been expended? No.

1240. Do you know what the expense of getting rid of the blood was before you adopted this plan of Swan's? I calculated the expense of the carts at 28s. a load.

1241. And from three to four loads a day? Yes.

1242. Do you think the engagement of Swan by the Government, under those circumstances, was a prudent arrangement? I think it was a most excellent one.

1243. And what is your opinion as to the abilities of Swan, in regard to this, which may be called his patent to carry out this arrangement;—do you think his plan likely to prove a success? Perfectly so; and another thing I may

C. Moore,
Esq.
29 May, 1878.

may state which is of some importance: We had some of the prepared blood analyzed, and although I was not then aware of the ingredients Swan employed, because that was his own secret, Mr. Watt declared that they did not affect its manurial properties.

1244. The chemical ingredients, as shown by an analysis made by Mr. Watt, did not affect its manurial properties? No.

1245. That is important. Do you ever visit the Abattoir now? I have only been once there since I had charge.

1246. Of course, knowing your experience and judgment, I shall regard the answer you will give as a valuable one, in the interests of the public;—you give it as your opinion that blood manure of a powerful and valuable description can be prepared by this means if properly and thoroughly carried out? I am quite satisfied of it, if properly employed. The danger is that too much of it will be used when manuring.

1247. It is too strong? Too strong.

1248. Can you offer the Board any suggestions in reference to the condition of the Abattoir that may be beneficial to the objects for which the Board has been appointed? Nothing beyond this—that if there were proper appliances prepared for drying the blood, with a slight application of heat—using the same means that were employed when I left it, and providing a suitable place for drying the blood—I think that you would then get all the good qualities of the blood. By applying slow heat, and using the boilers which I recommended, you prevent the whole or any part of the objectionable matter going into the water; nothing but pure water remains, because the heat at once coagulates the whole of the albumen held in solution, and nothing but the water that goes in with the blood, or the water of the blood itself, passes away. A very simple experiment will show it: If you put a heated iron into blood, it reduces it at once into the water substance and the solid substance. Allow it to cool, and you will find the pure water, or nearly pure water, will rise to the surface. I kept some for forty-eight hours, and there was no smell from it.

1249. In confirmation of the view you express, I think it is right that we should tell you that we have had evidence of an important, almost scientific, nature from a very intelligent and able gentleman from America, and the evidence he gave on this subject as to the system carried out in America almost coincides with the statement you have made. The blood is utilized there by some process that may be similar to that you have described, but it is thoroughly utilized with a view to cleanliness and usefulness, and it is a perfect success, coinciding precisely with the opinions you have expressed as to the possibilities? The opinions I have expressed are those which I gained by actual experience. My orders were to get rid of the blood, and we had carted it away to the different municipalities until we were considered a perfect nuisance, and they would not allow us to deposit any more; and it was at this critical time that Swan came forward. I had a man actually employed wandering round the country to know where we could put the blood in,—to get some place nearer than 10 miles away. Mr. Flood's place is 10 miles away, and the carters used to ask me for overtime payment in coming back, as it was more than one day's work to take a load there. It was a dreadful affair. There was a direct order that no blood should go into the harbour. At the time Swan came forward, when the matter was first put into my hands, we went to a place in York-street and ordered a large galvanized iron receiver, and next day Swan tried the experiment before my eyes, and I was satisfied. I took some of the prepared blood home, dried it in a hot part of the house, and kept some of it on my office table for months afterwards.

1250. You told us also that the result of experiments you have made in the Botanic Gardens with this blood manure has shown you that it is a most powerful and valuable manure? Yes, I put a layer of blood and a layer of earth alternately, and I gave my men instructions to use it most sparingly, because I had seen the experiment made at Callen Park, and I was astonished to find that there everything was burned up. There it was used too strongly. When I employed the dry substance and sowed some barley, I saw where I had failed; I was using too much manure.

1251. *Mr. Stewart.*] You employ nothing but heat to preserve the valuable part of the blood? I would rather not employ heat.

1252. I understood you to say you applied heat? Heat is the quickest means of getting rid of the blood; but if it could be done without I would not employ it, because I would retain all the nitrogen and ammonia, whereas a certain portion of both is driven off by the heat.

1253. I would like to know your method of preserving this valuable portion of the blood? By drying.

1254. What were the boilers for? For separating the fluid part of the serum and the water that is used in washing down the carcasses and washing out the slaughter-houses.

1255. How do you manage to dry the blood without heat? The chemicals used cause a coagulum to take place, and it becomes so thick that you can take it out, and by spreading it upon an open surface you get it quite dry. But if rain comes there is a difficulty, so that to make it a success it would require to be put into a covered house, and no doubt slight heat ought to be applied.

1256. To the coagulum? Yes. It ought to be put on a floor and heat applied to the floor. You press off the water, and then by means of a machine—a sort of roller which we had prepared—it parts with its water, and is then reduced to a powder.

1257. Is that anything like it (*showing sample of dried blood*)? Yes, that is after it has passed through the rollers. I do not know whether heat has been applied to that, but we dried it without heat. In any dry weather we succeeded, but there was always this difficulty that if rain came on it could not be dried.

1258. Was it a nuisance? There was a little smell.

1259. Not much? Nothing to be a nuisance, but there is no doubt you could smell it.

1260. Then your plan is the plan now followed by Swan? I do not know; I suppose so.

1261. He coagulates the blood and then dries it? Quite so, and the declared nuisance when I had to do with it was the water from the washing down of the carcasses and the slaughter-houses, and which went into the harbour.

1262. You have no idea what the cost of preparing the blood is per ton? I could have told you by looking at my books, because it is simply so many tons a week against the quantity of chemicals used, and the labour; it is easily answered.

1263. *Chairman.*] You may supplement it to your evidence when it is sent to you for revision? I will.

1264. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you tried this dried blood upon grass lands? I have not.

1265. You do not know whether it is valuable? I do not.

1266. And never heard of anybody who had tried it? Never.

1267.

1267. Would it not be desirable, for the sake of the poorer lands of the county of Cumberland? I think it would be very desirable indeed, but I have never tried an experiment of that kind. I have no knowledge of its value for grass lands.

C. Moore,
Esq.

1268. You have no idea that the blood could be preserved by desiccating it,—by boiling the water off? I am sure it can, but you would reduce its nitrogenous character, which is the best part of it, as well as its ammonia.

29 May, 1879.

1269. You are sure of that? Quite sure of it. A simple experiment of that is, to take this solid matter after it has been boiled, and keep it for twenty-four hours; you will find the smell almost free from ammonia, while in the other it is so strong that you can hardly bear it.

1270. I suppose there is no doubt that it is valuable where it is required. You have heard of its being used in the orangeries and market gardens on the other side of the world? Yes.

1271. Do you know how it is prepared in Paris? I do not know, but I believe that it has not been a success in England, and I think that entirely arises from its being powdered by heat; the whole fault lies in that.

1272. Then you think the best mode of using the blood is to coagulate it with these chemicals, soda and lime, I believe, or is it soda only? He used soda first, but he employed lime afterwards.

1273. And now both? Yes.

1274. You think the best way is to use a solution of lime and soda, and then dry the matter? Yes; so far as I have had experience.

1275. Then boiling the serum? Yes.

1276. What is the object of that? Because you catch the whole of the albumen, which would otherwise go into the water and become a nuisance.

1277. And is part of the serum not coagulated? Certainly; because when the coagulum was formed the water rose to the surface and had to be skimmed off, and when we boiled it we got the clear water.

1278. First preserve the coagulable part of the blood, and then boil down the serum? Yes, to prevent its being a nuisance; and if it was a mere matter of economy, the offal, blood and all, could go into the boiler and so be reduced. It would then be a valuable manure, but nothing like what it would be without the offal. By the mere operation of drying the blood, as it came from the bullock, we had, in twenty minutes, reduced it to two parts—fluid and thick substance.

1279. You say you put a worm in? It was just a worm dipped into the blood, and then steam was put on, and it boiled up. I would prefer the blood prepared without heat, but we proved that it could be prepared by heat, and reduced into solid and fluid parts in twenty minutes.

1280. How do you apply heat? By means of steam.

1281. Not directly over an open fire? No.

1282. It would carbonize then? Yes.

1283. You put the steam into the blood? Yes; and you boil it.

1284. And the steam escapes from the surface of the blood, or do you only put the pipes in? Yes.

1285. The steam does not mix with the blood? No.

1286. Does it involve the erection of costly apparatus? No, simply two boilers and a steam worm. I calculated that a small two-horse power engine would do the whole thing.

1287. *Mr. Bruce.*] Has there ever been any analysis made, by an agricultural chemist, or some one in that capacity, of the blood prepared by you? No, all the analysis that took place was that it was sent by the direction of the Government to Mr. Watt to ascertain how far the chemicals affected its manurial properties, and the answer was that they were in no way affected. If the chemicals had affected the manurial properties the Government would have considered whether it was advisable to continue the process or not.

1288. Do you know anything of the method by which blood is prepared in America? I have heard, but I forget. It was in the *Scientific American* I saw it.

1289. It is by a heating process? It is by a heating process—going over cylinders.

Note.—The difference of the cost of removing the blood and offal from the Abattoir before and after Mr. Swan's appointment, as shown by my books, is as follows, viz. :—

Expenditure during 1876	£1,909 13 0
Do. 1877	1,523 12 10

Mr. Swan entered on his duties in December, 1876.

At the end of 1877 the whole of the offal and some portion of the blood had to be taken to Botany, which increased the cost, as the expenditure for the six months ending June, 1878, was £860 6s. 5d.

At this time my connection with Abattoirs ceased.

Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan, examined :—

1290. *Chairman.*] You are employed at the Abattoir, I believe? Yes, sir.

1291. To utilize the blood of the animals killed there? Yes.

1292. How long have you been employed? Since the 17th of November, 1876.

1293. What was the immediate cause of your being employed; was it in consequence of your having some patent for the utilization of blood? No, not then; there were great smells from the Abattoir, and I lived close by, in Balmain. The smells that came from the Abattoir were frightful. They used to capsize the blood over the hills. They used to cart it away at that time, and I went to Mr. Oatley and submitted a model to him, and offered to contract to take all the blood and offal outside the Heads for £1,000 a year, in a steam barge with the engine in itself. He authorized me to go to Mr. Moore, who had charge. I went to him, and he told me they could not get outside the Heads for ten days sometimes. Then I told him that I would take the smell off it and utilize some of it to make a good manure, and he said, "That is the very thing we want"; and I then said, "The gardeners could take it away."

1294. Just give as plain an answer as you can; you were employed to utilize the blood, which hitherto had been thrown away? Yes, carted away, at great expense.

1295. And that is your present duty? Yes.

1296. What probable quantity goes into your hands weekly? Up to the punt going, I had from 22 to 28 tons weekly, but since the punt came into use I have only averaged 16 to 17 tons.

1297. Before the punt was used you had about 28 tons weekly, but since then the quantity has been about 16 tons? Yes.

Mr.
H. B. Swan.

29 May, 1879.

- Mr. H. B. Swan.
29 May, 1879.
1298. You operate upon the quantity which is in your hands by coagulating it, and then what becomes of it? It is sold as manure to the gardeners, who pay half-a-crown a load for all they can get.
1299. It is sold to the market gardeners at half-a-crown a load? Yes, or anybody who comes for it.
1300. A single-horse load or a two-horse load? As much as they can load. Sometimes they take away as much as a ton and a half in one load.
1301. Do you think you could convert the whole of the blood that is produced at the Abattoir into this coagulum? Yes, into dry powder, if I had the machinery.
1302. If you had the machinery you could convert the whole of the blood produced at the Abattoir into a dry powder? Yes.
1303. What would that dry powder be? It would be a brownish powder.
1304. Would it be manure? Yes; a valuable manure.
1305. Of what probable value per ton, as far as you can judge? The inspector has been offered £5 per ton for as much as could be produced, and I could sell it at £4 a ton. If the Government would give me £1,000 a year I would take the whole management of the Abattoir, if they have a doubt that I can do it.
1306. As regards the blood and offal? Yes, I would undertake to keep the Abattoir clean of offal and blood, and be under a penalty if required.
1307. Do you have the plant and machinery necessary to help you in your labours—were you supplied with the necessary plant for carrying on your work? No, only temporary cans or half tanks for the coagulum. The plant to desiccate the blood has been promised by the Government ever since I took charge, and that is over two years and a half ago.
1308. And you are not yet supplied with it? It is under way. About half of it is made now.
1309. It is being made at Cockatoo Island? Yes; I saw part of it. There has been a commission on the subject—Mr. Barnett, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Moriarty.
1310. We have been informed that they never met? Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Moore did, for I showed them a test, and they brought in a report, and £2,000 was voted for the erection of the plant some fifteen months ago, and it has never been taken up.
1311. Do you get every aid and facility afforded you in the performance of your duties by the authorities of the island? Within the last two months I have.
1312. Why not before? There was a jealousy in regard to me.
1313. You have already told us what was done with the blood and offal before you were appointed? Yes; it was carted away at a heavy expense. There were not sufficient carts and horses to take it away, and it was capsized over the hills of an evening, and the smell became so great that it made me take action.
1314. Have you any idea of the cost of working the Abattoir before you joined it? No.
1315. Were the same number of men employed then as now? No, it is reduced by one-half.
1316. There are less men now by one-half than when you joined? Yes.
1317. Whose duty is it to see the offal removed from the slaughter-houses? Mine.
1318. Is it removed daily? Twice a-day. What is made in the evening from half-past 3 remains until the next morning, on account of the lanes being occupied, except on Saturday, when I remain there late to see it cleared.
1319. Do you live at the Abattoir? No, at Balmain, about 400 yards away.
1320. Have you ever complained as to the working of the establishment? Yes.
1321. To whom, and in what respect? To Mr. Moore and Mr. Oatley many times.
1322. Of what nature were your complaints? The first was about the collecting of the blood. The water from the carcasses used to mix with the blood, making it more difficult to deal with, and could have been helped if Mr. Oatley had liked.
1323. Do you see the cattle every day when they come in for slaughter? I see them coming into the yards.
1324. Do you know who inspects them, and what the system of inspection is? I see the assistant inspector take their numbers, and inspect them I suppose, in the morning before breakfast, except Sunday morning.
1325. I only ask you to tell me what you know, and not what you suppose;—do you know anything of the system of inspection after killing? No, they are not inspected.
1326. Do you know anything about killing cattle there during any particular periods of the day;—are you personally aware of that? Yes, I see them killing all day long, because I have to attend to the men to see that they collect the blood.
1327. Are the cattle killed in early morning during the summer-time? Yes.
1328. What time? 2 o'clock on Monday mornings, and 2 o'clock on Saturday mornings.
1329. Are you always there at those times? Not so early, but I am there about 5 o'clock sometimes.
1330. Who inspects them when they are killed at that time, so far as you know? No one, so far as I know.
1331. What do you believe? I think they are not inspected. The assistant inspector does not come before half-past 5 and a quarter to 6.
1332. Your belief is that the cattle are not inspected at all? No; only those that have been in on the previous day.
1333. I am not speaking of those. Have you ever seen instances of cows having slipped their calves at the Abattoir? Yes.
1334. What has become of those cows? I do not know; I never saw them go out of the yards.
1335. And what is the inference;—what must have become of them? They must have been killed.
1336. And made into beef, I suppose? Yes.
1337. Do you know what becomes of the calves? I have seen them sold to the butchers, the working butchers.
1338. The slipped calves? No, they would go with the offal.
1339. Have you ever seen dead cattle brought into the Abattoir? Yes.
1340. Do you know from what causes they had died? No.
1341. What has been done with those cattle? They are dressed, and the Inspector, if at the Abattoirs, is sent for and shown them.
1342. They are dressed and go into sides and quarters for food? I cannot say what became of them, only that I saw them dressed.
1343. You say the Inspector examines the meat in all cases? I cannot say that he inspects all. I see him go through and inspect the houses. He is supposed to examine all, but I cannot say that he does in any way.

1344. You say you have been there two years and a half? Two years and seven months.
1345. How often in that time to your knowledge has the Abattoir been whitewashed and thoroughly cleansed? Twice; once about two years and a half ago, or about a month after I had been at the Abattoir, and about a month ago.
1346. How often are the yards and lane cleaned? Some of the lane is cleaned every day now.
1347. Do you ever see the pens where the pigs are kept? Yes.
1348. In what state are they generally? They are in about as clean a state as pig pens usually are; if you clean them out to-day, they are very dirty again to-morrow. But they are not cleaned daily.
1349. Do you know anything of the system of collecting fees for the animals? No.
1350. Whose duty is it to collect the fees? Mr. Jager collects the fees principally, but Gilchrist assists him.
1351. Have you ever seen any sows litter in the pens? I have seen litters in the pens, but I have not seen the sows have the litters.
1352. But you have seen a recent litter? Yes.
1353. Do you know what becomes of the sow that has littered? No.
1354. Nor of the young ones? No. The young ones, I may say, are generally killed by the other pigs in the yard.
1355. But they are not made any use of? No.
1356. You have told us what time you go to the Abattoir; what time do you usually leave? Sometimes 5, sometimes half-past 5, sometimes 6, and on Saturday it is sometimes 11 o'clock at night. I am always late on Saturday nights to have the place cleaned.
1357. Whose duty is it to put the punt into position, and to see to its loading and sending away? It is my duty to see to the loading of the punt with the blood-water, and blood and offal, but it is Gilchrist's duty to see it go away. The men are under my charge, and I send two down the harbour with the punt.
1358. Whose duty is it to collect the money for the sale of the prepared blood? Gilchrist receives it.
1359. It is his duty to receive it? Yes, by the order of Mr. Oatley.
1360. Has it been regularly collected and faithfully accounted for, or have there been any irregularities? There have been a few instances that I have drawn attention to that I know of, but I could not say whether there was much going away. That I knew nothing of, but I drew attention to some that I noticed going.
1361. You know of several loads having left without payment, and you called the attention of the inspector to it, and you do not know whether the money has been received since? That I cannot say.
1362. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you know the parties' names? Yes.
1363. *Chairman.*] What are they? Wilton is the last one; it is about three weeks ago, and he has not been back since. He had offered me the money and I did not receive it, and I asked Gilchrist if he had received it, and he said no.
1364. How was it it was not paid? The man was wanting to pay it, for he offered the money to me.
1365. Was Gilchrist not there? He was in the inspector's office, I think.
1366. Why did you not direct him there? I did, but he would not go there, as it is about 150 yards from the Abattoir. I have since received instructions, if I see people going away, to take the money from them, and take it to the office.
1367. *Mr. Stewart.*] You said there was a party willing to give £4 a ton for the prepared blood;—does that include offal? No, only blood, but the offal could be mixed with it also.
1368. How many tons would you have in the year if you prepared the whole of it? Preparing all the blood and that out of the water, there would be between blood and offal from 9 to 10 tons weekly.
1369. In the dried state? Yes, in the powdered state; in the coagulated state, from 20 to 30 tons.
1370. Who is the party that would give £4 a ton? Mr. Tankard has offered £5 a ton—he is a bone-dust manufacturer; and one of the firm of Elliott Brothers has said they would give £4 a ton if it could be produced in that (the powdered) state without chemicals.
1371. In what way did they make you the offer? Personally.
1372. They have seen samples? Yes; I think the Government could command £8 a ton by selling it in different parts of the country. In England they get £10 and £12 a ton.
1373. How do you know? I have written home and inquired.
1374. In what part of England is it prepared in that way? In the north of England.
1375. London? London.
1376. You have never seen it dried in London? No, I have seen it in America; there it is a paler colour than here.
1377. Is the sample which you produce the way in which it would be prepared? Yes, one way.
1378. Have you any information as to what it would cost per ton to produce that at the Abattoir? About £2 per ton; that is labour, coals, and everything calculated.
1379. Not depending on the weather? That is all done by machinery. The machinery being made will make it all that way.
1380. So that you would be independent of the weather? Yes.
1381. Do you know what this is (*showing sample of desiccated blood*)? That is blood.
1382. Blood after it has been dried? Yes.
1383. Do you know how it is dried? In the sun; alum will make it the colour it is.
1384. What are the chemicals you use? Caustic soda and lime mixed together.
1385. No alum? No, I have made many samples. That is no good for manure with alum in it. It seems to injure it and to kill the plants.
1386. How do you know? I have tested it many times.
1387. Did you put plenty of it on? Yes.
1388. Perhaps you put too much? No, I have tried it in various ways.
1389. Would too much be injurious? Yes.
1390. Then you might put too much? Yes, but if you spread that on the ground it is quite strong enough, even if you sprinkle it on with a sieve.
1391. Have you seen it tried on grass lands? Yes.
1392. Where? In a small paddock.
1393. Does it make any difference? It makes the grass grow nice and high.

Mr.
H. B. Swan.
29 May, 1879.

- Mr. H. B. Swan,
29 May, 1879.
1394. How do you put it on? With a sieve.
1395. Could it be scattered by means of a sheet in the same manner as a man sows wheat? I daresay it could, but I am not up to that; I have not been much in the garden line.
1396. And when you get the additional plant you have no doubt of being able to turn the whole of the blood and offal into valuable manure? No; utilize everything at the Abattoir.
1397. You put nothing into the harbour? Nothing but the clean water, which is as clear nearly as gin.
1398. The blood you had lying on the rocks, what state is it in now? It is pretty near dry now.
1399. No smell? There is a slight smell sometimes, but that is some of the coagulated stuff which gets thick too quickly, and there are some raw parts; it is those that smell. But if there was steam put to that, it would not smell in any way whatever.
1400. You will pass steam-pipes through the boiler containing the offal and blood? Yes, there is a receiver of sufficient capacity to hold the stuff; then steam is applied underneath, and as the stuff boils it passes through two rollers to a drying pan, where it is allowed to dry.
1401. You run the blood into a tank? Yes.
1402. Through which steam-pipes pass? No, there is a false bottom.
1403. And how do you empty the tank? It runs out itself. There is a spout on the side, and as the stuff boils over it passes through two rollers, which squeeze the water out of it, and then it goes on to the drying pan, and is dried.
1404. The machinery now preparing will answer all the purposes you want it for? Yes, and it could be enlarged as the work increases.
1405. You are a bit of an engineer? Yes, mechanical.
1406. Would there be any difficulty in having an ice-house? No.
1407. Would it be of any use to the butchers engaged there? It might be to the sheep butchers; I do not think it would be of any use to the beef butchers, unless very large.
1408. If they had to keep the meat a day or two longer? It would be a great advantage in the summer-time.
1409. Would not a cold room in which to put meat be a great convenience in saving them from killing,—say to keep it over Sunday night? Yes, it would be a grand thing if there was such a room.
1410. *Mr. Bruce.*] Have you any statement to show the cost of the preparation of the blood as you are now doing it, and the returns? I have made a rough statement.
1411. Will you state, shortly, what the cost is and what the return is? In the year 1877 there were 996 tons coagulated; there were 337 tons dried, and all was sold for 730 loads at 1s. a load. The cost of chemicals was £84, for lime £79, labor £705; total, £868. That is for 1877. For the year 1878 there were 893 tons coagulated, and out of that there were 277 tons dried, and all was sold for 623 loads at 1s. a load. The cost of chemicals was £96; lime, £74 15s.; labor, £655 4s.; total, £825 19s. For the present year, from January 2nd to May 28th, there have been 381 tons coagulated, and out of that there were 106 tons dried, and all was sold for 279 loads at 2s. 6d. per load. The cost for chemicals was £25, for lime £19 10s., and for labour £117 4s. 6d.; total, £226 14s. 6d. I cannot give a very correct statement because there are two managers. Gilchrist looks after the management of the punt; I ought to do that because it is paid for out of the same vote, but Mr. Outley has placed him in possession of the punt, and he gives instructions which I know nothing about.
1412. *Chairman.*] Then the duties are imprudently divided? Yes. I will give you the cost of carting when I sent the offal to Botany. From the 18th of October, 1877, to October 20th, 1878, there were sent from the Abattoir 988 loads, each containing 42 cubic feet. The cost for labor, carting, &c., was £694. From the 29th of October, 1878, to the 24th of May, 1879, the cost of removing the offal and putting it on board the punt, together with towage to sea, was £578.
1413. *Mr. Bruce.*] Did that include any blood? The blood-water.
1414. When you sent to Botany was blood sent as well as offal? No; no blood has been sent to Botany since I took charge at the Abattoir, there nor to anywhere else. That expense was knocked off immediately I took charge.
1415. Do you happen to know the cost of sending the blood to Botany before you took charge? No.
1416. *Chairman.*] Your estimate for the cost of removal to Botany during your time is for offal only? Yes.
1417. Is there anything else you wish to state? When the plant is erected I will be able to take all the blood and offal and refuse at the Abattoir, and the average quantity will be about from 9 to 10 tons weekly when dry, and the cost will be £1,000 yearly for desiccating all blood and offal, which can be sold for manure at so much per ton. If we got £5 a ton that would make £2,500 as revenue.
1418. Is that inclusive of labour? Labour, coals and everything.
1419. Inclusive of all expenditure? Yes.
1420. *Mr. Bruce.*] Have you ever had any analysis of your preparation of the coagulated blood? I had, but I mislaid it and cannot find it.
1421. Who made it? Professor Smith and Dr. Badham, and, I think, another gentleman.
1422. But you have no analysis by an agricultural chemist as to the different qualities of your coagulated preparation? I have, but I have mislaid it.
1423. Who planned the plant which you say is now in preparation for desiccating the blood? The Harbours and Rivers Department made a plan under my supervision.
1424. At your desire? Yes.
1425. Is it on the same system as that used in some of the large American towns for the same purpose? I cannot say.
1426. Have you seen the description of that used in America, that which is to be found in the *Scientific American*? No.
1427. It is all your own invention? Yes.
1428. Is there any system of seeing what passes out at the gates at the Abattoir,—is there any check upon what passes out at the gate? No.

MONDAY, 2 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.

Mr. Alexander Gilchrist examined:—

1429. *Chairman.*] You are employed at the Abattoir at Glebe Island? I am.

1430. In what way? First, I was engine-driver, subsequently as inspector's assistant, only my designation has not changed since the engine was knocked off.

1431. What are your duties? My duties are the charge of the water supply, seeing that there is no waste; the charge of the labourers,—those especially belonging to the Abattoir and independent of the blood; the whole of the cleanliness of the place is under my jurisdiction, and I collect the dues for manure, all dues for the blood, and all dues for the casual animals, pigs, calves, and lambs.

1432. *Mr. Stewart.*] You mean fees? Fees; and I have also the charge of the whole of the iron work about the place—the pipes, taps (there are some hundred taps that always require repairing and renewing)—windlasses; and I have to assist in carrying out the by-laws.

1433. *Chairman.*] Have you not charge of the punt, which conveys the refuse, offal, and the blood outside the Heads? And also the charge of the punt.

1434. What is your system of collecting the fees under the heads you have named, namely, for the blood, pigs, calves, and lambs, and for the manure? I collect the fees for the manure and the blood as it is taken away; as the drays come I demand the fees.

1435. And what about the fees for the animals you have named—how do you collect those? As they come in, with one or two exceptions. There are two persons with respect to whom I only keep count of the number, and give it in to the assistant inspector, and he collects those fees—for the pigs, I mean. Those persons are Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Woodham; from others I demand the fees, and I must get the receipts from the assistant inspector and give them to the owners of the animals.

1436. What mode have you of counting those animals for fees? Through the whole of the week I count the animals as they come in. On Saturday afternoons —

1437. My question is what mode have you of counting the animals upon which fees are chargeable? I have a lock and key on the gates, and, as I admit the animals into the yards or the pens, I demand the money according to the number.

1438. Do you tally them yourself? I count them myself.

1439. Are the fees always paid in this way; have ever the fees been allowed to stand over, and, if so, under what circumstances? I may allow the fees to stand over until I see the proper owner of the pigs. Sometimes, the pigs are brought over by any drover they can pick up in Sydney. In that case I admit the pigs, and when the owner comes over, I receive the fees from him. That may entail the waiting of a few hours.

1440. Have the fees for animals never been delayed in any instance beyond a few hours? I will correct myself with your permission; they may have been delayed till the following day, but never for a longer period. For example, there were some calves that came in this morning. The owner, Mr. O'Connor, has not come over, but was to come this afternoon, and, consequently, I shall not receive the fees for those calves until to-morrow, until he comes over to kill them; but they will be entered upon our books as having come in to-day.

1441. But there never has been any instance of unusual delay in the payment of fees? Never.

1442. Never beyond the next day? No.

1443. Has blood manure at any time left the establishment without the payment of the charge due upon it? It has on the day that it was taken away, but, subsequently, I have always received the money.

1444. Then your answer is that it has, but that subsequently the money has been paid? Yes.

1445. What is the longest time you can recollect that the amount due for blood manure has remained unpaid? Six days, and that only on one occasion.

1446. Then you are strict in enforcing payment of fees for animals and for sales of manure? I am.

1447. You say you have charge and are responsible for the cleanliness of the Abattoir? Yes.

1448. What staff have you to aid you in carrying out such an arrangement? Two labourers, one jobbing carpenter, and one horse and cart with the driver.

1449. When the Board were there a short time ago they could not but notice that the Abattoir was in a very filthy condition; how do you account for its being in that state? Through not having a sufficiency of labour.

1450. Your staff is not sufficient? It is not sufficient.

1451. The Board noticed the filthiness of the water in the stone troughs for the calves to drink, and its unfitness altogether for such a purpose; and, as you are responsible for it, will you explain how that arose? I have only sufficient labour to allow me to cleanse the troughs twice a week; I cannot afford to clean them oftener.

1452. To keep the Abattoir thoroughly and perfectly clean what staff would you require? I would require two more men.

1453. Two more labourers? Two more labourers.

1454. Will one horse and cart convey away the offal and refuse? No.

1455. Then would you not require some help in that respect? My horse and cart are already employed with Mr. Swan. I have my horse and cart, but Mr. Swan requires another to allow me to have mine.

1456. Then you have no horse and cart? Well the man does the work that he used to do under me, and Mr. Swan puts another man along with him; two men with the one horse and cart perform my duty and Mr. Swan's duty.

1457. Then in addition to two laborers you want another horse and cart? Yes; I have already applied officially for another horse and cart.

1458. Then, with another horse and cart, and two additional laborers, you think you could keep the Abattoir constantly clean? I am certain I could keep it in such a condition as to prevent any reasonable complaint from being made.

1459.

Mr. A.
Gilchrist.
2 June, 1879.

- Mr. A. Gilchrist.
2 June, 1879.
1459. When was the Abattoir whitewashed last? About a month ago.
1460. And, previous to that, when was it whitewashed? Thirteen or fourteen months ago.
1461. Are you sure it was whitewashed as late as thirteen or fourteen months ago? It may have been longer; it may have been two years.
1462. You have the management of the disposal of the refuse, offal, and blood in the punt which conveys it outside the harbor? Yes.
1463. What is your system of putting the offal into those boxes on the punt? It is shot into the boxes from the truck on a tramway.
1464. It is shot into those boxes on the punt from the tramway? Yes.
1465. Is there no hand-labor in getting it in? Not after the collection, not after it leaves the dray that carries it from the rear of the houses.
1466. To put it into the boxes is not hand-labor required? No.
1467. How often does the punt leave the island, as a rule, in the week—daily, twice a week, three times a week, or how often? From four to five trips every week.
1468. Never less than four? Never less than four; from eighteen to twenty trips a month.
1469. Does she always go away fully loaded? Always.
1470. As much as she can carry? As full as she can carry. To save expense I never send it oftener.
1471. Do you ever meet with any delay or obstruction from the tug-boat employed? Yes.
1472. You have met with obstruction? I have.
1473. Does that still continue? Up to no later than last Saturday we had to leave the punt down at the Bottle and Glass. We have occasionally to do that through stress of weather.
1474. Are you ever prevented from getting outside the Heads in consequence of bad weather? Yes.
1475. Often? Very seldom; I don't suppose half-a-dozen times since the punt has been at work.
1476. What do you do in such a case, in the event of your being unable to get with the punt outside the Heads—what do you do with the punt? I have had, up to the present date, sufficient storage room to keep the offal on the island until the bad weather goes over, with one exception.
1477. Then your answer will be that you store it on the island? Yes, we store the sewage on the island, the blood and the offal carefully covered up.
1478. Does it not sometimes occur that, when getting towards the Heads, you find it impossible to go out? It does.
1479. What do you do in that case? I instruct the men on board the punt to leave the punt in Watson's Bay or Middle Harbor, or bring the punt up to the island again, according as she is full or not of offal. If I am able to put more offal into her I order the men to bring her back.
1480. You told us that you never sent her out except full? Fully laden with blood, but only a ton or so, perhaps, of offal.
1481. Has it not occurred, within your own knowledge, that the offal has been discharged to the westward of the Sow and Pigs—have any complaints reached you of that—tell us what you believe to be the fact? Complaints did reach me on one occasion.
1482. Is it not a fact that the offal has been discharged into the harbour above the Sow and Pigs? The men in the punt, and the steam-boat men also, when I made inquiries, said that such a thing never occurred as the offal to be discharged inside the regulation distance.
1483. That is not my question; you say that the men informed you of that; when you questioned the men did they deny that it was true? Absolutely so.
1484. Is it a fact that within your own knowledge the offal was really floating in the harbour above the Sow and Pigs? It is. I took a trip down to Manly Beach to satisfy myself, and I found the paunches floating about like bladders.
1485. You found the offal had been discharged, or that it was within the harbour? Within the harbour—yes.
1486. What is the mode of discharging those offal boxes? By hand; the sides of the boxes consist of folding-doors, and those folding doors on both sides of the punt are thrown open, when, with the pitch of the sea, a portion of the offal rolls out of itself, and the rest has to be dragged out by hand.
1487. It is done by hand labour? By hand labour. I went outside the Heads for the first half dozen trips myself, as I have had considerable experience in dredges—I was six or seven years in the "Thetis"—and I went to break the men in.
1488. Is it not very objectionable and defective that they should have to resort to hand labour for discharging those filthy articles? It is.
1489. Cannot you improve it? I could.
1490. Why do you not? I have recommended verbally to the officers of the Harbours and Rivers Department an alteration in the punt, by which means the discharge of the offal could be done without hand labour, but, as we have only the one punt, I cannot afford to lay it up until it is altered.
1491. Is one punt sufficient to carry on the requirements of the Abattoir? It is not.
1492. Another punt is absolutely necessary? I applied for one, and Mr. Oatley applied to the Treasurer.
1493. I want to know is another punt absolutely necessary? It is absolutely necessary, and I have already applied for one through the inspector.
1494. Do you think the present system of towage sufficient? It is not sufficient.
1495. Is it very defective? Very defective.
1496. You are subject to the caprice or convenience of the tug-owner? Yes, we have not sufficient towage power.
1497. What is your opinion with regard to saving and desiccating the blood for manure;—do you think it could be more economically carried away in punts and thrown into the sea, than utilized by being dried and made into manure? Yes, most decidedly so.
1498. Now, can you tell the Board what is the average cost per ton, inclusive of everything, for taking away the refuse, blood and offal outside the harbour? About 7d. per ton.
1499. You give that answer advisedly? I do.
1500. That it costs about 7d. per ton? About that.
1501. It does not exceed 7d. per ton? It does not exceed 7d.; there are 90 tons for £2.

1502. With two punts and the additional labour you ask for, you could take away the whole of the blood and refuse outside the harbour, you say? I could.
1503. At a cost not exceeding 7d. per ton? I could.
1504. When I say increased puntage, of course I mean increased towage power to be included? Yes.
1505. When you have, as you say, to store these things upon the island, do not they become very offensive, especially in the summer-time—do not they quickly become offensive? Yes.
1506. Are there not complaints within your knowledge of the offal from the boxes in the punt, or of the offal stored on the island? There were two complaints to my knowledge.
1507. Then there have been complaints? There have; I know of two.
1508. Did those apply to the offal in the boxes on the punt, or to the storage on the island? To both.
1509. Complaints have been made of the nuisance in both respects? Yes, both from officers on the island—Mr. Swan and Constable Carroll.
1510. Not from the neighbourhood? None whatever; in fact I have been congratulated by the Glebe Point aldermen and by different people upon the state of the foreshores.
1511. Is any portion of this objectionable matter, either blood, manure, or offal, allowed to escape into the water at the island, by accident or otherwise? On one occasion it did.
1512. How was that? During a gale of wind the punt got aground, the arrangements not being completed; I had no buoys to keep the punt out of the wind.
1513. At the first outset of your arrangements? Yes.
1514. That was an accident you could not control, I suppose? Yes, I had no buoys to keep the punt to windward, and on that occasion I had to discharge the punt of the blood to lighten her and get her off the rocks.
1515. Yes? And on another occasion the offal doors burst open, and a portion of the offal went into the harbour, but it was all picked up again, to the smallest item.
1516. Whereabouts in the harbour? Just at the shoot. When the offal was going down the shoot it burst the doors open and went into the water, but it was all picked up again with a little boat I have.
1517. You are constantly in and out of the killing or slaughter houses? The whole day long—meal hours and all.
1518. Did you ever see or know of a cow that had slipped her calf being slaughtered and put up for human food; speak of your own knowledge, what you know, not what you have heard? I have no recollection.
1519. Did you ever know of a pig having recently littered being soon afterwards killed and dressed for human food? No. I would like to make a statement in regard to that.
1520. Make any statement you like, speaking of your own knowledge. Do not give us any idle gossip or anything of that sort? On one Sunday morning I took my rounds before I went to church, and I saw, in one of the yards, a sow that had a litter of young ones. I kept that sow under my notice during the whole of Sunday, and, on Monday, when the owner's man came to kill, I watched to see if it was intended to kill this sow, as I had my own suspicions, and if they had attempted to do so I would have brought it under the notice of the inspector. They did not attempt to kill the sow in question, but they made a bed for her and her litter, and she was alive for a week, to my knowledge, afterwards. The owner told me that he took her away in the cart. This was the case that appeared in the public Press. I know of no other occasion, nor do I believe it ever happened.
1521. Do you reside on the Island? I do.
1522. I take it that you are always there, then, from morning to night—or what are your hours? From 6 to 6 in the winter-time, and 5 to 7 in the summer—12 hours in the winter and 14 in the summer; and very often I am up at 2 o'clock in the summer-time when they commence killing. I very often take a walk round.
1523. At that time in the morning—2 o'clock—is there any inspection of the animals before they are killed? Yes, they are inspected the day previous, but not after, and they may get them away without inspection after killing.
1524. What time are the cattle killed at 2 o'clock in the summer mornings taken away? Between 2 and 6 o'clock, or perhaps between that and the afternoon, just as they require the meat.
1525. And are they often taken away without being inspected? Very few go away after being slaughtered without inspection.
1526. Sometimes they do? Sometimes, but as a rule there is very little carting out before daylight, with the exception of the pork.
1527. I mean the cattle? There are very few.
1528. Are not some taken away at 4 o'clock in the morning? Yes.
1529. And some at 5? Yes.
1530. Often taken away at that hour? No.
1531. Not often? Not often.
1532. What time does the inspector go there of a day, as a rule? Between 9 and 10, unless he has business at the Treasury.
1533. But as a rule? As a rule between 9 and 10.
1534. What time does the assistant inspector go there as a rule? 6 o'clock.
1535. Never before 6? He may, but very seldom.
1536. Then it is quite possible to take away slaughtered animals before either the inspector or his assistant is on the island? Yes.
1537. And it often occurs so? Not often.
1538. Well, it sometimes occurs? It does sometimes occur; the inspection after slaughtering, I mean.
1539. That is what I am asking you, the inspection of the carcasses? I have recommended to Mr. Oatley that some arrangements should be made; that my designation should be changed, and that he should give me the power, or something of that sort,—that there should be some inspection of the meat before it leaves the Abattoir, that is between 2 and 6 o'clock; and the inspector has favourably considered the matter on my recommendation.
1540. But the meat does really go away sometimes without any inspection at all? It does.
1541. Does the same rule apply to the pigs? Yes—no, I withdraw that; I believe I see every pig that is taken away from the island.
1542. You told us that pigs are often killed at 2 o'clock in the morning; are you always there at that time? No.

Mr. A.
Gilchrist.
2 June, 1879.

- Mr. A. Gilchrist.
2 June, 1879.
1543. Would it not be possible to take pigs away without your knowledge? Yes, a few pigs may be taken away without my knowledge.
1544. Then your answer will be that a few pigs may be taken away without any inspection at all? Yes.
1545. May not the same thing arise with the other animals—with calves and lambs for example? Yes; but of course the calves and lambs have all been under my notice the day previous.
1546. Is there anything you can tell the Board which you think it your duty to tell, either of matters happening at the island, or suggestions in regard to improving the management of the island or otherwise;—is there anything you feel it your duty to mention in reference to those matters? I would very much like to see the pig-houses taken away from the present buildings altogether, that new pig-houses should be erected separate from the present buildings, and I have recommended verbally to the inspector that the water should be boiled by steam for the use of the pig-scalding.
1547. Anything else; do you not strongly recommend, as you are a practical engineer, and have had experience with regard to this particular matter, that the Government should be induced to finish that large reservoir near the Abattoir and lay the water on to the Abattoir? I do, and I go further; I would strongly recommend that the rain water be conserved and pumped up into this reservoir, which would be a saving of £250 a year to the country.
1548. Then I take it you think that the supply of water to the Abattoir as regards the necessity for its complete cleanliness is altogether insufficient? There is not sufficient elevation.
1549. But the supply? Oh, there is plenty of water, but, with an eye towards reducing the working expenses, I would suggest that the rain water be conserved and be pumped into the large reservoir.
1550. You want more force of water then? I want more elevation so that a hose could be used in lieu of the present taps; the present elevation is not sufficient.
1551. In addition to the quantity you want force—you want water power and force? Yes.
1552. Have your taps always been kept in good order? At all times; I have got the newest kind,—what you call the diaphragm taps.
1553. What time do you turn off the taps? According to the opening and the closing of the gates.
1554. What probable time? From 6 to 6 in the winter, and from 5 to 7 in the summer, and I have the water on at 2 o'clock two nights in the week in the summer; that is 2 o'clock in the morning on Saturday morning and 2 o'clock in the morning on Monday. I turn it on then.
1555. Have the taps in no instance been left running all night? Never. I can always detect it by the water meter; I have never noticed any leakage. Constable Carroll on one night, about 11 o'clock, came down to my house, and informed me that the taps in Mr. O'Connor's slaughter-house were running to waste. I immediately went up and found the tap running as stated, but as the tub was only about a quarter full the tap could not have been running more than a few minutes. If it had been running from 6 o'clock, from the time the men knocked off, up to 11 o'clock, the tub would have been overflowing; but as I found only about 14 inches of water in the tub, the tap could not have been turned on for more than a few minutes.
1556. How could it have been turned on? I have no idea.
1557. Was it left turned on? If it had been the tub would have been overflowing, and the men who are employed in that house distinctly stated that they never left it turned on.
1558. Have they the power to turn it on? By climbing over the carpenters' shop they could turn it on; it has been done sometimes.
1559. What is the size of the tap? An inch-diameter tap.
1560. And an inch-diameter pipe? A 2-inch pipe.
1561. What quantity of water will that discharge in half-an-hour, taking a hogshead as a criterion? About 400 gallons.
1562. 800 gallons an hour then? Yes, that is with the elevation we have there.
1563. What is the size of the tub into which the water was running at that time? A capacity of about 50 or 60 gallons.
1564. What is its depth? About 2½ feet.
1565. Then it had run about half full? Yes, about 14 inches.
1566. You say Constable Carroll went down to your house to tell you that the water was running; how long would it take him to walk from the tub to your house? 2 or 3 minutes.
1567. How long would it take you to go back to where the water was running? About 5 minutes, to put on my boots and go there. I was writing at the time Constable Carroll came and I walked up immediately, in about 8 minutes.
1568. That is the only time that water has been found running? Yes, I threatened to summon the people, but of course could not prove it against them.
1569. Have you anything else to tell the Board, that you would wish to state;—if you desire to make any statement you are at liberty to do so? I would like if you would ask me about the cruelty to animals.
1570. Mr. Stewart will take up that part of the inquiry.
1571. Mr. Stewart.] You said that you would have the pig pens removed? Yes.
1572. Why? There is occasionally not sufficient accommodation for the butchers.
1573. In the pens? Yes, on the mutton side of the Abattoir there is not sufficient room for the small butchers.
1574. Where would you put the pens? On the opposite side of the road, or on the flat where the blood dries.
1575. Could not the pig yards be thrown into the mutton yards? Yes, in the event of the pig yards being shifted, and in that way make it all for sheep, lambs, and calves.
1576. Much more room is wanted in the mutton-houses? Yes.
1577. And the pig-houses could be thrown into the mutton-houses, and the killing of pigs removed somewhere else? Yes, that would give us more space, and we could get on with the work in a more straightforward manner than we can at present.
1578. Those pig pens do not seem to be drained at all? The drainage is defective over the whole island.
1579. They drain across the road and into the sheep pens? Yes.
1580. Could not that defective drainage be prevented? By the construction of new sewers.
1581. Would not a gutter drain, with a few pits here and there, be sufficient to drain the pig pens? A capital idea, those silt-pits. 1582.

1582. If you had an open gutter, and a few silt-pits here and there in it, the drainage would be prevented from going over the road, and from the road into the sheep pens? Yes.
1583. Does not that drainage smell very much in summer? I have had occasional complaints, but of course I do not feel —
1584. Do you think it would be a better plan to remove the pig pens altogether from there, and throw the room now occupied by them into the mutton-houses? Yes.
1585. I observed that the water spouting along the sheds does not terminate in a down-pipe; the spouts along the eaves terminate without being conducted to the ground? Yes.
1586. Is that the case with the whole of the sheds? Yes, against my recommendation.
1587. The water falls to the ground? Yes, and it frightens the horses.
1588. What became of the down-pipes? They never were there.
1589. The spouting never was finished then? No; I strongly objected to not having the down pipes, but of course it was out of our department.
1590. Is there no one on the place to represent that matter to the Government? I believe Mr. Oatley has represented it.
1591. It would only require a few feet of piping, and you have men on the island who could put it up, and then it wants a bit of a drain to conduct the water over the road? Yes; we are limited to an expenditure of £5; Mr. Oatley cannot expend more than £5 without a special application.
1592. *Chairman.*] But if this matter were represented to the Government would not the necessary expense be authorized? It might.
1593. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you not think it has been the case too long that the water has not been conducted but has been thrown from the roof to the ground? Yes, too long.
1594. Do you know anything about the different methods adopted or tried for getting rid of the blood or for saving it? Yes.
1595. You have paid some attention to that? Considerable attention, and trouble, and thought.
1596. Well, what is the bungling in that? I have nothing whatever to do with it.
1597. What is there wrong now—what is the evil about it? The work is being proceeded with.
1598. It is going on very nicely, is it? Very slowly.
1599. I suppose you mean they are preparing to dispose of the blood altogether by steam? By the introduction of steam.
1600. But in the meantime what are they doing with it? Mixing it with caustic soda and lime.
1601. Yes—the whole of the blood? No, a portion of it.
1602. And selling it after it is so prepared? Yes.
1603. Does the selling price pay the cost of preparing it? No, it is only 2s. 6d. a load.
1604. It costs more to prepare it than the market price after it is prepared? Considerably so.
1605. Then it is prepared at a loss? At a considerable loss.
1606. Could it not be as well sent out to the Heads with the rest? I have over and over again recommended that.
1607. If there is a loss in preparing it, you would avoid a loss by not preparing it? Yes.
1608. It would cost very little to take it out to the Heads along with the rest? It would not add £15 a year to the present cost.
1609. Then, if more than £15 is spent in preparing the blood, that much more is lost? Is lost.
1610. You have given some attention to this subject of preparing the blood? Considerable attention.
1611. Do you approve of that plan they are now going to adopt of applying steam to the blood, to get rid of the water, and to dry the blood? As regards the blood I do approve of it.
1612. But not in regard to the offal? No.
1613. You think it would not be well to mix the offal and blood together? I am quite satisfied the offal can never be dealt with.
1614. Have you had any practical experience of the thing yourself? I have.
1615. In what way? By mixing chemicals with the cooking process—by mixing chemicals when cooking the offal, and by evaporating the moisture from the offal.
1616. Where was that experience acquired? In my engine-house on Glebe Island, on a small scale.
1617. You have never done it on a large scale? No.
1618. Nor seen it done by anyone else? I have never heard of any person doing it.
1619. *Chairman.*] Have you ever noticed the treatment the animals receive on the island? Yes.
1620. Have you anything to state to the Board in respect of the treatment you sometimes see the animals get—that is with regard to cattle, pigs, calves, or sheep? I have frequently had occasion to check butchers for ill-treating animals. I have prosecuted in some instances—about a dozen instances, or perhaps eight or nine.
1621. For cruel treatment? For cruel treatment.
1622. Will you describe the nature of the cruel treatment? On the 16th November, 1876, I prosecuted Moran for pithing a bullock in the eye.
1623. *Mr. Stewart.*] What was the result? This case was a very aggravated case.
1624. Was he convicted? He was convicted.
1625. *Chairman.*] You say this was a very aggravated case—in what way? He drove the pithing iron into the eye of the beast.
1626. Deliberately? He was driving the beast in with the spear, and with such force that he drove the spear right into the eye of the animal—between the two bones of the eye—and it took all his force for him to extricate it.
1627. He was getting the animal into the slaughter-house with the spear, and in doing so he drove the spear right into the eye of the animal, sticking it between the two bones of the eye in such a manner that it took his whole force to extricate it? Yes. On November 13, 1876, I summoned Creasy for knocking the eye out of a bullock. I think I had to withdraw this case, so far as my memory serves me, because there was some flaw,—I think we had to withdraw it. Then another case that I had —
1628. Perhaps, as our time is limited, we might have it this way: was it the practice to goad the animals with this pointed spear at that time? Occasionally.
1629. Were they goaded in all parts of their body? Yes, indiscriminately. There are four other cases of cruelty that I have.

Mr. A. Gilchrist.

2 June, 1879.

Mr. A.
Gilchrist.
2 June, 1879.

1630. You prosecuted in other cases of cruelty? Yes, and this has brought me into considerable bad repute, that and the gambling.
1631. Was it a general practice to goad the animals with this pointed spear? No, not general, with the boat-hook. It was done with the boat-hook, which was pointed.
1632. With the boat-hook having a pointed spear it was done? Yes, it was.
1633. Has that practice been discontinued? It has.
1634. And pointed instruments are not now allowed to be used for goading the animals? No.
1635. You were about to state something as to the habit of gambling on the island;—is it much practised there? Very seldom, very rarely indeed now.
1636. Do you intend to say that it used to be practised on the island? Yes, until I had stringent orders from Mr. Oatley to put it down.
1637. Gambling used to be practised on the island, but you fancy you have been able to put it down, and it is now very rare? Yes, I suppose I have prosecuted some 60 different individuals, which, of course, has brought me into bad repute with people of position.
1638. That does not matter so long as you do your duty? I have suffered considerably through doing my duty; in fact it has turned my hair prematurely grey almost, with the worry and anxiety.
1639. In what way? One particular reason is that I being the superintendent of Dr. Lang's Sabbath-school for several years, and seeing my name sent across the country in the way it has been, is something terrible. With regard to what has been stated in the *Evening News* it is something frightful, and to me having charge of children in the way I have had it affected me very much. In fact, if it were not for my wife and children I would have resigned years ago, rather than suffer the worry of mind.
1640. *Mr. Stewart.*] I see you have a wash-house there for the men to wash themselves in, containing baths and basins;—do they ever use it? Never since it was erected.
1641. Why not? It is not suitable.
1642. What is wrong with it? The butchers are in that filthy state that the baths and basins such as are there are of no use.
1643. What about the basins? They are too small to cleanse the bodies of the butchers.
1644. How do the butchers do; do they not wash their hands and arms? Yes, in the buckets in the slaughter-houses.
1645. Would not shower-baths be more suitable for them? No; what I would recommend is that the salt water be enclosed on the island, covered and fenced in. That would be used I know. Say that it was put down near the flat, there is a very nice sandy beach there where a bath could be fenced in, and the butchers would be only too glad to use it. I would recommend that in lieu of any wash-house.
1646. Would not a few shower-baths, with perhaps a hot water tub, somewhere near the privies, be useful? Yes, I like the suggestion very well.
1647. Half-a-dozen shower-baths, and perhaps a big trough or tub of hot water, which could be easily obtained if you are going to scour the pigs by steam? Yes, I would recommend that.
1648. You think they would use that? I do.
1649. *Chairman.*] The carts that come to convey away the bodies of beef, in what state are they usually, and in what state are the men who drive them? Previously they used to be in a very dirty state, both the clothes of the men and the carts, but latterly we have been insisting on more cleanliness. We have no by-law to enforce the cleanliness of the persons of the drivers, but cleanliness is now looked after, and there is an improvement in that direction.
1650. But, until lately, it has been very faulty in that respect? Very faulty until recently.
1651. As regards both carts and men? As regards both carts and men.
1652. Recently have the men been cleaner in their dress? They have; there is an improvement.
1653. There is an improvement in the cleanliness of the men? There is.

Constable James Carroll examined:—

Constable
James Carroll
2 June, 1879.

1654. *Chairman.*] You are the officer of police appointed to the Glebe Island Abattoir? Yes.
1655. How long have you been there? About six years and three months.—I went there in 1873.
1656. Are you employed wholly there? Yes, all my duties are there.
1657. I suppose you are constantly moving about the island, and notice everything that occurs? Yes.
1658. And your duty is to keep order there? Yes, that is the principal thing. I generally come to Sydney about two days in the week to report myself.
1659. You reside on the island? Yes.
1660. I may as well ask you here, while I think of it, whether your residence is not a small and insufficient one? It is very poor.
1661. Not weather-tight, I think, is it? Well, it is not water-tight, nor is it air-tight. It is a weather-board building.
1662. A very poor and small building? Yes.
1663. Are you subject to the instructions of the Inspector of the Abattoir? No.
1664. Your duty is entirely confined to police duty? Yes.
1665. To put down all acts contrary to the law so far as you know them? Yes.
1666. Gambling or rioting, and to carry out the by-laws? Yes.
1667. Have you much trouble in the performance of your duties? Not much trouble; I know them all there, and I have not much trouble.
1668. Have you ever observed the condition of the cattle coming in for slaughter? Yes, I have seen some of them very poor.
1669. Some very poor cattle come there for slaughter? Yes, especially on Sundays; I have seen them very poor; I have seen some very bad cattle there on Sundays.
1670. On Sundays some very bad cattle come there? Yes.
1671. Why on Sundays? The butchers remark to me that they bring in the bad cattle almost always in the early part of the week.
1672. Have you ever noticed anything you consider cruelty towards those animals in any way whilst they were in the yards or in the slaughter-houses? They are kept a long time in the yards sometimes.

Constable
James Carroll,
2 June, 1879.

1673. What do you consider a long time? Well, three or four days.
1674. Sometimes three or four days without food? Yes.
1675. Without water? They had water but no food, but I have remarked lately that they give a little food to some of them, that is, within the last month or so. I have in my time seen them three or four days without any food.
1676. Did you ever notice the goading or prodding system carried on there? Yes, it has been carried on.
1677. What has it been? I have had some summoned for it.
1678. But tell us what you have noticed in regard to the practice in such matters? I have seen a man sometimes make a great prod at a bullock, and when the prod has been made the bullock has given a shake of his head, and pulled the instrument out of the man's hand. I could not, from where I was standing, see what was hit, but from what I did see, I believe it was the head of the bullock which was struck, and which, giving a sudden shake, took the instrument from the man's hand.
1679. That instrument would be a boat-hook? Yes, I was away at the fence, and could not see all that was going on, but I could see the hook whipped out of the man's hand.
1680. And did the boat-hook remain in the animal and be then dragged out of the man's hand? It would appear so to me.*
1681. Do you know anything of the inspection of the cattle carried on at the island? I know Mr. Jager takes the brands every morning.
1682. Does not his inspection go beyond that? That is all I see. In the evening he goes round cutting the melts. I have seen him go from one lane to another to examine the melts.
1683. What is your observation of the manner of dressing the animals after killing;—is it clean? It is pretty clean.
1684. Are not the animals allowed to be killed and lie in their own blood and filth? Yes, sometimes.
1685. The animals are generally allowed to be killed and dressed in their own filth and blood? Yes. I have remarked that the water they wash the meat in is dirty, and sometimes very thick,—at least it looks a thick substance in the bucket.
1686. Are not the floors generally very dirty? They generally sweep them when the fall is done; sometimes they sweep, and sometimes they do not. Some of them do sweep their floor after the fall is done, but some of them do not do it.
1687. Have you ever known any bruised or diseased meat to be on the island in carcasses? I have seen it bruised.
1688. You have seen bruised meat there? Yes; on last Sunday three weeks I was in the slaughter-houses, and eight or ten bodies of beef were hanging up, and some butchers were there. We had been remarking that the meat was improved lately, and one butcher pointed out a bruise on a carcass, and ran all his fingers into it. Then he smelled his fingers and said the meat was stinking.
1689. One of the butchers put the whole length of his fingers into the bruise, and said it was stinking? Yes.
1690. That must have been an old wound or an ulcerated sore? The meat was very flabby and watery; it certainly was not healthy looking. The man smelled his fingers after withdrawing them from the hole, and said the meat was stinking, and he drew my attention to it. There were several bodies hanging in the slaughter-house at the same time, and a good many of them bruised.
1691. Much bruised? Yes, greatly bruised—three or four of them.
1692. What became of those bodies, particularly that one having an ulcerated deep sore? I could not tell.
1693. Do you suppose they were carted away? I expect they were; I have no doubt they were.
1694. Into the town to be used for food? Yes; I did not see it of course, and I could not prove it.
1695. Have you ever known any diseased meat to be in the carcass there? No, I could not say. I see some meat sometimes hanging on the hooks on the wall, very bad. Last Friday week I saw some very bad, and they were offering the quarters for 5s. That would not be half the value if the meat was any good.
1696. You saw some very inferior, bad meat hanging there, and they were offering it for sale at 5s. a quarter? Yes, last Friday week. They offered it to myself at 5s. a quarter and to others. There were four or five quarters hanging on the hooks.
1697. Do you happen to know what became of that meat? It was sent away in the evening. When I saw it it was about the forenoon; it was gone in the evening.
1698. Did the inspector or his assistants see those quarters of beef that you have described? I could not tell.
1699. You do not know? I should think he must have seen them for they were hanging on the wall.
1700. Have you ever noticed the state of the gut-houses? Well, they are very dirty sometimes, especially the walls; they are very dirty.
1701. With the splashing of the filth? Yes.
1702. And the slaughter-houses generally, are they clean or unclean? Generally clean, but the walls are very dirty with the fat and offal and the hides against them.
1703. The hides and fat and filth sometimes makes them very dirty? Yes; the floors are pretty clean.
1704. They cannot wash the walls? They could be scraped down.
1705. Do they scrape them? I have never seen them do it. They could be scraped and white-washed. They were not white-washed until recently for the last two years.
1706. Have you ever known an instance of a cow having slipped her calf being slaughtered? No; I have seen cows coming in with their calves. Last Sunday week there was a cow that came in with her calf, which could not have been many hours dropped. She was coming in with the other cattle, and could not keep up with them; there was a man driving her up. She was not able to travel.
1707. What became of her? She was put into the yard along with the other cattle.
1708. Into the slaughter-yard? Yes.
1709. Do you know what became of the calf? The calf lay there for forty-eight hours in the same yard, from Sunday morning to Tuesday morning.
1710. What became of it eventually? I do not know.

1711.

* NOTE (on revision) :—I have seen cattle several times in the yards bleeding from the head and nostrils, and have no doubt but it was caused by the severe manner in which the boat-hook was used. I have seen the pithing tool used in a brutal manner in one of the yards. I saw a bullock driven into one of the pithing pounds, with a boat-hook fast in the rectum. The hook had passed in beyond the bend, and could not be drawn out until the bullock was knocked down and the instrument was cut out. When the bullock was pithed it fell, and the weight of the animal coming upon the handle, it broke 2 or 3 feet from the hook.

Constable
James Carroll
2 June, 1879.

1711. Did you ever know an instance of a pig littering in the pens? I saw them several times,—with young ones in the pens. Last Tuesday I saw a pig with young ones. It had just had pigs, and several other times I have seen them.

1712. Have you ever noticed the treatment of the calves? The treatment of the calves is very bad.

1713. In what respect? They are kept there for seven or eight days in the pen, and too young to feed. Some time ago there were several calves in the yard for about seven days, and all of them appeared very weak. They had, in fact, nothing all the time; they were too weak to feed. I watched them to see who would claim them. A man went there while I was away, and when I came back I found that one of the calves was gone. I asked him if he had killed the calf, and he said, yes. I asked him then if he was the owner, and he said, no; that the calf was dying, and he killed it to put it out of its misery. I took him down to Mr. Oatley's office, and told Mr. Oatley that this man had killed a calf which was not his own, and Mr. Gilchrist, who had charge of the calves, said he saw the calf lying two days there and not able to get up. I thought it very strange that the man having charge of the calves should not make a report of it. Then there was another calf in that number owned by Mr. Brierly, that was dying also, on the next day. Brierly, because, I suppose, the calf was so far gone, did not claim it, and Mr. Oatley got it killed and sent away in the offal-cart. The calves are treated very badly. Since then I saw several calves there for seven or eight days, and when they were killed I had their paunches cut open, and there was not a particle of food in them. I brought Mr. Oatley and showed him.

1714. What is done with those calves when they are killed? They are sent away to the shops.

1715. Taken away to be used as food? Yes; in this case Mr. Oatley summoned the men for keeping one of the calves over forty-eight hours in the yard; that is the second case in which he did summon. This calf was one of those I mentioned and whose paunches were cut open.

1716. The water-troughs;—are they suitable for the calves? The small calves cannot drink out of them; they are too high. I have seen the calves on their hind legs, trying to climb up to drink the water.

1717. The butchers that come there to take away the meat and the carts—what is generally the state of the butchers' dress and of the carts? Some of the men are very dirty, and some of the carts are very dirty too; but some of them keep their carts very clean. The men are slaughtering all day in the houses, and then they are sent away with the beef to be delivered, and they are very dirty.

1718. Do they change their clothing or wash themselves? No, no change.

1719. Neither wash themselves nor change their clothes? I cannot say with regard to the washing, but their clothes are not changed, and they are in a very dirty state.

1720. I think you have told us that the calves have been as long as seven or eight days without food? I have seen them there from Thursday to Thursday without food. They have had food given to them, but have been unable to eat it because they were too young. Lucerne has been thrown in. Then, in wet weather, they are in a filthy state there, and they lie down in the wet and the dirt.

1721. In wet weather they are kept wet and dirty? Yes, and there is no food for them.

1722. There is no covering for them and the wet gets to them; they are not protected from the wet? There is a very high shed, that affords very little protection, and the yard is always wet in wet weather. In the evening of the day that the Board were over at the Abattoir, a heavy rain came on, and the calves that the Board saw were then in a very bad state. Some lucerne was thrown in, but it was trampled down, and the calves were there all night shut out from under the shed.

1723. Calves have no protection against the wet, and you have known them to be all the night in the wet and damp? Yes; I have seen them for days shut out from under the shed, in the rain and filth.

1724. What is the method of receiving the pigs on the island, as to counting them, and the payment of fees? The fee is 6d. a head.

1725. But what is the method of counting them for the purpose of charging the fees, and how are the fees paid? Mr. Gilchrist is supposed to take the account of all as they come in; but in April, the month before last, I was told that pigs had come in and no one had paid for them; that no one saw them. I just kept my eye about, and one evening there came in fifteen pigs. They were brought to the back gates, and there being no one to let them in, they were driven round to the front, and let in there. Next day I went to Mr. Jager's office and asked him whether there was an account of the pigs that came in yesterday. He said "No," and then I told him what had happened.

1726. Then you have known pigs brought there of which no account has been kept at all, or fees paid? Yes; and a few days afterwards I saw twenty-two pigs brought to the back, and then to the front, and put in. Twenty-four hours afterwards I went to the office and there was no account of them there.

1727. What is the mode of feeding the pigs? The only food they get is generally rotten potatoes, when potatoes are plentiful in the summer-time, and offal; sometimes they give them corn. Lately I see they have not got so much offal; they are more particular about giving them corn.

1728. What is the mode of killing and dressing them; is it objectionable in any way, or is it, in your opinion, what it ought to be? I do not see that they could do it much better. The water is dirty sometimes.

1729. They are scalded in dirty water sometimes? Yes, the butchers tell me that that is the best way of cleaning the pigs, that dirty water is the best way of cleaning them.

1730. And for washing them, do they use dirty water sometimes? There are two tubs; in one of them they scald the pigs, and in the other they finish them. The finishing water is generally pretty clean.

1731. Have you noticed any inspection of the pigs before or after the slaughtering? No.

1732. Did you ever see any diseased pork there, or diseased pigs slaughtered? No; I have often seen pigs there, dead in the pens.

1733. Would it not be possible for diseased pigs, or pork, unfit for human food, to be slaughtered without anybody being the wiser for it? Oh yes, without any trouble at all.

1734. There is no check? Mr. Oatley very seldom inspects it; he very seldom goes in the slaughter-houses where the pigs are dressed.

1735. Have you ever known what has been done with the pigs that have been littered—the young ones? I have not seen it, but I have heard that some were carried away for pets, but mostly you will always find young pigs dead about the yard.

1736. What becomes of the mothers? About a month ago a pig had young pigs in the yard, and I asked what the man was going to do with them; he said he would have to kill them; I suppose he meant he would kill the mother as well as the young ones.

1737. That the mother would be killed, you suppose, and used for pork? I expect so. I might mention that I saw the butcher washing his feet in the tub, as the reporter mentioned some time ago.
1738. You have seen the butcher washing his feet in the water that they dressed the pork with? Yes, I saw that account in the paper, and I did see the man washing his feet.
1739. I suppose his feet were very dirty? Very dirty.
1740. What water was that—the clean water? The scalding water—I cannot remember exactly now.
1741. Can you tell us anything respecting the sheep and the lambs—as to the treatment of them—as to whether they are supplied with food? They are never supplied with food. The sheep come in in large numbers, and are put from yard to yard, and I could not tell you how long they remain there.
1742. Nor the lambs? Well I saw, some time ago, lambs brought there and kept for seven days, and put into the yard among a lot of pigs. They were put in the yard first, and the pigs after them, and kept there. Two or three times they would bring in some chaff to the lambs, but as soon as it went into the pen the pigs trampled it and the lambs could not eat it. I have seen them kept there for seven days, and one of those I saw die in the pen from starvation.
1743. Do you know anything as to the disposal of the offal? It goes away in the punt.
1744. Have you ever known it to be delayed in the shoot in its downward course? I saw it three days in that shoot in the heat of summer. It burst up the planking of the shoot, and was in a most disgusting state. One morning at half-past 7, it was put on board the truck, and the smell in my house was something awful. My wife and children were sick with it. I went down to Gilchrist and talked to him about it, and said it was bad management. He said it was not his fault. I went to Mr. Oatley also, and he said that his instructions were that it should be put on the punt every day.
1745. And you have known it to be kept there three days, until it became intolerably disgusting, and your family have suffered from it? Yes, they have had to go on the hill for fresh air. I saw it on two occasions when it had burst up the lid of the shoot; it had fermented so.
1746. You have seen it in such a state that the gases from its foul and filthy state have burst the box? Yes; and the men had to handle it in that state three times over,—out of the box into the truck, then into the punt, and then outside the Heads.
1747. The men had to handle it from that box—lift it with the hands out of the box to the truck, and then into the box on the punt, and then again to handle it there? Yes, when they went on with the punt the offal was all scattered about, and they had to handle it again.
1748. And then when they discharged it they handled it again? Yes, so they tell me. It has been kept in the box several times for two days.
1749. How often does the punt go away in the week? Generally every other day. It goes sometimes oftener, if there is a great lot of offal three or four times a week.
1750. Have you ever known the punt kept for a longer period—kept at the island for two or three days? The punt is always moored at the shoot.
1751. Has it been alongside there at any time longer than a day? Oh yes, I have seen it there for two days, and offal lying in the shoot, and would not be put on board.
1752. Loaded for two days? Loaded for two days. The offal is very badly managed. I heard Mr. Swan complain of the punt as being very badly managed; when he wants the punt he cannot get it, as he has not charge of it.
1753. You know that the offal is badly managed, and you have heard complaints that the punt is badly managed? Yes.
1754. I think you have already stated that you have seen the offal go to the pigs for food? Yes; it comes from Sydney, generally on Sundays, in bags, and is given to the pigs, with calves' feet and calves' heads. I have seen calves' heads and sets of calves' feet lying in the pig-pens in a state of putrefaction for a week, and then, when the rain comes, it washes it into the lane, and it lies in the lane.
1755. In what state do you generally know the pig-pens to be? Very dirty; they are never cleaned, except when the butchers themselves clean them out,—slush them out with water, and then the filth lies in the lane. The lane is never clean. For months, to my knowledge, it has not been cleaned. The stuff is either blown away with the wind, or is carried away on the sheep's legs.
1756. And is very offensive? People who are passing the gate on Sundays complain of it. Mr. Brennan, of Garryowen, complained to me about it, and several other people passing on Sundays have complained to me. That is the sheep lane.
1757. With regard to the blood, is that kept thoroughly well removed away and not allowed to accumulate? It runs into the reservoir the whole of the day. On Saturday the punt went out, and the blood has continued lying in the reservoir ever since.
1758. The blood and sewage now in the reservoir have been there since Saturday in consequence of the punt not having returned? Yes, in consequence of the bad weather.
1759. Is it not sometimes very offensive? In the summer-time very offensive.
1760. Is it not continuously so? Not so bad now, but in the summer-time it is. It is very bad now, but not so bad as in the summer-time.
1761. You mean the reservoir or the cistern that receives the blood and filth? Yes.
1762. Were you present at any time when the representative of the *Herald* newspaper was taking notes at the Abattoir? Yes.
1763. Did you go round with him? Yes.
1764. Did you read articles afterwards in the *Herald*? Yes, I saw them.
1765. Well, do you consider those articles were justified by what he saw? Yes, it was true; it was drawn very fine, but it was all true.
1766. It was all true but drawn fine? Yes, but still I must say it was true.
1767. Did the articles go beyond the truth? No, the place at that time was very filthy, very dirty; it has been whitewashed since.
1768. What was written was a fair statement of what was seen at the Abattoir? I think so; it looked very bad then; the place was very dirty.
1769. Upon any particular occasion about that time did you see some seven or eight cows referred to in those articles? Yes, they came in on the Sunday morning. I saw another cow on the occasion when the gentleman from the *Herald* was over there on a Sunday afternoon; I saw the cow that was described in one of the articles. It was very bad, and looked wretched.

Constable
James Carroll.
2 June, 1879.

- Constable James Carroll, 1770. Were his statements in regard to those cows justifiable? Oh yes. Those seven or eight cows came in some time afterwards, on the Sunday morning, and they looked very bad.
1771. Bad in what way? Condition.
- 2 June, 1879. 1772. Not fit to be slaughtered for meat? No, they were afterwards, I believe, slaughtered for boiling down.
1773. You heard that they were? Yes.
1774. Previously to those articles appearing in the paper, did you ever know of any animals or carcasses being sent to the boiling-down establishments? No, I never saw them; there might be one lying a long time in the slaughter-houses, for which they could get no sale, and that might go, but I never saw them going in carcasses to the boiling-down.
1775. What do you suppose would have become of those cows if those public representations concerning them had not been made? I cannot say, but they might have been killed and dressed for human food. I have no doubt that the first cow described was killed and sent away for human food.
1776. Does the inspector attend pretty regularly and punctually to his duties? As regards inspection, there is not much of an inspection there. Mr. Oatley comes in the morning, and when he comes he will take a walk down the lane into every beef-house—in and out again—walking up and down the slaughter-houses from one to the other. Then he will go into Mr. Jager's office, and from that to his own office. Then he will walk back in the afternoon again; sometimes he goes away without going back to the slaughter-houses.
1777. What time does he generally go to the island as far as you have noticed? From half-past 9 to 11, and sometimes later, and he generally gets away about 4 o'clock. Mr. Jager goes away about 4, and there is no inspector after that on the island.
1778. What time does Mr. Jager go in the morning? About 6 in the summer, and about 7 in the winter-time. He takes all the brands.
1779. Would it not be possible to slaughter and take carcasses away before the inspector or his assistant reaches there in the morning, and after they leave in the afternoon? Oh yes, no trouble at all.
1780. As a matter of fact is it not done? Oh yes, in the summer-time they commence at 2 o'clock on some mornings during the week, and send the meat away directly.
1781. Send it away hot? Sometimes hot.
1782. In the summer-time? Yes.
1783. Then there can be no inspection of it? Not in the early mornings.
1784. And so after 4 o'clock, the same thing? Yes.
1785. *Mr. Stewart.*] Does the Inspector of Nuisances ever come to Glebe Island? I have seen the Balmain inspector there. There was great talk of a bad smell which was experienced in Balmain last summer, and the inspector came over three or four times.
1786. He does not go there regularly? No; last summer I saw him there.
1787. Is it not part of your duty to call somebody's attention to a nuisance when you find one on the island? No, it is not my duty, so long as Mr. Oatley is there; I do not like to interfere.

Mr. Josiah Wickham examined:—

- Mr. J. Wickham, 1788. *Chairman.*] You are employed at the Glebe Island Abattoir? Yes.
- 2 June, 1879. 1789. In what way? Originally I was appointed by Mr. Piddington to take charge of all keys connected with the Abattoir, of the yards and gates and everything, but I have, this last twelvemonths, to do anything in fact.
1790. A sort of handy man? Yes.
1791. Have you ever noticed anything on the island that you can inform the Board of,—information that they should be informed of; for instance, have you ever seen cattle brought to the Abattoir, or can you tell the Board anything else which it is in your power to tell them? Yes, I have often seen cattle come in dead, in carts.
1792. Well? Whoever saw it would have to apprise one of the inspectors of it, and he would go and inspect it, or, I think, in all cases, stand and see the animals opened and that they were sound. There was, on one occasion, three brought in from Homebush, dead, early in the morning. Mr. Jager cut down two out of the three as unfit for food; the third he left for Mr. Oatley's approval. Mr. Oatley passed the two that were condemned.
1793. The two that Mr. Jager condemned Mr. Oatley passed? Yes.
1794. What became of them? They went into the city to those they belonged to.
1795. For consumption as food? Oh yes; the owner of one of the beasts talked about threatening an action against Mr. Jager for damaging his property.
1796. Mr. Jager considered them unfit for human food and condemned them, and Mr. Oatley passed them? Yes.
1797. Did you see the cattle? Yes.
1798. Tell us what state the third was in? They were emaciated, and in a terrible state, and when they were opened they stank dreadfully,—bruised from one end to the other, so that if you touched them in one part you would hear it puff out somewhere else.
1799. They were in a terribly bruised and emaciated state, and, when opened, the stench was abominable? Yes; to give you some idea of the stench, Mr. Jager was holding on to the rails preparing to vomit.
1800. When was that? I cannot say.
1801. About how long ago? I could not tell you.
1802. *Mr. Stewart.*] Last summer or winter? Last summer.
1803. Sometime last summer? Yes.
1804. Whom did the cattle belong to? One belonged to Pigott in King-street.
1805. Is he a butcher? Yes, a retail butcher.
1806. You have no memorandum book from which you could get the date? No.
1807. *Chairman.*] Then, in your opinion, those carcasses were wholly unfit for human consumption? Most certainly I would not use them.
1808. Have you seen anything of the treatment of the calves and the pigs at the Abattoir? Oh yes.
1809. Will you tell us what you have seen? I hardly know how to begin; do you mean with regard to feeding them?

1810. I will put this question first: Have you ever known of a cow slipping her calf? Oh yes, I have seen that.
1811. What has been done with the cow after this? Well, positively I could not say, but I do not recollect ever seeing them go out again alive.
1812. Then they must have been slaughtered? I did not see it, but I have no doubt they were.
1813. And used for human food? Yes.
1814. What becomes of [the slipped calf? Oh, generally despatched, or sent away to the piggery, or something of that sort. It is worthless, a thing like that.
1815. Well, what treatment are the calves generally subjected to? Well, they are not handled badly now.
1816. In regard to their food? They are looked after tolerably well now, except the small ones that cannot reach the water. The water is not very fit for them at such an age; they would stand and perish rather than drink.
1817. Too young to eat, and unable to reach the water, which is too high for them? Yes.
1818. How long have you known calves to be kept there without being slaughtered? Well, that has hardly been in my line of business.
1819. Then you do not know? No; all that go in on Saturday morning may be taken away this morning, and slaughtered because they had been there forty-eight hours.
1820. Have you ever seen pigs littering there? Yes.
1821. Often? Yes, often.
1822. What is done with the sows after littering? Well, I think they are slaughtered; I could not say; I do not stand to see them slaughtered.
1823. What do you believe? I believe they are slaughtered.
1824. And used for food? Oh yes; there was one the day after you gentlemen were over there, with a lot of pigs scattered about the yard, crushed by others, and screaming out; you could not but notice them.
1825. Do you know what became of the mother? No, I do not.
1826. What about the cleanliness of the piggeries and the lane in those places? Well it could be better. It is a general thing, when they want their yard cleaned, to throw a lot of water on it and broom it out on to the road, on to the thoroughfare, so that the place is hardly passable at times.
1827. Have you known the offal kept there any length of time? Oh yes.
1828. How long? From the 11th to the 14th of January last.
1829. In what state was it then? Oh in a desperate state, and a fearful stench.
1830. Have you anything else to say to the Board? There is one thing I would like to ask you, and that is whether it is usual for employes to pay rent for quarters like mine? You see it is an out-of-the-way place, and I am exposed to a great deal of nuisance. And outside my house of a night the rats will almost eat you up, and there is a soakage from the pig yards just over the place. They have had to lay planks now to go into my place.
1831. You reside on the island? Yes, within the enclosure.
1832. And you say your place is surrounded by filth and by rats? Not by filth exactly; the drainage goes down from the pig-sties, in the crevices of the rocks, and the punt is just by me, and when the wind blows it is hardly bearable in the house.
1833. Are you a married man with a family? Yes.
1834. And your house, I suppose, from what you say, is unfit for habitation? I cannot complain of the dwelling itself; what I complain of are the surroundings.
1835. In consequence of the rats you say it is almost unsafe to go out at night-time? Well they are fearful there; you could not imagine what they are like.
1836. And you say the drainage also from the pig-yards goes past your house, and that you are obliged to have planks to go in at your own door? Yes.
1837. Have you ever complained of it to the inspector? Yes, I have spoken several times of the stench and the like to Mr. Oatley. He has said it will not be long like that, that it will soon be over, but it is there all the time.
1838. You have complained of the state of things and it has not been remedied? Yes. Those pig-yards are badly arranged; they are in that position that all accumulations work out to the road.
1839. The pig-yards are bad as regards drainage, and in regard to other arrangements, and want amending? Yes, they want something to take the accumulated filth away,—some place to collect it.
1840. Are the sheep and calves and other small animals protected from the inclemency of the weather? Partially, only those to be slaughtered immediately are close to the house, under cover.
1841. Many have no protection from either the sun or the wet? Many are neither protected from the sun nor the wet.
1842. *Mr. Stewart.*] You say your house is damp? Very damp.
1843. From the foul water on the hill above it? Yes.
1844. From the soakage of the water down the hill? Yes.
1845. Would not a drain round the higher part of your house intercept the water? If there were a drain cut there it would not be there more than a day or two, as the rats would ferret about and break the drain down.
1846. The house is standing on sandstone rock is it not? Yes.
1847. If you cut a drain in the sandstone a few inches—about 18 inches—from the house, the water would never reach your walls? No.
1848. Could that not be done? Yes, I daresay it could.
1849. Have you no hands in the place to do it? If I had the leisure I could do it, but I have no leisure while it is daylight. It is dark when I commence work and dark when I finish.
1850. It seems to me that there are a great many odd little jobs to be done and nobody to do them. You say there is a large number of rats on the island? Millions of them there.
1851. Is there no attempt made to entrap them or to destroy them? Not that I am aware of.
1852. I suppose they will eat you out at last? They have made pretty good attempts at times; they have done a great deal of mischief among the fowls and poultry.
1853. They must have done a great deal of destruction to the floors? Yes, by undermining the floors.
1854. And it is no one's business to look after them to destroy them? I think not.
1855. *Chairman.*] Have you any further observation to make? No.

Mr. J.
Wickham.

2 June, 1879.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 4 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.P., examined:—

A. Stuart,
Esq., M.P.

4 June, 1879.

1856. *Chairman.*] You were formerly Colonial Treasurer? I was.

1857. This is a Board, as you may be aware, appointed to inquire into the working of the Glebe Island Abattoir, the utilization of the blood, the abatement of nuisances, and generally into matters connected with the Abattoir, and we think you can give us some useful information to aid us in making a report in the interests of the general community. Can you tell the Board anything that took place during your occupation of office, in regard to the island, or in regard particularly to the utilization of the blood? About the time that I held the office of Treasurer we were very much troubled with the nuisance of the blood getting into the harbour. There had been great complaints about it. In fact it had become a well-known nuisance. The place was getting corrupted with the foul flow of blood into the harbour, and several expedients were suggested, and tried, to remedy the evil. One—I do not know that it was the first, but it was the first that came under my special notice—was the importation from Melbourne of what are called pneumatic carts, supposed to be air-tight; the blood was taken in those and carted at considerable expense to land of an inferior character, chiefly sandy soil, which it was thought would be improved, and no doubt was improved, by the blood. We then found that the Council of the municipality, which is at the back of Glebe Island (Leichhardt I think it was), protested against these carts going through their municipality, although every care was taken to keep them as sweet and clean as possible. Still, I suppose the appearance of them, and the idea suggested by the carrying of blood, were offensive to the inhabitants.

1858. More suggestive than otherwise? Very likely; but that idea we know has a very great deal of influence upon some minds. Of course we then became desirous of finding some other way of getting quit of the blood, and about that time a man named Swan was brought before me, having a plan in his head by which he said he could completely cure the blood by desiccating and deodorising it, so that it would be quite inoffensive; and he produced some pieces of blood treated in the mode which he recommended, and I have those pieces still, I believe. At all events, I had them just before I went to England. They were then about two years old, and they were perfectly inodorous, and I might have carried them anywhere. I dare say that, with the application of damp and heat, there might be a slight taint about them, but they were quite inodorous otherwise, and I had them lying on my table for those two years. Sir John Robertson and I were very much taken with this as a possible solution of the difficulty, and we arranged with Swan that he was to receive a certain remuneration, and I think, if I remember rightly, a bonus, if he succeeded in carrying out upon a large scale what he said he had succeeded in doing on a small scale. Of course I know that while experiments treated in a small way are successful, yet when treated in a large way they are frequently not successful. However, this man commenced operations, but he made several complaints that he could not carry out the operations in the precise way he wished to do, as some degree of difficulty, jealousy, or opposition arose.

1859. Obstruction? Something or other which developed itself into obstruction occurred on the part of the officials who were at the Glebe Island. I remember going over on one occasion, trying to settle matters between them, and at that time the results which Swan had obtained were not so satisfactory as the original specimens which he showed me, but he assured me that if he had certain plant given to him which had been withheld from him, it would be equally successful, and I then instructed that he should have the plant and a more fitting place for his operations. There was a boiler a little below, or down to the left of the entrance—down as it were at the back of the left-hand slaughter-houses—I do not know that I can describe it in a better way. It would be looking towards Pyrmont, a low flat place, where I thought that all his operations could be carried out, and not be in the way of other people on the island, and it was arranged that such should be carried out. Shortly after that, in the ordinary course of political affairs, I ceased to have anything further to do with the Treasury, and had not an opportunity of doing what I certainly should have done if had had the opportunity—enforcing obedience to the wishes I then expressed, which were that Swan's plan should have a fair trial, so that the difficulties that surrounded it might be overcome. It seemed to me that those who were already on the island were anxious to have the credit of knowing all about this treatment of the blood and offal; they said that they could do it themselves, and showed me some specimens there of what they had succeeded in doing, but they certainly never showed either ability or willingness to do it until we had sent Swan there. That is about all I know directly with reference to the initiation of the proceeding on Glebe Island.

1860. At any rate the plan proposed by Swan had your confidence after you had made yourself acquainted with it? Entirely; I had no doubt whatever, from what he showed and explained to me, that if he were supplied with the means,—it was not much machinery he required—I really forget now the extent of it, but it was not a matter of much cost—it would have been quite successful.

1861. Did you give any instructions to prepare any of the plant for him during your tenure of office? I gave instructions that his wishes should be carried out. I forget now what it was he required; but I was satisfied it was a matter of no serious expense, and I gave instructions that whatever he required to carry out his views should be supplied to him. I was greatly disappointed to hear afterwards that this had not been carried out. I was disappointed, because I thought it would be well worth the expenditure,—even if on trial it were proved not to be the success which I believe it would have been. I was so far convinced of it that if the whole concern had belonged to myself I would certainly have incurred the expenditure and given it a fair trial.

1862. In that you had in view not only the abatement of the nuisance complained of, but also the utilization of the blood and offal? Clearly. Of course that was an additional recommendation; but the main thing was to get quit of the nuisance. If it had been thus successful, even at a moderate cost, it would have been well worth the trial. I am speaking of what my ideas were at the time. I was convinced it was well worth giving it the fairest possible trial, because, if successful at all, I was hopeful it would convert that which was originally a very great nuisance into a profitable operation.

1863.

1863. You had opportunities of judging of the competency of Swan to carry out the proposal he had made to you;—did he still retain your confidence in that respect? He certainly did.

1864. And have you heard anything since, or do you know anything since, that has disturbed your confidence? No; I have no reason to think so, but having been away from the Colony for the last year, I do not know what may have occurred during that time. I had very great confidence in him, because he seemed to quite understand what he was about.

1865. And that was after making yourself acquainted with the subject as far as you could, generally? Yes. As to the value of the product I had no doubt, because some years previously I had carried out something of the same kind with regard to the refuse of boiling down works in Queensland. We found a precisely similar nuisance arising there which arose here in the Abattoir. We were considered a nuisance by the whole of the surrounding country, and I had the refuse there treated, not in the same way as this man Swan's plan, but still the result was to form it into a portable manure which we exported to Mauritius and Ceylon in considerable quantities. We used to send away from 50 to 100 tons of it at a time. We did that on three or four occasions, and the result was satisfactory from a financial point of view.

1866. Do you remember the price—what the results were per ton, for example? In Mauritius we sold it at I think from £8 10s. to £9 per ton; at Ceylon a little below that.

1867. What would that probably leave after payment of freight and charges? Well, we were at greater expense than by Swan's process, for we had to put it into casks. We first of all took the refuse from the boiling pots, and subjected it to hydraulic pressure. Then we cut it into square blocks, subjected to a very great pressure, so as to press all the juice out of it, and make it very solid. We then coated it by immersion in a solution which surrounded it with a glaze—it was a chemical preparation, silicate of something or other, which had the effect to a great extent of keeping the air from it. This chemical preparation was made by a chemist we had brought out from England, and for a time at all events, it had the effect of keeping it from decomposition, and therefore from offensive smell. Then we packed it in casks, and sent those casks away. The reason of our packing it in casks was, that the coating given it was very thin, and would not have stood the movement of the casks in the hold of the vessel,—they would have broken, and the air would have got to them. We packed them in tallow casks and headed them up and sent them away. They complained very much, however, of the offensiveness of it in Ceylon, where we sent it, but probably that was owing to the extreme heat there, or rather to the humidity and the heat together; at all events it was quite successful, and those markets would have taken a very large quantity, but the price of stock rose so much soon after that that we shut up the boiling-down establishment. It was having had that experience which made me at once give a great deal of consideration to this plan of Swan's.

1868. And was that the same substance as could be produced from the blood and offal at the Glebe Island Abattoir? It was not precisely the same substance, because in the one case you have to treat the raw blood and offal, and in the other you treat that which has been cooked; but the liability to decompose is as great in the one as in the other.

1869. Still it goes to show that there is a market for these things as manure? If you can get this refuse into a portable state, and especially a deodorized and portable state, you can have a very large market in both those islands, Mauritius and Ceylon, and in many other places in the east.

1870. And if it could be concentrated, with the chemical powers requisite for manures it would be still more valuable? No doubt.

1871. If it could be caked? If the chemicals are such as would of themselves be nutritious as manure it would still further increase the value. There is a very large importation into those countries to which I have alluded, of chemical and of phosphatic manures.

1872. Do you not think it would pay to ship it even to England, as manure, at a cheap freight—do you not think there is always a demand in England for manure? There is an enormous consumption of artificial manures in England, no doubt, but I never turned my attention to the actual relative values there, because we had a more profitable market much nearer to us than England.

1873. Going to another part of the subject, have you any experience as a producer, as a squatter, sending cattle to market for sale; can you give us any information upon that head? I have sent large quantities of cattle both to Sydney and to other markets for sale, but I do not know what bearing that has upon this particular subject.

1874. It bears upon the point whether in your opinion the Glebe Island Abattoir meets all the requirements of that business, or whether you could suggest any site other than Glebe Island, any other locality for the reception and slaughtering of cattle? That is a very difficult question to decide, I think. There are great advantages in connection with the Glebe Island, or some place in the immediate vicinity of Sydney, and it also has its disadvantages. The advantages are, that the meat is brought to the immediate vicinity of the consumers. Of course, in our hot weather that is a very great desideratum. The chief disadvantage is that the meat arrives in a more fevered state than if it were slaughtered in the immediate vicinity of pasture. There is no pasture in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and no pasture for, I suppose we may say, 60 miles, at all events, of the journey, probably more, and the animal is deteriorated considerably by travelling through that country, and arrives in a feverish state. No doubt these difficulties might be overcome, or, at all events, to a considerable extent, by having some method of bringing in the dead meat in a refrigerated condition.

1875. I intended to ask you if you did not think it would be a great advantage to this community as consumers, as well as of great importance to the producers, if a meat market in connection with our railway were established—a meat market so constructed as to have the necessary advantage, in the summer season particularly, of a cooling process—some refrigerating or ice arrangement, which would give it an atmosphere calculated to keep the meat so that the producers could send their slaughtered meat from the country, and the consumers could buy it so set, at a greater advantage in respect of its keeping quality, and of its general condition; do you not think this would be of great advantage? I have no doubt whatever that it would be a great advantage if it could be brought in that condition, and if you could get the buyers to attend at that meat market, in the same way as you could in Sydney. What I fear is that while you would have the larger buyers —

1876. I mean that the meat market would be in Sydney, near our railway? Yes, but I understand you to mean that the cattle would be slaughtered some considerable distance from Sydney, in some country district where there is pasturage.

A. Stuart,
Esq., M.P.

4 June, 1879.

1877. Yes, as far as you like to go? What I am afraid of is that the chief difficulty to be overcome would be that you would limit the number of buyers to a few large and comparatively wealthy men, who could keep up an establishment for the purpose of buying there, and that they, being free from the competition of the smaller buyers, would have the market, as it were, in their own hands.

1878. What would prevent the small buyer from effecting his wishes in that respect? The distance he would have to go. Probably he has got his business in Sydney, and he could not afford to go to a great distance.

1879. The meat market would be in Sydney? But if you had the slaughter-houses at such a distance from Sydney it seems to me you would establish a class of middle men who would buy the animals and have them slaughtered, and bring down and sell the dead meat in Sydney. Of course that is carried on at the present time, but a man of comparatively small means can go and buy a pen of cattle just as well as others can; he can go and make his bid there, and his bid is just as good as that of the largest man in the community; but if you make the live market at a great distance from Sydney, I am afraid the tendency would be to put a monopoly of the cattle trade entirely into the hands of a few men.

1880. Do you not think it would in time work itself into a very good system, in the interests of all concerned—producer, the trade, and the consumer; as it developed its requirements do you not think it would in time work itself into a good system? Well, of course there is no trade in which large profits are made that does not sooner or later create in some way or other an opposition, and in that way it might work its cure. There are considerable difficulties then in getting rid of various other things. There are your hides, your skins, and so forth, for all of which you would have to pay freight instead of their being conveyed to market upon the animals backs.

1881. Those are all points for consideration? And that makes it difficult to decide between the two. I think it would be a more expensive way, although I freely admit that the meat if it could be brought down in refrigerating cars, or anything of that sort, ought to arrive here in a better state than it does now, with the fevered blood of the animal about it.

1882. For example, the meat we are getting now from Orange and Bathurst is acknowledged universally to be superior in flavour and quality by far, to that killed at the Abattoir, and it is very easy to understand the cause of it? I grant that if we could ensure cool weather all the year round there would be no question as to the advantage.

1883. Or cold appliances? The difficulty I see is in carrying out the artificial cold in as effective a manner as natural cold. We know how very very quickly—a few hours' delay, a difficulty in refrigerating the cars or whatever it may be brought down in—meat gets into a state in hot weather when it is extremely difficult—though the meat may not have "gone," to use a descriptive though vulgar term—and how almost impossible it is to get it back again or restore it to its original condition.

1884. But if some system of setting the meat by artificial appliances and conveying it in railway trucks, were carried out, do you not think it would be a great success in the interests of all concerned? Yes, if it could be successfully carried out, but upon that "if" seems to me to rest the whole question.

1885. Do you happen to know whether that system is carried out in the United States? I will say what I know about that, but it seems to me you would require as well as the cars for refrigeration a large storehouse for keeping the meat.

1886. I call that a meat "market"? That would require to be refrigerated as well as the cars.

1887. I said so—to reduce it to such a degree of cold as would keep the meat in that state? You ask with regard to the United States. I made some inquiries when I was in America, and regret very much that owing to having been snowed up for 24 hours on the New York Central Railway, I was prevented from getting to Chicago until Sunday, and I was there only a few hours. I intended being there on the Saturday, and to have gone personally to inspect the slaughter-houses there. But I made some inquiries for the greater part of the day. I travelled in company with a person who was much interested in the matter—who has the direction or superintendence of the abattoirs there, and I learned from him that they treat all the blood and offal there in a patent machine—I forget its name at the present time, but they triturate it. They first mix everything up together; then they evaporate all the moisture from it, and get it into a condition something like dried shreds of meat, and then they treat it with some chemical preparation; and they subject it to a very great degree of heat, and after having it very dry they pulverize it and get it into a state of almost dry powder, and that they send from Chicago in all directions, to the various towns and cities of the States, and it is a valuable manure. [Sample of pulverised blood manure made at Glebe Island produced.] That resembles it; it is more of this kind of powder [looking at another sample] but not this colour—it is more of a sort of chocolate colour, but it is as dry as this. It is something of this nature. They put it into bags. The person I was with showed me hundreds of bags of it at the railway station, that were going away to some local place; and I may say that although the slaughter of cattle in Chicago is very great, the slaughter of pigs is something enormous. It amounts to over a million in the course of the year; and I daresay you know the offal of pigs is about the most offensive offal to get rid of. Yet the abattoirs on that Sunday morning were perfectly sweet and clean, and my informant told me that they were always in that state.

1888. Mr. Stewart.] No bad smell? No bad smell at all. Of course you could tell it was a place of slaughter, but it was quite free from that peculiarly offensive smell which decayed blood has. The place is kept scrupulously clean, and as regards water they have an abundant supply of water all over the city. No city in the world has a finer or more abundant water supply. The city is just at the end of a lake, and the supply of water is brought from the centre of the lake, and every part of the town has got an abundance. At the abattoirs there is a constant stream of water kept, and spouts of water all over the different parts of it, everything being cleaned away, and carried from the surface to cemented tanks under the surface, and from that again it is drawn off. Of course I had no opportunity of seeing the process because it was Sunday morning when I was there, but as described to me there seems to be every preparation and care taken to keep the place scrupulously clean, and there certainly is a much greater abundance of water there than we have at Glebe Island. That struck me particularly.

1889. Chairman.] Water in abundance would be a necessary ingredient to cleanliness? Oh, yes, because wherever you have slaughtering the blood must be here, there, and everywhere, and unless the place is abundantly watered and done at the very time of the killing, or immediately after it, you never can have it sweet.

1890. Is there a general and sufficient demand for the manure so produced by this utilization in America? No difficulty whatever about it, I was informed.

1891.

1891. They always sell it? Always sell it. In fact the United States are the largest importers of phosphatic manures in the world. They have ships running continually from all these islands in the South Seas with guanos which are much inferior in strength and fertilizing powers to any of these blood preparations.

A. Stuart,
Esq., M.P.

4 June, 1879.

1892. Then you have no doubt that we could readily dispose of any quantity of manure which we might produce here? I have no doubt you could at a price by exportation, but I should hope that you would be able to dispose of it in the Colony, which would be more advantageous, because I look upon it as one of the most serious evils we suffer from—that there is no returning to the soil of that which is continually taken from it. Wherever we cultivate in this country we cultivate for it may be twenty years in succession, and restore nothing to the soil, and of course are impoverishing it, and breeding rust and all manner of diseases.

1893. Take the county of Cumberland for example; portions of it have been worked for the last sixty or seventy years, and have never been assisted by manures. Do you not think they would be immensely benefited by the application of this manure? I believe a large portion of the county of Cumberland, which is at present lost, could be recovered by the application of manure. The land now produces a certain amount of grass, but only a half-starved kind of grass. It is in a miserable state for want of manuring.

1894. Then the manure would be a public benefit in that respect? If you could induce the people to use it. The question of the cost of labour then comes into consideration. I found also in several other of the large towns in the States that some similar arrangements were being carried out with regard to the utilization of the blood and offal. Chicago is not only a slaughtering place for the meat supplied to the inhabitants but the great curing place of America. I suppose for every tin of preserved meat sent from this country to England there are a thousand sent from Chicago; and then again, it is the great place for all the pork packing. Thus it is the most prominent slaughtering place in the whole of the United States, and therefore the necessity for doing something was forced upon the consideration of the authorities there, perhaps at an earlier date than in any of the other cities. But in many of the other cities they are following the same plan. In New York they carry out a somewhat similar plan, I understand, though I was not able to go and see it. Their slaughter-houses are at a considerable distance. New York is situated on a promontory 7 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile or a mile in width, and the slaughter-houses are near the connection with the main land. Thus they are a considerable distance away from the city, and I was not able to go and see them; but I ascertained that they have of late years been turning their attention also to the utilization of the offal and blood, for the double purpose of making an income by it and getting quit of the nuisance. In Philadelphia also they pursue somewhat the same plan, but there they do not slaughter in the city at all. They removed their slaughter-houses to a considerable distance from Philadelphia, and probably an experience of that place would be of value with regard to your other suggestion of slaughtering at a distance. I do not personally know the mode carried out, but there is a gentleman on a visit here who I have no doubt if —

1895. We have examined a Mr. Williams? Dr. Williams.

1896. He has given us most useful information? I have no doubt he would; he is just the person who would be able to give you valuable information. I know it has been a matter that has engaged their attention very much in Philadelphia during the last few years.

1897. *Mr. Bruce.*] I suppose we could get a plan similar to that used at Chicago if we were to send for it—plans and specifications? There would be no difficulty about that. I think I have a description of the plan; but it could very easily be procured. If I have it I will forward it to the Board; and if not I can readily procure it from Chicago, from the gentleman whose evidence I have been quoting,—for it is more his evidence than mine. I may say that the result of the inquiries I made in going through America confirmed me in the practicability of utilizing all the offal that we make here.

1898. *Chairman.*] And the blood? And the blood. It is merely a question as to which is the best way of treating it.

1899. *Mr. Bruce.*] I suppose you would recommend that if anything is to be done we should follow the experience of America rather than take up any plan that might be suggested here? I think so. They seemed to me to have given more attention to it in America than they have in England. In France—in Paris—being there only a very short time, I was unable to make any inquiries directly on the subject, but I understand that in Paris they have carried out somewhat similar plans most successfully.

1900. *Chairman.*] Similar to the American plans? They are French patents, different from the American ones, but akin in their results. From my inquiries on my travels my impression was that it was quite practicable to utilise the whole of the blood and offal, and by making them into a valuable manure get quit of what was a great nuisance, and do it at a profitable rate. I believe in Chicago they pay the whole of the expenses of the Abattoir, and give something beyond that.

1901. *Mr. Bruce.*] From the manure? Yes.

1902. You do not know the price per ton it sells at in the States? They did tell me, but I forget. They sell it at a low rate—at a comparatively low rate—I think at about 16 dollars a ton,—about three guineas a ton. I think that is the rate, but I could not say positively; the impression on my mind is that that was the rate.

1903. *Chairman.*] And even at that low price it pays? Yes. Their great object was to get quit of it, and make it at such a price as would induce farmers to take it away. Of course the slaughter of animals there and the production of blood and offal, are enormous.

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

John Skinner, Esq., examined:—

1904. *Chairman.*] You are an officer in the Department of Public Works? Yes, of the Harbours and Rivers Department.

J. Skinner,
Esq.

1905. Are you the superior officer? Yes, I am acting for Mr. Moriarty, in his absence, as Engineer-in-Chief.

6 June, 1879.

1906.

J. Skinner,
Esq.
6 June, 1879.

1906. Can you give the Board any information with regard to a plant ordered by the Government for the purpose of desiccating and utilising the blood and offal of the public Abattoir? Yes; before leaving the office I made a few notes on the subject. I had not time to go fully into the matter this morning because of other engagements. In February, 1878, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Moriarty were officially requested to examine the Abattoir, with reference to desiccating the blood or treating it, which resulted in an officer of the Department of Harbours and Rivers—Mr. Hoey—being instructed by Mr. Moriarty to report on Swan's proposed process for desiccating the blood at the Abattoir. Mr. Hoey witnessed a small experiment, and reported on it, of which report the following is an extract:—"In the experiment made in my presence to illustrate the new process, a quantity of blood in a small tank was boiled by a steam coil. In a few minutes after it reached the boiling point the water became separated from the solid particles of the blood, and when drawn off was of a slightly yellow colour, which, on settling for nearly thirty minutes, became nearly clear." Mr. Hoey looked into the matter with Swan, and estimated the cost of the plant for treating the blood by this means to be £2,000. This sum was afterwards placed on the estimates for the year, and voted by Parliament. Within a short time of the passing of the vote I took the matter of design into consideration. I had diligent search made amongst scientific periodicals for information concerning the existing processes in other countries; but, although several descriptions were found, no plans containing sufficient detail from which a design could be made were obtained. Seeing that to bring the matter to a successful issue it should not be hurriedly pushed forward, I proposed to Mr. Oatley, as a temporary measure to relieve the district of the intolerable nuisance, to send the blood and offal to sea in one of the dredge punts. This was sanctioned by the Treasurer, and I understand has been successful in its operation. I am now making an experiment of Swan's process, on a somewhat larger scale than the one previously made, to ascertain what plant will be necessary to carry out the work successfully. This is a sketch of what we are doing now [*plan produced*]. This is only an experiment to ascertain what sized plant will do.

1907. The plant the plan of which you now exhibit is merely on a small scale as an experiment? Yes.

1908. To test the probable result? The probable results; and if the results prove to be successful this experimental plant will be utilized in the general plant.

1909. Did the £2,000 vote lapse? No, we have the vote. It has not been voted very long—last year, that is all.

1910. Is there not some machinery being prepared at the Government works beyond that you are now explaining? We are making four tanks at Cockatoo Island, and fitting steam pipes to the old boiler to connect with the tanks to test the experiment—that is all.

1911. This is merely an experiment testing Swan's process? Yes.

1912. And if successful it can be increased to meet the requirements of the establishment? Yes, I have the number of animals that were killed, and that sort of thing, to enable me to get some ground on which the matter could be eventually worked out. The average number of animals killed per week, including pigs and sheep, is about 1,925, giving, at 5 gallons per bullock, 9,625 gallons of blood per week, or 1,604 gallons per day. The quantity of water used per day is 9,250 gallons, giving 10,854 gallons per day. The amount of coals required to raise this quantity of water from 60° Fahrenheit to 212° Fahrenheit, will be 16 cwt. full; you may say it would be a ton.

1913. Per diem? Yes, to raise this quantity of water and blood they use there now to boiling point, which is about the point that the blood coagulates, it would require a steam boiler 26 to 27 h.p., and a total heating surface of 100 square feet in the pans. The quantity of water that will condense in heating this amount of liquid will be 1,708 gallons. The number of lbs. of fuel required to evaporate 10,854 gallons of liquid at 60° Fahrenheit to steam will be nearly 6 tons per day. If the pure blood be treated separately, then 1,604 gallons, less 20% for solid matter, will be 1,283 gallons of water to be evaporated, and would require 14 cwt. of coal per day. So by treating the pure blood separately it is a matter of 5 tons of coal difference. To just heat it up to boiling point would take 16 cwt. to a ton of coals a day.

1914. It is very important that we should have this, because we have some evidence of the plan adopted in America, and are going to have the plans and specifications from there. In what state of forwardness is this experimental plant? The tanks are nearly all ready—pretty well riveted up.

1915. How long will it be before they can be used? About a month or so—I cannot say exactly.

1916. If pressed you could get it done in a month? Yes; it was I who proposed the punt that is used for conveying the offal and blood to sea. It has a double bottom, and everything is self-acting.

1917. There is a defect in the offal-box, inasmuch as it does not clear itself, and the men are obliged to resort to the disgusting necessity of hand labour, not only in getting out the offal but also in putting it into the box? That could easily be altered.

1918. *Mr. Stewart.* Have you formed any opinion as to whether this plan of Swan's is likely to succeed? No, I have not; I think it very likely that the blood will be converted into a powder, but there will be greater trouble with the offal; whether it will pay or not I do not know.

1919. Will the machinery turn out the product quite dry, so that it will not be affected by the atmosphere? Yes, you can dry it in pans.

1920. Ready for storing? Yes, if the rollers that are being made do not suit we will use one of the sewage dryers, now in successful operation in England, to bring the blood to a powder. Very likely this blood could be dried in that way.

Mr. Alderman Thomas Playfair examined:—

Mr.
Alderman
Playfair.
6 June, 1879.

1921. *Chairman.* You are a master butcher in George-street, Sydney? Yes.

1922. You are aware that this is a Board appointed to inquire into the condition and management of the Glebe Island Abattoir? I am.

1923. You called the attention of the Government to the necessity for having some accommodation for shipping cattle for the requirements of the mail steamers? I did.

1924. Will you describe to the Board what you think is absolutely necessary in that respect;—what caused you to write that letter? The present system of shipping cattle, which has existed for years, is one in which we have to sling the cattle, tying the hind legs. We used to hoist them into a cart, legs fast, and then take them down to the steamer requiring them; now we have a steamer to convey them on board, and after carting them down to the steamer they are conveyed to the vessel requiring them and cut loose on board.

Mr. Alderman Playfair.

6 June, 1879.

- 1925. *Mr. Stewart.*] How do you get them on board? Hoist them on board.
- 1926. By the horns? One ship we did, but we have got a pair of slings and put them round the body. 25 per cent. of the cattle we have lost through this system of hoisting them on board.
- 1927. How do you lose them? We hoist them first by the hind leg until they lose their balance, when they fall over and break their shoulders.
- 1928. *Chairman.*] How do they break their shoulders? Tying them down does it. A bullock weighs about 12 cwt. or 13 cwt. when alive, and by hoisting the bullock by the hind leg the whole weight of his body is thrown on his shoulder and naturally puts his shoulder out. On board the "City of Sydney" we have shipped about 13 or 14 bullocks, and I have had out of those to lose the price of four that died directly they got on board. On board the "City of New York" I shipped eight, and two died.
- 1929. From this defective system of shipping? They got aboard, and they lie down with their fore legs out and never get up at all. When they have been skinned afterwards they have been found all bruised about the shoulder, and their legs, where they have been bound, have been swollen. When we hoist the bullock we have to put a pair of slings round the bullock's legs.
- 1930. Then the system is not only cruel by injuring the animal but is a loss to the butchers as well? Yes; not many years ago there was a French ship here which took some cattle, and nineteen out of twenty died.
- 1931. Tell us what would remedy this? The only plan that I think of is similar to what we had at the Crafton Wharf when we shipped cattle to Hobart Town,—a secure pen holding a dozen or twenty bullocks, running off like a funnel to the end, so that when the bullock gets into this funnel part the slings can be put on him, and he can be hoisted into the boat.
- 1932. *Mr. Bruce.*] You run them into a crush? Yes, or into a place where you can put the slings on to the bullock, and then hoist him, and lower him into the steamer. But as a rule, the steamer to Glebe Island comes alongside, near the pens.
- 1933. *Chairman.*] Would people in your line of business be willing to put up this pen that you describe, on Glebe Island, if the Government would give you permission to do so? I believe they would, but there are only a few to do it now. £50 or £60 would do it. All we want is a narrow place to run the bullocks down; but now we do all we can to refuse orders because there is such a great risk of losing the animals. The Pacific mail-boats, unless we have some remedy for the present state of things, are going to obtain their cattle in Auckland. The Orient line, which took fifteen or sixteen bullocks a month, are now getting their cattle in Melbourne.
- 1934. *Mr. Stewart.*] Why should they take them at New Zealand? Because they drive them down quietly.
- 1935. They take them there because they are quieter and easier put on board? Yes.
- 1936. Our cattle are too wild to be driven on board? Yes.
- 1937. *Chairman.*] But you think, if these yards were created on Glebe Island you could retain this trade for the City of Sydney instead of the steamers getting the animals at Auckland or Melbourne? Yes; Captain Watton, of the mail-boats, said that if we could get any better plan he would get the cattle here; if not he would get them at Auckland. This pen would not cost more than £30 or £40. It simply wants a yard built with an incline, so as to run a bullock into the steamer.
- 1938. *Mr. Stewart.*] Are not quiet bullocks to be had here? Occasionally, a very few.
- 1939. But not when you want them? No; and generally when a store-fed bullock is wanted the man who has it asks too much for it.
- 1940. Have you any experience of the system carried on at the Glebe Island Abattoir as to the slaughtering of cattle? Yes, I have been connected with the trade for twenty years now.
- 1941. Do you think the system as pursued there, with regard to the mode of slaughtering, to its cleanliness, and to the mode of preparing the carcasses and delivering them, meets the requirements of the trade? Well, as far as my opinion goes, I think the slaughtering does, but I do not approve exactly of the delivery. But I believe the cause of that has been that the carcass butchers, as a rule, have had so many small customers. No doubt this is, in the long run, a benefit to the public, because the meat is delivered in small quantities. A small butcher can go and buy a fore or hind quarter, and there has been so much competition among the carcass butchers that they have to deliver the meat in small quantities. It is because they have had to go to Waverley, Paddington, or anywhere you like, with the meat in small quantities, that they have adopted those small carts. In Melbourne they have a dead-meat market, and they do not have this bother there. As regards the cleanliness of the Abattoir, I think the place might be kept cleaner, but I consider there never have been sufficient men at Glebe Island. There are not sufficient scavengers there, and you cannot expect those men who work at slaughtering from 5 o'clock in the morning to 6 or 7 in the evening to turn to and clean the place themselves. In other places you find men to keep the premises clean.
- 1942. The mode of slaughtering pigs and calves and lambs,—do you think that is very defective in regard to its cleanliness? Well, the pigs are, because I think half the time they cannot get sufficient water there to scald and clean them.
- 1943. You think the pigs are, but the cause is that they have not sufficient water to scald them? And you cannot get it always when you want it. Glebe Island is a very big place, and I think there are only four men there—two men to cart away the offal, and two to keep the place clean. But if they had hydrants and a good force of water, I think the Abattoir could be kept thoroughly clean, especially if the roads were pitched or flagged so that they could be washed down. Then the centre of the slaughter-houses where the carts go is too narrow. If everybody had the kind of cart that Rennie and Williams have introduced the carts could not turn round. The horses now touch one another's heads.
- 1944. Do you not think that it would be a very great improvement in the matter of the sale of meat if a meat store or meat market were established in Sydney, where meat could be brought by railway, and stored and sold—a store or market in which the atmosphere would be so reduced by refrigeration as to set the meat and make it perfectly cold—do you not think some such store, or something of that nature, would be an improvement on the present system? No doubt, if, in the summer-time, we had that method of keeping the meat it would be an improvement, but it would bring the whole trade into one or two people's hands.
- 1945. Not necessarily? Well, you find, for instance, at Homebush, about 100 or 120 buyers go there. If you brought the meat down by railway you would reduce the buyers to about half-a-dozen, and you would have your meat at any price they liked to charge. This was the case some years ago. It used to be in the hands

Mr.
Alderman
Playfair.
6 June, 1879.

hands of four or five butchers, and those gentlemen used to command the market. They were able to raise the market to any price they liked. I have seen meat at the Abattoir in the morning at 1d., and in the afternoon at 2½d. Mr. Flood was the person who broke that up by starting a yard, and so many buyers were brought by that means to the sales that the market was more even, there being more competition.

1946. But in the case of the general meat market in Sydney, I mean it to be close to Sydney, and the number of buyers need not necessarily be limited. One man would have just the same chance as another? In dead carcasses they would, but the supply of dead carcasses would rest in a few people's hands.

1947. No, anybody could go up the country? They all could not go up. They all would not have refrigerating machines.

1948. Supposing we had refrigerating carriages for the purpose of conveying them east on the railways, as in America, the animals could be slaughtered in Bathurst, Wellington, Orange, Wagga Wagga, and other places, and brought down by rail in those carriages, and delivered into a cold meat market in Sydney; do you not think that a system of that sort would be a great improvement on the present system? No doubt it is the driving that makes the cattle so bad.

1949. Would not the meat be better? No doubt, the driving of the cattle and leaving them in the paddocks with very little food are the causes of the meat being so inferior.

1950. You say there is no doubt that the driving of the cattle so far, and leaving them with little food, are the causes of the meat being so bad? But the cattle brought by train and killed at the Abattoir are as good as the cattle killed up the country. We have had beef lately equally as good.

1951. How is it that cattle that are brought by train are put into the yards at Homebush as at present? I must acknowledge that the state of the yards is not what it should be. I have frequently spoken myself of the state of the yards, and to put the cattle in those yards in the state in which they are would be quite enough to make any cattle fevered. If we had proper sale-yards, and proper means of keeping them clean, the cattle brought by the train would be equally as good as those brought down dead. But if cattle were prohibited from being killed in Sydney, and it was left to a few persons in the country to kill cattle, we should be entirely in their hands. That would never do.

1952. I do not make any suggestion to do away with the Abattoir, but only allude to the other plan as an aid to that at the Abattoir? As an auxiliary to our present supply, yes. Of course our sale-yards are not fit for any cattle.

1953. Do you think the present slaughter-houses and buildings on the Glebe Island are sufficient for our present requirements? I think they are, but we want more accommodation in the yards. For instance, I think there are about twenty mutton slaughter-houses, or whatever the number may be, and there are only about three or four yards where you can put sheep in. I generally consume about 300 or 400 sheep a week. I used to buy them alive at Homebush, but I got them so mixed at the slaughter-houses, and lost so many, inferior sheep being mixed with mine, that I gave up that plan. There were only one or two yards there, and I have had my sheep even mixed with pigs. Now I buy my mutton dead, for there is no protection at all at the Abattoir. If you bring your sheep on the island there is nobody who takes charge of the animals, and you do not know what will take place between the evening and the morning. A man might go there and let your sheep out, or mix them, and you have no remedy; you can do nothing.

1954. Then do I understand you to say that for years past the defective arrangements for receiving the sheep at the island have been so great that you have been driven from it, and compelled to purchase dead mutton? Yes, because what are called the dividing yards are too small. There are not sufficient yards there; and those that are there are monopolized.

1955. *Mr. Bruce.*] How many sheep will the killing yard hold? From 60 to 100; and if you let them out again there is a chance of getting them mixed. There is no protection whatever. There is no one to take charge of them there, and this has been the cause of so much slaughtering in the city. If a man sends his lambs and calves there he is entirely at the mercy of people coming and taking his lambs and calves. There is no protection at all.

1956. *Mr. Stewart.*] Is there no watchman? No watchman. What you leave there is at the mercy of everybody. It seems to be locked up, but anybody can go there, and you have no power to prosecute anybody unless you see them do it; and the evil is so great that you never find them out.

1957. *Chairman.*] Then you think the arrangements in that respect are very defective and that the sheep yards for keeping the animals in are insufficient in number? Yes, and there should be some watchman there.

1958. That there should be some management where there is now nothing at all? Yes, some protection that there is not now. If you pay so much a head for your animals somebody ought to be answerable that what you leave is safe there.

1959. At present there is no protection? None.

1960. And never has been any? No. A small butcher may leave his calf there, and when he goes back he may find his own calf killed and an inferior one left there in its place.

1961. And these faults have had the effect of causing butchers to resort to killing calves and lambs on their own premises? Yes, and keeping them on their own premises, because it would be a hundred to one that if you took 100 lambs to Glebe Island to-day you would get inferior ones put among them before tomorrow.

1962. *Mr. Stewart.*] Where do you get your mutton? Mr. Elliott kills for me on the island. I buy it dead. I have tried buying the animals alive several times, but found it such a bother I gave it up.

1963. *Chairman.*] Looking to an increased population, do you not think the buildings at Glebe Island require to be increased proportionately? I think so. I think the mutton-houses are too small. They are very small, particularly on a hot summer's day.

1964. And are not the buildings generally insufficient for the purposes required, in drainage and cleanliness and other matters? Yes, the whole of the place ought to be flagged; and if you had proper hydrants the place could be kept perfectly clean.

1965. It would drain itself? Yes. But the back part, where the piggeries and mutton-houses are, is in such a condition that when it has been raining for a week you are simply up to your ankles in mud.

1966. Filth? Filth.

1967. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you any knowledge of slaughter-houses in any other part of the world? I have seen them in England.

1968. What part? In London; I have seen them in the centre of London where they have been killing cattle.

1969.

Mr.
Alderman
Playfair.
6 June, 1879.

1969. Are the arrangements there much better for slaughtering than they are here? Oh yes.
1970. In what respect? The yards for drafting the cattle are all flagged; the slaughter-houses are all flagged, and they arrange that after the beast is killed one slush of water from a hose will wash all the water into one drain. They are very particular in England about the entrance for the cattle, and nearly all the entrances to the slaughter-houses are pitch flagged.
1971. So everything is washed away and no nuisance produced? Yes.
1972. Do they have plenty of hot and cold water? Yes. If you have a place of slaughter—a slaughter-house—you must have a hard road, plenty of drainage, and plenty of flagging. Every butcher's premises in Sydney ought to be flagged.
1973. What is done with the blood in London? Not a bit of it is wasted; it is all used, mostly for black puddings and such like.
1974. Converted into food? Yes, and so they do here to a great extent.
1975. It is a saleable article in London then? Yes.
1976. Is the blood gathered for the purpose from the animal? Yes.
1977. Received into vessels? Received into cans, and taken to the cook-shops.
1978. None of it is used for making manure? I believe they do that now, but it is some time since I was there.
1979. Do the parties who take it away pay for it? Yes, and there is a large quantity sold at Glebe Island also. The blood is caught from the animal when it is first bleeding and before the blood congeals.
1980. I understand that cattle are often kept waiting because the owners do not, at the time, want the meat? They are frequently kept by owners waiting for a market.
1981. Would it not be better to have those cattle killed when they come to hand, and store the bodies in some cool chamber, where they could be distributed when wanted? Much better.
1982. Then, if you had a lot of cattle on hand, and found there was a demand for only one-half of them to-day and a demand for the remainder a week hence, would it not be better to kill them off to-day, and store them in some cool chamber? Yes, it would.
1983. The meat would be quite as good? Yes.
1984. Perhaps better? Perhaps better.
1985. And the only reason why that is not done is because there is no accommodation for doing it? Yes.
1986. Is it not a wonder that they have not something of that sort at Glebe Island? It is a wonder. The only person who tried anything of the kind here was Mr. Mort.
1987. Would it not be quite as easy to keep the meat in a cool chamber as the cattle in the paddocks? Far better; I have known them keep cattle several weeks waiting for a market.
1988. Whereas, if there were a market such as I have referred to, the cattle could have been brought in at once? Yes.
1989. Suppose we had a wholesale meat-market in Sydney, should not some provision be made for the storing of meat not wanted to-day until it was wanted? Yes.
1990. A meat-market, something corresponding to our fish-market? Yes, but you would require to have some cool place.
1991. Yes, cool chambers, and if you had those you might keep the meat for days, and it would be all the better for being kept? Decidedly it would, and I wish the Government would erect some cooling chambers on Glebe Island. It would be a great benefit to the trade.
1992. Could not the wholesale meat dealers provide something of that sort themselves? Yes, but I believe the present idea has been too expensive for anybody to try it—the system Mr. Mort had.
1993. Could it not be done by the Corporation? No doubt it could, if it could be shown that it would not be too expensive.
1994. Could not those who were intelligent upon the subject point it out to them? If we had a competition in the manufacture and supply of ice I believe every butcher would support such a project. Ice has been so expensive that we could not buy it.
1995. It might be advisable for them to make ice themselves? Yes.
1996. And go into competition with the other company making it? It would not be competent for every butcher to buy an ice machine.
1997. But a company of butchers might do so, and in that manner make it pay? Yes.
1998. *Chairman.*] Or the Government might provide the ice and make a small fractional charge on it? Yes.
1999. We are told that for the fortieth part of a penny it could be produced? In Calcutta it is sold for a penny, and imported. Here we pay twopence and threepence for it.
2000. *Mr. Stewart.*] And ice could be carried along the railways in summer? Yes, but ice has been so expensive that at the price at which it has been sold, it would come to more than the meat.
2001. There is a great waste of meat in Sydney, is there not? A great deal in summer time.
2002. The heads, for instance, are all lost? The heads go to make glue.
2003. They are all used for human food at home? But not here; but it is the people's fault, for they will not buy them. If a poor person comes into your shop for money, and you give him a sheep's head instead he will laugh at you. Half the sheep's heads are thrown away. They will not touch them here; only a few people ever touch them. It is the same thing with the frys, which are given to the pigs.
2004. Do you know on what tenure the sale-yards at Homebush are held? The first of them were put up by Mr. Dawson on leased ground, but the others by Mr. Pitt and Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Maiden, Hill, and Clark, and Fullagar; they subscribed so much among themselves.
2005. Those are on leased ground? On the Underwood Estate.
2006. Supposing this ground, on which the yards are, were devoted to some other purpose, or if the owner refused to have sale-yards there, where would the Government deposit the cattle they received by train? I do not know where they would go.
2007. Have they no depôt for receiving the cattle? No, only at Homebush. They have some ground of their own opposite Haslem's Creek.
2008. Is that used as a depôt for receiving cattle? Not as yet.
2009. But they have no depôt now except at Homebush? No, only within the bounds of the land near the train.
2010. They could not land cattle there for delivery? They do now.
2011. But there is no place to keep them for a few hours? No.

- Mr. Alderman Playfair.
6 June, 1879.
2012. That is to say, the consignees would have to remove them immediately they were landed; there is no place to keep them for even an hour? There are enough yards to hold about 100.
2013. Where else do they land cattle coming along the line? There is no other place except their own ground at Haslem's Creek.
2014. The cattle are landed at other places than Homebush, are they not? I do not think so.
2015. Are not some landed at Annandale? Not now.
2016. Homebush is the only place where cattle are landed? Yes; you could not land them at Annandale, because you would have to drive them through a lot of streets and houses.
2017. Do you know any place where sale-yards could be erected, so as to be convenient for consignees and buyers? The best place would be along the line from Homebush up to the cemetery. The ground at the cemetery contains 25 acres.
2018. Homebush or Haslem's Creek is the best place? Yes, it is handy to the city, and there is plenty of room to draft the cattle. There are 25 acres of land at Haslem's Creek.
2019. And that would be a very good place? Yes.
2020. Are there any paddocks for the cattle there? Yes, and the land is on a good rise, and there would therefore be good drainage.
2021. But wherever the sale-yards are you think the floor ought to be flagged? Yes; and in the slaughter-houses and butchers' yards, it ought to be compulsory that they should be flagged. Each place should cleanse itself. I believe very much in flagging. Every place I have got I flagged at once, either flagging or asphalt, or something that you can wash down easily and completely as required.
2022. It seems that the cattle sold at Homebush and other places have to travel at night on their way to the Abattoir? Yes; that is owing to a by-law passed by the municipality of Burwood or Ashfield.
2023. Is that a good plan? I think it is a very bad plan; for instance, there may be twenty butchers buying cattle, and each of those men wait till 6 o'clock to drive his cattle away from the sale yards; then, each trying to get home first races his cattle to get through these municipalities in good time, and into the paddocks and home; and in winter-time it is dark at half-past 5. If the cattle were driven in the day-time they would take things quietly; now, going in the night-time, and being driven at a rapid rate, there is much more danger than there would be in the day-time.
2024. And you would have more hours to do it in the day-time? Yes.
2025. And the cattle have to wait in those yards now so many hours longer? Yes.
2026. And the people are not more safe in the night than in the day? I think there is more danger. In the day-time people can get out of the way, but in the night-time there is great danger with people driving in their vehicles. The cattle can see your lights but you cannot see the cattle. Several accidents have taken place by vehicles going along the road when the cattle have been travelling.
2027. And in a wet foggy night there would be far more danger than in daylight? Decidedly, and no doubt the cattle at the time rushing at full speed for the purpose of getting home. On the day that the Board were at Homebush the cattle had to wait all the time, after they were sold, until brought into Sydney at 6 o'clock, whereas in the day-time they could take the cattle away from the yards gently.
2028. They could be drafted off by degrees? Yes; but whatever you do with the sale-yards they ought to be flagged.
2029. *Mr. Bruce.*] They need to be pitched? Yes, because flagging would be too slippery, and all the approaches should be paved.
2030. You buy cattle at the yards? I do.
2031. How long, on an average, is it from the time you buy the cattle till they are slaughtered? I do not know; I buy a week's supply.
2032. And you have got a paddock to put them in? Yes, between Homebush and the Abattoir.
2033. Can you suggest how the yards at the Abattoir could be made secure? The only plan is to allow every slaughter-house to have a different yard, and all the entrances to the different slaughter-houses should be pitch-flagged; and there should be more scavengers to keep the place clean.
2034. I was speaking as to the loss arising from the changing of sheep or calves; could you not manage to prevent that by a watchman or by making the place secure? Securing the yards would not prevent dishonest persons from mixing the animals, but there should be persons to look after them.
2035. Your cattle are marked, I suppose? Yes, but the sheep you cannot mark.
2036. You do not mark your small stock then? No; both in buying them and in keeping them we have no protection whatever. When we purchase our cattle at Homebush they are, on the fall of the hammer, at our risk, and after the salesmen go from the bottom yards to the top yards, cattle may, for instance, break out, and if they do we have no protection whatever.
2037. *Chairman.*] The whole system is defective? Yes, we have no protection whatever.
2038. *Mr. Bruce.*] There is no room on the present site of the Abattoir to have a sufficient number of yards to give each person one. If that were done you would have to make up a number of yards across the road? There should be places so that if a man brings 100 or 200 sheep there, and pays his fees, he should know next morning that he would find his sheep in the same yard in which he put them.
2039. If the Board were to recommend that your suggestion be acted upon, where would you put your additional yards? Across the road, and it would be very easy to lay water on. Now, if they go into the yards, they get nothing to drink, and they are mixed with other persons' sheep.
2040. It is not absolutely necessary to kill the small stock in town then, as far as the meat is concerned; it only arises because of the inconvenience you have mentioned? Yes, we have no place to keep them at the Abattoir.
2041. With respect to the convenience for shipping cattle I do not know whether the Chairman asked you if you and those engaged in the trade would put up the yard if you got the ground and frontage to the water? It would be far better if the Government would put the yard up, and it would not cost more than £40 or £50, and they could charge 1s. or 2s. a head.
2042. *Chairman.*] Then your suggestion is that the Government should put up this yard, which would cost £40 or £50, and charge a small fee to cover the cost of it? Yes.
2043. *Mr. Stewart.*] Then you would have to alter the law, for there are only two charges allowed by the law, I believe. They charge a fee for inspection now, but I do not think the law allows it? Yes, a shilling for cattle.

Mr.
Alderman
Playfair.
6 June, 1879.

2044. That includes the inspection fee? Yes.

2045. But where you have leased houses they charge you extra? Yes. I have been informed that at Newcastle they have a place where cattle can be hoisted into ships without any damage whatever. All the cattle required for Hobart Town and New Caledonia are shipped from Newcastle. Glebe Island is a good place. There was an old pen on the Grafton Wharf where they used to ship cattle to Hobart Town, and if a similar pen were put on Glebe Island there could be a gate fixed, so that the cattle could not escape.

2046. *Mr. Bruce.*] Then there ought to be a gate somewhere up at the Abattoir for yarding; now they have to put a man there to stop the cattle every time they are yarding? Yes.

2047. How long would meat keep after it is set;—suppose there were a chilling house at the Abattoir, where meat was chilled at so much per 100 lbs., how long would it keep set to the bone? After it is once chilled in hot weather it would keep a couple of days—quite that.

2048. Suppose that one-eighth of a penny per lb. were charged for chilling, would the trade pay that? An eighth of a penny would be a good deal; if you made it as reasonable as possible no doubt everybody would do it. Our consumption is very great in the week, and the charge might become very expensive.

2049. Would you pay 5s. a bullock? 5s. would be more than an eighth; an eighth would be about 4s.

2050. *Mr. Stewart.*] It would not cost that? No.

2051. *Chairman.*] Your answer is that the trade would be willing to pay a reasonable sum for cooling and setting the meat? Yes; I suppose we kill 1,500 or more bullocks a week, and that would run into a lot of money.

2052. *Mr. Bruce.*] The Chairman told you, or it was stated, that it cost the fortieth part of a penny per lb. to chill? Yes; I believe you could do that if you got the machinery.

2053. How would it suit the trade to have the slaughter-houses near the present sale-yards, if there were railway communication to the city and the yards? It could never be done in the summer-time unless you have this cooling place for it; it was tried some time ago at Duck Creek, and the meat would not keep—unless you had the freezing place near there to keep it. The beef at Duck Creek always sold for less than other beef on a hot summer's day, because it would not keep so long.

2054. But it was not shown that this meat would not keep quite as long as that which came from the Abattoir? I had some of it myself, and I found it would not keep six hours in the summer-time longer than Abattoir meat would. After it was killed at Duck Creek it was handled about five or six times before it came to the butchers' shops.

2055. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that now, in the summer-time, meat is killed, cut into carcasses, and immediately delivered to the shops for consumption—in an almost warm state? Oh, yes.

2056. Quite hot? Yes. Some days you are obliged to do it.

2057. Is it not a fact that meat in that state is unwholesome? I should think it was. Generally we get this meat warm in the afternoon, and it is cut the next morning, but on Monday morning we are obliged to get it and cut it very hot, because the law is that you cannot kill on Sunday, and if we killed on Saturday the meat would be bad before Monday. On Monday morning we are obliged to send our men out to drive the cattle from the paddocks to the Abattoir, and get them killed; and the meat is sent to the butchers' shops and cut up two hours after it is alive.

2058. *Mr. Stewart.*] A little ice would save that.

2059. *Chairman.*] Do you think if sufficient and proper arrangements were made at Glebe Island for the receiving and taking care of the lambs, sheep, calves, and such small things, by the authorities there, and if the trade were shown that they might slaughter there with perfect safety, that it would do away with any necessity for slaughtering within the city, in the butchers' shops? I do not think it would do away with all the killing. The Glebe Island is too far away from Sydney, and as in the case of lambs and sucking pigs, for instance, people order them only at the last minute, so that any loss from the meat going bad shall fall upon the butcher. A butcher could not afford to send a man 2 or 3 miles to kill that lamb or sucking pig, and bring it back to his shop, and then to sell it at only a small profit. It would not pay. With the sucking pig he may make 1s. or 1s. 6d. profit. According to the law you would have to send 2 miles or more to have it killed, and there would be a man's wages, and the using of a horse and cart. No man would do that unless he were obliged to do it. Generally these things are ordered by the people late in the afternoon, and very frequently if you killed at Glebe Island you might sell only one quarter, and the rest would remain on your hands, and go bad.

2060. *Mr. Stewart.*] Then it would really be better to license slaughtering in the city, under certain conditions? I never would advocate it, unless the premises were suitable.

2061. *Chairman.*] But under suitable provisions you think this slaughtering might be permitted? I believe so, under proper provisions. But on no account would I advocate killing in Sydney unless they had the places properly flagged and suitable; and I would not, for instance, allow any blood to go into a drain.

2062. *Mr. Stewart.*] You think this might be done without creating any nuisance to anybody? I think so. There should be covered carts, and no offal on the premises, and I would fine heavily anyone whose premises were not as they should be. I would even go so far as to pay a man out of the licenses to go round and inspect the butchers' shops.

2063. With proper accommodation and care a slaughter-place might exist in the heart of the city without creating a nuisance? Yes. It is not the slaughtering that creates a nuisance; it is because the butchers, frightened of being fined, stow the offal away in the back somewhere, and keep it there as long as twenty-four hours, and then get it away in some bone cart, perhaps. I would not advocate killing in the butchers' shops as they are, because if you had killing, the blood would get under the stones or in the drains, and you would have a pestilence.

2064. *Mr. Bruce.*] Would you allow each butcher to kill, or have some place in town where all the small stock could be killed? Either one or the other. Then again, there ought to be some place built where persons who could not afford to do it themselves might have their small stock killed.

2065. *Mr. Stewart.*] Is that permitted in London? Yes.

2066. Are the places registered? All registered, and they have an inspector whose entire work is to inspect the butchers' shops.

2067. *Mr. Bruce.*] Do you know what the practice is in Melbourne? There the trade is confined more to two or three people.

Mr.
Alderman
Playfair.
6 June, 1879.

2068. There is a much larger trade there in lambs, and so forth, than there is here? Yes; but two or three people do it.
2069. They do about ten to our one? I believe there are certain men in Melbourne who kill these lambs, and sell to the other butchers. But in regard to our system here of butchers buying their own cattle, I have no doubt the public have benefited from it, as well as the buyers of cattle.
2070. If killing at a number of places were allowed, would there not be some difficulty in having proper supervision—would it not be better to have it only at a few places in town? Yes, but wherever it is, you should have the places properly built, and under strict supervision, and fine the butchers very heavily where the places are dirty, for if you did not, you would have a fever break out,—and not only in our line of business but in other lines.

MONDAY, 9 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., | ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Mr. William Simpson, Railway Station-master at Homebush, examined:—

Mr.
W. Simpson.
9 June, 1879.

2071. *Chairman.*] You are a station-master connected with the railway at Homebush? Yes.
2072. Have you been there long? Yes, four and a half years at Homebush, and about three years at a station before that, at Rookwood. At Homebush I have been four and a half years, and all the cattle traffic has been during that time. It was a mere nothing before that.
2073. And you have had the management of the cattle traffic, the reception and delivery of the cattle by the railway trucks? Yes.
2074. In what state do the cattle generally arrive? Well, generally speaking, they arrive in a pretty fair condition.
2075. Are they at any time bruised or injured by the action of the carriages, jolting, or anything of that sort? Well, giving it as my opinion, I think not. They are bruised, no doubt, but in my opinion I assign that to a cause different from the cause others would, perhaps, assign it to.
2076. What is your opinion as to the cause of those bruises? Well, my opinion, as to the cattle being bruised—we do not often find sheep bruised, at least there is no evidence of that—is that they are over-crowded in the trucks, through the greed—I can call it by no other name—of the people employed in loading them, too many being crammed into a truck, and then, if a bullock gets down in the truck it is almost impossible for it to get up again. This may occur when the train is only a short distance from a station, but the facilities not being such as to allow of anything being done with the cattle, it is much better to bring them in the condition they are in the truck right on to Homebush. Of course, when cattle get down in the trucks the others become more restive, and trample them. That bruises them, and I attribute it solely to over-crowding, and in many cases to over-driven cattle being loaded in the trucks. That is actually what my experience has been.
2077. Is the railway charge at per truck, and not at per head? At per truck.
2078. And it is the object of the shipper to put in as many animals as he can? Yes, but a discreet or wise man would not do so.
2079. Do you not think it would be better for the Government and for all concerned, particularly with regard to the condition of the cattle, if the charge were at per head and not at per truck? I think not, for this reason: The cattle in this country differ very much in size, and a man with a lot of "weeds" or scrubby cattle, could put more into the truck with perfect safety than you could put good cattle, but a man who thoroughly understands his own interest will never overload his cattle. The fact, however, is that they are overloaded.
2080. Do you not think that the railway authorities might make arrangements so that it should be optional with the station-master of the locality, where the cattle are loaded, to agree with the shipper at per head or at per truck, according to the size of the cattle and the circumstances of each particular case? I think, in answer to that, it would open a field of litigation and dispute. In the first instance, the station-masters' qualifications for judging what was best would be questioned. The person shipping the cattle, having no regard for anything but his own interest, would say the cattle were so and so, and, to save expense in getting the cattle to market, would be anxious to send them at as little cost as he could. I think it would open the door to disputes. Then the cattle are mixed, and the question would arise as to how many would go at this rate, and how many at the other rate. There would thus be only conflicting statements, and no end of disputes.
2081. What is about the average charge per bullock from the country, say from Orange? I have not raised the question. That is a matter—the charge per head—that does not immediately interest me, and, consequently, I have not given myself any concern in the matter. The charge per head from Goulburn and Cootamundra, about which a question has been raised between the agents and myself, in perhaps a friendly way, is about 10s. That is considered a fair charge for the time, but much depends on the size of the cattle. If the cattle are small it reduces the cost per head. With good cattle a smaller number would be put in the truck, and thus increase the cost.
2082. I want to make a comparison between the charge made by the railway authorities for the live beast and the charge made for the beast in the carcass;—could you tell me what the charge for the live beast is, and what the charge for the carcass of beef is? Only from the paper; I have not put them into figures at all. Without the aid of the rate sheet I could not tell; but the difference is something like 2s. or 3s. per head. Representations were made from Orange upon this matter last week.
2083. Is it a fact that more is charged for a carcass of beef than is charged for the live animal? I believe that is the fact.
2084. Is there any more trouble in delivering a carcass of beef than there is in delivering a live beast? I do not think the person bringing the meat is, of necessity, compelled to put it into the truck; as far as I remember the reading of the by-laws, they are not. But, in the matter of cattle, an obligation is entailed upon

upon the sender who has to load them, and the consignee or the agent has to unload and take delivery. In the other matter, the carcasses, the work would entail upon the railway authorities. I do not think that, as a rule, they do so, but I think they could be compelled to do so, as all goods brought to the stations are handed over to the railway authorities to load them. But as butchers are more accustomed to handle meat than the railway servants, they load it, but whether they could be compelled to do it, or not, I do not know; it is an open question.

Mr.
W. Simpson,
9 June, 1879.

2085. The other day we were looking at the trucks for the conveyance of bullocks, and we thought they might be very considerably improved; for example, the rail at the side of the truck is very low, and just catches the hip of the beast, and must necessarily injure the beast and the meat;—do you not think if that side-board were a foot higher, the beast would be much better protected and injury to the animal avoided? I remember what you are referring to, but it would also entail upon me the necessity of asking you a question, and that is this: Was it an old or a new truck that you saw?

2086. We only saw one class of trucks for bullocks, and they appeared to be old trucks? The old trucks are not so suitable as the new trucks for the conveyance of cattle.

2087. Then there are new trucks? Yes. At the time this cattle trade first commenced I was the station-master, and it was usual to have from 35 to 40 head of cattle—cows, principally, and calves—during the month. Now we have as many as over 3,000 a month, so that the traffic is altogether new to the department. The old cattle truck was suitable enough for the purpose required when the trade commenced, for it was very rare that it was ever full of cattle, but when the traffic commenced to increase, Mr. Bruce came up to the station, and we had a conversation about the matter once or twice, and he made some representations to the Commissioner for his consideration, and they were acted upon, and a new class of trucks, much larger, wider, and the boards being much higher—so much so that it is scarcely possible for a bullock to get his head out—were introduced. Where that bar is which you refer to as that which catches the hip of the animal, the truck is supplied with a bevelled board going right round the truck, and where the bolt-heads are, they are all countersunk, so that, wherever there was in the old trucks a chance of a bullock getting injured, the cause of it has been removed.

2088. But these trucks that I refer to seemed to have been used? They might have been. In a case of emergency it might be said to the shipper of cattle, "I have nothing but this truck available; I do not care to use it for the purpose required; but as you have given me more cattle than agreed upon, and as this is the only truck available, will you use it or not?"

2089. But there were several trucks? There were sixty-one trucks of the old fashion, but the others are boarded up.

2090. Then the old trucks are being brought under the improved system? Yes.

2091. As to the flooring of the trucks, we noticed that it was full of filth and water;—I suppose that would be remedied in the new cattle trucks? The old trucks were very well provided for that.

2092. The floor forms little squares of cross battens, and these were all full of water? I cannot well clearly understand how they should get so full of water, inasmuch as there is a space between them.

2093. It must have been 11 o'clock in the morning when we saw them, and then they were full of water and filth, and there was no means of delivering themselves of the water? The trucks are so constructed as to allow all water, and even a great quantity of the manure, to drop through; and one thing I may say, I think, without egotism, had I been in charge of Homebush station at the time you visited it—I am away on leave now—you would not have found the trucks full of water. In fact, no truck is allowed to be so.

2094. With regard to the doors you have for taking in the cattle, I have no doubt you will agree with me that sliding doors are very preferable to those flap-doors; for instance, those doors now fall out on to the platform; the beast gets in, and turns round, and then there is no means of preventing him from coming back again. The sliding doors would prevent the cattle from coming back. With regard to these doors generally, do you not think that sliding doors are absolutely necessary as an improvement in those cattle trucks? I should say sliding doors are the best, but cattle, both in loading and in unloading, must have a footing. It is very necessary for the cattle and sheep that there should be no space between the truck and the siding. A very small space will cause them to put their foot down. A great deal of money has been spent on these sidings, and they have been constructed up to within one and a half inches of the truck, and though there is a very small space now, yet we have had an instance of a beast getting its foot down. The present door, when it falls to the ground, forms a footing for the cattle to get out and in. If that were provided for, a sliding door would be the best.

2095. The cattle trade now carried on is a source of considerable revenue to the Government, and is consequently of great importance, is it not? Yes. I believe it is a source of considerable revenue. As far as I have experience it has been, I think, a payable concern.

2096. And as regards the accommodation to the general public, it is a great improvement on the old system? Yes, everything is an improvement; I am surprised at the improvements that have been made since Mr. Goodchap has been in office.

2097. Have you ever considered what would be the state of things if the reception ground at Homebush, which is now private property, were used for other purposes, and you had no place for the delivery of cattle? I have looked forward to the time when the cattle sale-yards will not be at Homebush. I do not expect they will continue there very long.

2098. Do you, as an experienced person, think they ought to continue there very long? I think they ought not.

2099. Where do you think they ought to go—what are your views on that subject? Well, I have not considered the matter in any other light than that of the population travelling in that direction, and the necessity, therefore, for the cattle-yards to be removed. As to the suitability of any particular locality I am unable to state, because my duties confine me very closely, and when I get a little liberty I am as far away from Homebush as I can go.

2100. What time do stock arrive at Homebush for the market? Generally?

2101. Yes? Between 4:50 and half-past 5 and 6 o'clock.

2102. A.M.? Yes, a.m., unless specials run, and they come frequently in the afternoon; but generally speaking, they arrive at the time I have mentioned.

2103. How long are stock in your yards after being unloaded? Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; 5 minutes on some occasions.

2104. Where are they taken to? To paddocks they tell me. I do not know of my own knowledge.

2105.

- Mr. W. Simpson, 9 June, 1879.
2105. What time do they usually arrive for Thursday's sale? Generally on Thursday morning.
2106. At the time named? Yes.
2107. From what stations on the Southern line do they come? Wagga Wagga, Cootamundra, Bowning, Binalong, and Goulburn—Bredalbane, Goulburn.
2108. What is the average time from Wagga? About twenty-five, or twenty-five and a half hours, or twenty-six hours, or something like that. I could not say exactly, because I have known instances where specials have been run, and we have done it in twenty-four, or a little over twenty-three, and the longest time I have noted has been twenty-seven hours and three or four minutes, so the average would be twenty-five or twenty-six hours.
2109. Do they get water or food during that time? Not that I am aware of; of course that is a thing I cannot say.
2110. You do not know? I do not know.
2111. What is the average time from Cootamundra? I think I jotted it down, and if you will allow me I will look.
2112. Certainly; give a general answer respecting all the places? The time from Wagga is 26½ hours; from Junee, 25½ hours; Cootamundra, 20½ hours; Murrumbarrah, 18 to 19 and 20 hours; Binalong, 17 to 19 hours; Bowning, 16 to 17½ hours; Yass, 14 to 15½ hours; Goulburn, 12 to 14 hours.
2113. What is the regulation speed for stock trains? I do not know what the regulations are. The average speed of stock trains is about 15 or 16 miles an hour—that is including the stoppages.
2114. Are the trains for stock and goods mixed sometimes? Well, the traffic is so different, and our lines are so constructed, that what would be a special train from Wagga for Homebush may have goods upon it when it reaches me, for this reason: They have steep gradients to contend with, and perhaps no goods on the train, taking stock only. They may get as far as Mittagong, or Picton, and there, the gradients having ceased, they may attach a few trucks of goods on to the stock train, and they arrive in that condition with me. It may have been a special train all the same. Most of the cattle have been brought by special train. Possibly but one truck of goods may be on the train and that may be a truck of perishable goods, sent on to facilitate its delivery, and the train could not be called a mixed train, though to me it was, because there was more than stock on it.
2115. You get stock from Orange, Blayney, Bathurst, and Wallerawang, do you not? Those are the principal stations on the western side; sometimes we get them from Mount Victoria, but very seldom.
2116. What is the probable time from those western stations? 16 to 18 hours from Orange; 14 to 16½ from Blayney; 12 to 14 from Bathurst; 9 to 12, though it very seldom exceeds 9, from Wallerawang.
2117. Have you ever to shunt the stock trains? That is a matter I could not answer.
2118. You do not know? No.
2119. Do you think special trains should be run for stock? Well, most of the stock have had special trains; most of the cattle have.
2120. What condition do they generally arrive in? Well, generally in a very fair condition.
2121. Not many accidents? No, not many accidents.
2122. How many stock, can you say, are killed in the train in three months? Cattle?
2123. Yes! I scarcely think it would reach two deaths in three months.
2124. And with regard to sheep? They are more frequent; I have seen ten or twelve deaths in one consignment.
2125. *Mr. Stewart.*] Smothered? Yes, particularly in wet weather. The mortality among sheep, when loaded in the wet, is very great. I have seen many thousands of sheep loaded, and crammed into the truck, and still deaths have been averted, but in wet weather I have found the mortality among sheep to be very great.
2126. Is there anybody to supervise the live stock during its transit? The guard's instructions are to supervise it, and, furthermore, every consignee or sender of stock gets free passes for drovers to look after the stock. Then the guard frequently goes round to look whether the stock is down in the trucks; in fact, such a thing as this has been known to me: that a telegram has been sent to me that cattle have been overloaded, and the senders have been notified of it, and the cattle have been unloaded, the truck being detached from the train, and the good cattle forwarded on to Homebush.
2127. Has the station-master sufficient control as to the loading or unloading of live stock trucks? We have no control; we may give advice, but we have no control. In small consignments we may.
2128. I suppose if a shipper chooses to put too many cattle into the truck you have not the power to alter it? No.
2129. As the risk is with the shipper so is the right to load with him, I suppose? Yes.
2130. You say that the losses in stock have generally arisen from overloading the trucks? Yes, and over-driving.
2131. How are the cattle usually put into the cattle truck? Much depends on their size, but ten may be taken as the average. I have seen as many as thirteen or fourteen cattle in a truck, and I have seen the cattle truck filled too full.
2132. They have all been in a mass? One solid mass, and when they have been moved they have been so crowded that it has been difficult to distinguish which was truck and which was cattle.
2133. Do you think that would be remedied by dividing the trucks in half, or into subdivisions? The experiment was tried with sheep, and was not a success. I do not think it would be a success with cattle. Cattle are sent to market rather mixed, small and big cattle being together, and dividing them in the truck in the way you refer to would make it impossible to divide them fairly. For instance, if a shipper asked me to advise him how many to send, and I said eight, he would say, "Cannot I put nine into the truck?" and in that case they could not divide them.
2134. They would be divided, but not equally divided? Yes, but I do not think it would be an improvement.
2135. Do you not think it would prevent the cattle in the truck surging against one another by the vibration of the train,—do you not think if the great weight caused by that were divided it would be less destructive to the cattle? I think not, and I will tell you why: One bullock surging against another is a yielding mass; it will give and it will take; but if you put a bar up it gives a firm, hard resistance, and if the blow is sufficient it will be very severe; whereas if the substance the bullock surges against is yielding, it yields to the blow, and springs back again.

2136. Do I understand you to say that eight average cattle are quite sufficient to put into a truck? Quite sufficient.

2137. How many sheep are carried usually in a truck? At this time of the year I suppose they average about 100; of course the wool is not so great now as it will be hereafter. When the fleeces are long ninety would be the average number of sheep—of newly-shorn there would be more. I have known an instance where 130 sheep were in one truck; and then again I have seen them fuller with sixty-five, so that it must depend on the size of the sheep.

2138. Are stock ever kept waiting, for want of trucks, in the country? Complaints have been made of stock being kept waiting, but I am not in a position to say whether it is the fact.

2139. With regard to the couplings of the carriages, they are chain couplings, are they not? Yes.

2140. Do you not think that screw couplings would be an improvement? Yes.

2141. Are the cattle trucks ever used for goods? Yes, I have known them to be used for goods, but not very frequently; but they are available for goods, and are sometimes used. Those old trucks that you referred to in the first instance, they are principally used now for the conveyance of firewood.

2142. Are the sidings at Homebush as convenient as they might be? For the present requirements, with management, they are, but they could be improved upon. There is nothing under the sun but what could be improved upon, but with the traffic we have now, and the uncertainty how long it will be, and with judicious management, there is no difficulty whatever.

2143. Is it not dangerous to unload at the high bank on the east side of the station, especially in wet weather? I have never known an instance of an accident. A bullock has got away, and a sheep has got down, but these things are almost in every instance preventable.

2144. Have not sheep and cattle broken away, got on the line, and been destroyed by a passing train? That has occurred. When I first went to Homebush it occurred, but it cannot occur now.

2145. Under the present arrangements it cannot occur? That cannot occur unless you send some person there who is very stupid indeed. Of course there might be some neglect in shutting the gates, but that would be very rare.

2146. Are your arrangements at Homebush, generally, with regard to stock, sufficient for all your purposes? Well, as I said before, with judicious management they meet present requirements. In laying out a station, if I were to be consulted as to what would be required, I would not draw out a rough plan like Homebush for a cattle-station. But with judicious management the traffic can be satisfactorily carried out.

2147. Suppose the public were deprived of these cattle-yards at Homebush, what should we do;—have you ever considered what could be done to obviate that difficulty? If they were deprived of that land, and those yards, I say that the Homebush station's business is done; its occupation would be gone so far as the cattle were concerned. There are no places that I know of where they could go to. If population were there I do not see how the cattle traffic could be carried on there, for it would be dangerous.

2148. *Mr. Stewart.*] You say that the charges for carrying a truck load of cattle are less than those for carrying a truck load of dead meat? Yes.

2149. Are the senders of dead meat compelled to take a whole truck? Not necessarily; it is not imperative upon them to do so; they might hire a portion of the truck.

2150. But the railway would charge more for carrying a truck-load of dead meat than for a truck-load of bullocks? Yes; whether there is an idea of remedying that I cannot at present say.

2151. I suppose it is only recently that much dead meat has come along the line? Some years ago they conveyed the meat from Duck River, near the Parramatta Junction. At the time they tried that experiment what their arrangements were I do not know. There was a slaughter-yard at the Duck River, near the Parramatta Junction; but that is long ago. The present conveyance of dead meat from Bathurst, Orange, and Couburn is quite a new feature in the traffic.

2152. You do not employ ice in those trucks that carry the dead meat? Not that I am aware of.

2153. They are covered trucks? Yes, and cool in the way of ventilation.

2154. Is the beef hung up—suspended? Yes, the trucks are what are called meat vans.

2155. But there are no means employed in summer for keeping the meat cool with ice? I do not know.

2156. Do you know if there is any means of giving the cattle and sheep water during those long journeys in the trains? I do not know.

2157. If there were any means I suppose you would know of it;—there are no means in the trucks? There are no means in the trucks by which I might know.

2158. *Chairman.*] Then your answer is, none that you are aware of? Yes.

2159. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you any yards at the station for receiving the cattle and sheep? Yes.

2160. Belonging to the Government? Yes.

2161. So that if there were no one there to take away the cattle when they arrive, they would be emptied out of the trucks into the Government yards? Yes.

2162. How many head of stock would your yards hold? I suppose, by filling them, 300 head of cattle.

2163. And how many sheep? Over 3,000 I think we might put away.

2164. Have you never had occasion to keep the cattle or sheep in the trucks, through the owner or drover not being there? No; isolated cases may occur, but they are very rare indeed.

2165. I suppose drovers generally go with the stock? Yes, and the men employed by the agents in Sydney are there every morning to receive stock that may or may not be expected.

2166. Do you sometimes have to send the trains into Sydney carrying stock, and then bring them back to Homebush? That did exist, but not within the last eighteen months or more.

2167. There is no occasion for doing it now? No.

2168. *Chairman.*] Is there any statement you would wish to make, or anything else that occurs to you that we have omitted to ask you about? I have not been prepared with anything in that way, and I did not know what the nature of the inquiry was, or what questions would be submitted to me; if I had I might have thought the matter over.

2169. If, upon consideration, you can offer any suggestions to the Board, as to the receiving of the stock in the interior, for example, or in reference to the cattle traffic, from the loading to the delivery, and also upon the subject which I have brought prominently before your mind, the sale-yards at Homebush, we shall be glad to make it an appendix to your evidence? I will think the matter over, and, possibly, in my travels, I may see something that will enlighten me, and if I think it worth the attention of the Board I will submit it.

Frederick

Mr.
W. Simpson.
9 June, 1879.

Frederick William Elliott, Esq., examined :—

- F. W. Elliott,
Esq.
9 June, 1879.
2170. *Chairman.*] You are one of the firm of Elliott Brothers, wholesale chemists, of Pitt-street? Yes.
2171. This Board, as you may be aware, has been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into certain matters pertaining to the Glebe Island Abattoir, particularly as to the desiccation and utilisation of the blood and offal, and it is upon that point in particular that we ask your aid in telling us something about it;—can you tell us the probable value of manure manufactured from blood and offal? The local value?
2172. Just as you may choose to put it? Well dried blood should be worth £7 a ton.
2173. A ton of 20 cwt.? Yes. We had an offer some time ago from the Mauritius for any quantity that we could get at £6 a ton. Dried offal I cannot give you any information about; I have never seen it dried. We have used the offal itself as manure by dissolving it; we have taken the offal fresh from the Abattoir and dissolved it in sulphuric acid, and mixing that with bone dust and other materials, it made a good manure, but we cannot use any large quantity of it.
2174. That is the offal? That is the offal.
2175. What would be the probable value of offal manure per ton? That would depend on the state in which you could bring it into the market. From my experience of offal it consists principally of the paunches,—the guts and the viscera of the animal. That dried forms a horny kind of substance very like dried hides, and would be very unmanageable as manure. At the same time you could not grind it up or cut it up by any possible means. It is very tough.
2176. Its nature would prevent its being pulverized? Yes; it is as tough as leather. If you could bring it into a state fit for market—fit to be used as a manure—I think it would be worth as much as the blood, about £6 a ton.
2177. If it could be brought into a consistency similar to that of the blood, you think its value would be equal to that of the blood? If it could be reduced to powder.
2178. Or to a liquid? No, a liquid is unmanageable; you cannot carry it about; it has too much weight.
2179. For local requirements do you think there would be a demand for the blood manure, to any extent, in the colony? Yes, I think you would sell fully one-half what you would make.
2180. In the colony? In the colony. I do not think you will turn out more than 100 tons of dried blood in the year—no, more than that, 200 tons.
2181. You think the Abattoir could not turn out more than 200 tons of dried blood per annum? Not more.
2182. And for that there would be a demand of at least one-half for local requirements? Yes, after it becomes known. You would have some little difficulty in getting rid of it at first.
2183. For what purpose? Only as manure.
2184. Supposing it could be sold at a much lower figure, do you not think the demand would increase in proportion—for fertilizing purposes; for example, supposing the worn-out lands of the county of Cumberland could be brought into action again by this fertilization, do you not think it could be usefully applied and very abundantly sold? No, I do not. My experience of the farmers here is that they will not manure their land; they would sooner see it go to ruin, and run a few cows upon it, than they would spend a few pounds in trying to bring it back to its original state.
2185. But you do not doubt that the manure would have all the qualities for fertilizing the land? You could not have a better stimulating manure.
2186. That is a good answer; you could not have a better stimulating manure. Well for local requirements and exportation there could be no doubt, I assume, that we could dispose of all we could make for the present? All.
2187. At satisfactory prices? That I cannot say.
2188. At good prices? It would all depend on what it costs to prepare it.
2189. At the price indicated by you? Yes. We went into the speculation of drying blood, and we found it would not pay. It would not pay us at £20 a ton. We came to that conclusion on account of the large quantity of water that there is mixed with the blood. If they had any arrangement at the Abattoir by which the blood could be swept down into a blood-hole without being mixed with water, then it is very possible that it could be dried so as to make it a marketable success. But as it is, there is more than three-fourths of it water, not the water of the blood but cleansing water.
2190. With the pure blood your speculation would have been a good one, but inasmuch as the proportion of water was as three to one, the speculation did not result favorably? It did not result favorably; we did not see our way to carry it on.
2191. That was entirely owing to the state of the blood being impure? Yes, mixed with water. Then there was no getting it pure from the Abattoir,—there is no means of getting it.
2192. No convenience? You cannot get the blood pure.
2193. But do you not think that arrangements might be made on the island itself—getting the pure blood and utilizing it upon the island, with less trouble and expense? Yes, we had to carry it away down to our works and dry it there.
2194. You think the advantages would be great if that could be carried out at the island? Yes. I am not prepared to say whether as a mercantile speculation it would be.
2195. That is not the view we take; we have a serious nuisance to abate, in more than one sense. It is an eye-sore and has a foul smell, and is destructive to health. We have to abate this nuisance and we have to save the harbour from pollution. It is how best to do all this and at the same time recoup ourselves that we have to consider? You would to a certain extent.
2196. Not as a matter of profit and loss, but as a matter of the abatement of a nuisance, and the utilizing of the materials? Speaking from my own experience I may give you the information you require. We found that we could utilize the blood and make a profitable speculation of it if we erected works at the island. It would cost a considerable sum of money, but still it would pay us good interest. But then came the consideration, how were we to get any security of tenure. If we put up a place that cost £3,000 or £4,000, the Abattoir might be shut up in the course of twelve months, or it might be removed to Bowenfels, or some other place, and therefore we did not go any further into the speculation. We saw our way to make it pay, even with the amount of water in the blood, provided we had security of tenure.
2197. That is very valuable evidence for us, very valuable indeed. Then if you had certainty of occupation of part of the island, and proper plant erected, there is no doubt it would be a good speculation? Yes.
2198. The only difficulty you felt was the uncertainty of the tenure? Yes.

2199. But that the blood could be utilized properly you have no doubt? That somewhat contradicts what I said before, that the amount of water in the blood would render it unsatisfactory as a mercantile speculation. So it would with our present appliances, but our idea was that if we could get out an apparatus similar to what they use in Chicago, we might, even with the water in it, make it profitable.
2200. With improved appliances? Yes.
2201. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you know how much liquid blood it takes to produce a ton of dried blood? Yes, there is 80 per cent. of water in it; that would be 5 tons, would it not?
2202. 800 lbs. out of the 2,000, if there are 2,000 lbs. in a ton? There is 80 per cent. of water, and only 20 per cent. of blood; you would want 5 tons.
2203. 5 tons of pure liquid blood to produce 1 ton of dried blood? Yes.
2204. *Chairman.*] It would take 5 tons of liquid blood to produce 1 ton of dried blood? Yes.
2205. *Mr. Stewart.*] Can you tell us what space a ton of dried blood occupies; it is a light article is it not? No, it is heavy when it comes to be ground—about the same bulk as wheat.
2206. *Chairman.*] Or flour? Yes, about the same; a three-bushel bag would weigh about 2 cwt. or 2½ cwt.
2207. *Mr. Stewart.*] About the same specific gravity as wheat? About the same—perhaps heavier.
2208. Do you know how the blood is disposed of in Paris? No.
2209. Or any other part of the world? No, I heard that in Chicago they dry it.
2210. There they do manufacture it into manure, but you do not know of any other place? No.
2211. Is not dried blood extensively used in calico printing? Yes.
2212. Could nothing of that sort be done here? No, we have no calico works you know.
2213. You think that if the Government were to guarantee you occupation, and blood and offal, you could make a profitable enterprise of it? I think so.
2214. Do you think some enterprising person would undertake to use all the blood and offal so that it would be no nuisance, and pay the Government so much a year for the privilege? No, I do not think so. I think that if they took away the blood and offal that would be all.
2215. You think that would be sufficient compensation for the privilege of using it? Yes.
2216. They would get the advantage, and the Government would get rid of the nuisance: that is all that could be expected? I think that is all.
2217. Would it not pay the Government to convert it into a fertilizer? If it would pay an individual it would pay the Government, but as a rule we find that private enterprise will carry on a thing successfully where it would be carried on at a loss by the Government.
2218. You do not know anything of the kind of arrangements now made, and in preparation, for utilizing the blood? No; I heard they were getting out machinery from America.
2219. Is this dried blood ever used as a fertilizer unmixed? It can be used so.
2220. Has it ever been used unmixed with other material? I could not say; I have not known it.
2221. But mixed with offal or with dried bone dust it has been used has it not? Oh yes.
2222. Has it ever been used as a surface manure for grass lands? I cannot say.
2223. You think not? I could not say; by-the-by there was a man that we dried some for,—the Rev. Mr. Forsaith, of Parramatta.
2224. *Chairman.*] Congregational Minister? Yes; he tried it for two or three years in succession.
2225. *Mr. Stewart.*] The person employed at Glebe Island uses caustic soda and lime to turn the blood into a coagulum, and after it is coagulated it is sold in the form of powder or little lumps; do you know anything about the value of that product? It would depend upon the quantity of lime and soda in it.
2226. The more lime and the more soda the more valuable it would be per ton? The less valuable; the more lime and soda the less valuable it would be. According to what I have read—I do not speak from experience—the soda is prejudicial to the manure.
2227. Is not salt frequently used? On some lands in England it is used.
2228. That is a compound of soda is it not? Yes; that is chloride of sodium.
2229. At any rate you do not know anything practically of this article that is now produced at the island? No; I do not think my evidence is worth anything on that point.

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Mr. Charles Shultz, examined:—

2230. *Chairman.*] You are one of the slaughtering butchers at Glebe Island? Yes.
2231. How long have you been there? Six months; that is, it is six months since I went back there.
2232. How long were you there formerly? I was there when the Abattoir first opened; I went there in 1862.
2233. And have you been on and off since then? Yes; and that was because we had to give it up; in fact we could not stand it.
2234. You were there at the commencement? Yes; I went there in 1862, and have been on and off since then.
2235. You said just now you had to leave;—was it because you could not stand the work? Because of the obnoxious gases, and the evil we had to go through; and the hours were from ninety to ninety-two a week.
2236. You were employed ninety to ninety-two hours a week, and because of that, and the foul gases, you had to leave? And the bad management of the place.
2237. From those causes you were compelled to give up your situation? Yes, I had to leave it.
2238. In what way was the place bad, besides the foul gases? Foul yards.
2239. Dirty yards? Yes; the sheep up to their bellies in mud.
2240. What else? Foul drains.

2241.

Mr. C. Shultz.
12 June, 1879.

- Mr. C. Shultz. 2241. Did you consider your health in danger by working there? Of course, that was the cause of my leaving it.
- 2 June, 1878. 2242. Have you any other matters to mention? Yes; I have known the sheep to come onto the island from the steamer smothered, and in such a putrefied state that we could hardly skin them for the sake of the skins.
2243. Brought dead to the island in a state bordering on putrefaction, so bad that you could scarcely skin them? Yes, hardly skin them.
2244. How long is it since that occurred? That was in the beginning of 1878, when I was with Mr. Elliott.
2245. During last year? Yes.
2246. What were they brought there for? For the sake of the skins and the wool.
2247. Were the inspectors aware of those sheep being brought there? Where was the inspector—he did not come till 10 or 11 o'clock in the day. Now, I kill 2,000 sheep in a week, and Mr. Oatley never comes once in a week to look at them.
2248. You say those sheep were brought to the Abattoir before the inspector arrived on the island? Yes.
2249. Where was the assistant-inspector? He could not come. That man dare not open his mouth, for if he did the master—the employer—would say, "You clear out."
2250. What became of the carcasses of the putrefied sheep? Given to the pig men.
2251. On the island? Yes, they come to the Abattoir for the offal.
2252. Have you ever seen any other animals brought there dead? I have seen them brought there dead in a cart.
2253. What animals? Bullocks. I could not say whether they were ever diseased or condemned.
2254. Were they inspected? I could not say; but there are men here I can send in who actually had one beast lying—they state that it lay four hours with the entrails in it, and one inspector who, I am given to understand, was Mr. Jager, pronounced it not fit for food, but after the beast was skinned and dressed, Mr. Oatley said it was sound.
2255. How long since did that occur? That was a good bit ago.
2256. How long do you think? About two years ago. Mr. O'Brien was the one that skinned the beast.
2257. Do you know what became of the carcass of that beast? No; we do not have time to go from one slaughter-house to another, and therefore do not see those things.
2258. Could dead animals be brought there in carts, skinned, cut into sides or quarters, and conveyed away, without being inspected? It could be done, and has been done.
2259. No inspection at all? No.
2260. Has it been done lately? I could not say lately; I have not been near the beef slaughter-houses much lately.
2261. How long is it since such a thing was done? Well, I dare say about eighteen months, or better.
2262. Such things were done eighteen months ago? It is impossible for one inspector—that is Mr. Jager—to inspect the cattle, and take all the brands and the numbers, in the morning from 6 to 8 o'clock; and there are a great number of cattle and sheep killed here in the morning while he is occupied doing that.
2263. Then it is quite impossible for one inspector to inspect all the animals that are slaughtered here in the morning? Yes.
2264. What is the state of the sheep-slaughter place where you are engaged? Very bad indeed. The roof over our heads is only 8 feet high.
2265. Mr. Stewart.] The ceiling? The roof, where we stand to dress the sheep—the skillion-roof. The slaughter-house is 21 feet wide, and the rails where they hang the sheep, are 12 ft. 6 in.
2266. Chairman.] In what state generally are the floors? Very good.
2267. I mean as regards cleanliness? They are cleaned down, but there is not sufficient room.
2268. But in what state are the floors generally? I cannot say for all, but we keep ours washed down. There is the evil of the offal that is left at night.
2269. Is very much offal left at night? Yes, a good deal. There is one horse and cart to take away all the offal from 10,000 or 12,000 sheep killed in the week.
2270. You say it is impossible for one horse and cart to do it? They cannot do it. The entrance to get at this offal, skins, heads, and feet is only 12 feet wide.
2271. And there would not be room for two horses and carts? No, for only one. One horse and cart comes to take away the skins; we have 200 sheep dead now, and the man having the horse and cart will take perhaps a couple of hours picking up the pieces with the wool on, and loading the skins, and the next cart comes to take away the heads after the tongues are gone. That arrangement does not give the blood-men sufficient room to come up with the tins to take the blood away, and Mr. Swan loses one half of the blood—it has to go into the main sewer.
2272. What is the main sewer? The sewer that leads down to the back of the slaughter-houses.
2273. But all that blood goes into the reservoir? Yes, and is taken to sea.
2274. How early in the morning do you commence killing? Directly the gate is open.
2275. What time is that? 6 o'clock. Sometimes we have to light the lamps.
2276. Do you never, in the summer-time, kill earlier than that? Yes; at 2 o'clock in the morning. We start away from home at about 12, and by the time we get over to the Abattoir, and get ready for killing, it is 2 o'clock. Then we work on till the gate closes at 7 o'clock at night. That is very near twenty hours.
2277. Could not that system be improved in some way? Yes.
2278. In what way? We got up a petition, signed by many of the journeymen butchers, and by many of the retail butchers, against the gates being opened before 6, and for having them closed at 6 in the evening. That would give the Government men an opportunity to get the stuff moved away and keep the place clean. The gates close at 7 o'clock on a Friday night, and it is half-past 8 before you get out of the slaughter-house. Even at that time, or a quarter of an hour before the time for closing, a fall of bullocks takes place, and that necessitates a delay of an hour and a half, and you cannot get cleared up.
2279. How could that be avoided? If the Government passed an Act that killing could not take place before 6 or after 6 the place might be kept clean.
2280. If a regulation limited the work to between the hours of 6 in the morning and 6 in the evening all the work could be as well done as it is now, and with much greater comfort and convenience for the men? And with greater benefit to the public.
- 2281.

Mr.
C. Shultz

12 June, 1879.

2281. Where is the evil of the present system? The first-class butchers do not, perhaps, come on the island twice or three times a week, but there are a lot of men who have shops that are not fit for a human being to go into.
2282. Do you mean butchers? Retail butchers.
2283. That have shops for the sale of meat, and which are not fit——? Not fit for a human being to go inside. The consequence is that they come over there at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and they will promenade out of one slaughter-house into the other to see where they can get the cheapest meat, no matter if it is as black as my hat.
2284. Cheap meat? Cheap meat. It is in these things where the evils are on the island. It never was so in olden times, in the city. In those days we could get done at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, wash down, and clean away. But the evil in the city was that the cattle broke out, and injured the people. The Abattoir is right enough if it were only properly managed. If an inspector is there, let him inspect the sheep and cattle, and then walk through the slaughter-houses and inspect the carcasses, where ulcers and tumours have been cut out. Where has Mr. Oatley been not to have seen such things as those?
2285. You speak of ulcers and tumours being cut out of a beast;—how do you know such a thing has occurred? I have had them at home.
2286. Do you know of such a practice on the Island? Yes, daily.
2287. And this can be done notwithstanding the inspector's presence? The inspectors do not know anything about it; they have not had the experience to know it. It is like making an old ewe a lamb.
2288. Is this practice of cutting out ulcers and tumours continued up to the present time? Oh yes; and sometimes the matter from the ulcer or tumour flies all over you, and right into your mouth, if you do not take care.
2289. What matter? The corruption.
2290. Sometimes the corruption flies all over you? Yes, when you go to cut it out, if you are not careful.
2291. And of this there is no inspection? No inspection at all.
2292. What sort of lamps have you? Slush-pots, with a bit of cotton and fat.
2293. No other means of light? No; we have got a kerosene lamp, but that is just as bad as the other with the smoke from it. You cannot use a glass because of the draught. The water would not have been laid on there if it had not been for me four years ago. I challenged the public about it, and told people to come over there and look at the water; and I took some of the water over to Dr. Dansey to show him, and he said that it was nothing but poison. At that time the engine was only 150 yards from the main sewer, where everything went into the water.
2294. The engine for pumping the water from the harbour to wash the meat was only 150 yards from the outlet to the main sewer, and you took a sample of the water to the City Health Officer, who pronounced it little better than poison? Yes.
2295. And that was the water they used to wash the beef with? Yes; that was about four years ago.
2296. In consequence of something you did, the fresh water was laid on to the island? Yes.
2297. And the state of things you refer to in regard to the water no longer continues? No.
2298. Have you an abundance of water now? Yes, plenty of water.
2299. Water is a necessary material in a place like that? Yes.
2300. Can you give the Board an opinion as to the suitability of the buildings on the island—are they big enough? No, not near big enough.
2301. If they were twice as large would it be much more convenient to parties interested, and for the benefit of the public? Yes. If the mutton slaughter-houses were twice as large, that would leave room for a current of air to get between the carcasses of the sheep to cool and set them. Now they have to hang the sheep three and four deep on one hook, and the steam from each sheep makes the mutton flabby, and it cannot set properly.
2302. Then I understand you to say that, when sheep hang together in a cluster, the steam from each body has the effect of causing the meat to become flabby; whereas, if you had more room, a current of air would set the mutton, and make it more wholesome? Yes. Sometimes you can put your hand on a sheep where another is laid against it, and then taking it away again, smell a foul smell.
2303. Has the state of the Abattoir, of the lanes, and of the floors, and other things as far as you know, during the last few months, been an improvement on the former state of things? There was a terrible state of things until the report in the *Herald* appeared; that caused a great excitement.
2304. A terrible state of what? Of dirt and filth.
2305. It was in a terrible state of dirt and filth before the reports of the *Herald* appeared? Yes; the cattle-troughs had foul water in them, full of dirt, dead rats, and other abominations, and were never cleaned out.
2306. And since those articles in the *Herald* appeared, have those abuses been done away with? Yes, done away with.
2307. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you seen either beef or mutton condemned as unfit for the market? Yes; a few weeks back some beef was condemned, some very old cows.
2308. What was done with it? They were scarified all over.
2309. Then what becomes of the meat? The bone man gets them.
2310. Taken away in the offal cart? Yes.
2311. They could not go into the market? No.
2312. Is that often done? When there is one very bad inside and not fit for human food.
2313. How long is it since you saw one condemned? About three or four weeks ago.
2314. The meat might be sent away to market although you do not know of it? It could be sent away and sold without my knowing it. Many a quarter has been sold.
2315. Did you ever see mutton condemned? Yes, my employer condemned six carcasses last Saturday week, and gave them to the man who boils the heads down at Botany. Thousands and thousands of carcasses of very poor mutton have been sold at a shilling a head.
2316. *Chairman.*] And do those go to the boiling places? In many cases, but those butchers, who, as I said, promenade the island have a chance of getting them.
2317. Do they get them? Yes, they do.
2318. Do you mean to tell the Board that those carcasses are sold for human consumption? Yes; and boar
pigs

Mr.
C. Shultz.
12 June, 1879

pigs are killed in such a condition that when they have been scalded you can smell them 100 yards away—old boar pigs.

2319. What house was it done in? In several pig-houses. That pork ought to be prohibited from going into the market.

2320. You have known old boar pigs slaughtered there, the stench from which has been abominable? Yes, abominable.

2321. And then sent into the market for consumption? Yes, for pork sausages, or chopped up in some way.

2322. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do they smell as bad as you say after being cleaned and dressed? Yes, dreadfully.

2323. *Chairman.*] Do you mean rank? Yes, rank.

2324. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you got any rats on the island? A great number. What carcasses of mutton we have over-night we are obliged to protect by putting broken bottles on the rails, so that the rats cannot get to gnaw the meat, or they would eat a sheep in a night.

2325. Do they do any harm to the building? Not that I know of.

2326. Is nothing done to entrap them? No; they are up in the roofs and the parapets. I have seen the time on the island when we men have had to go to Pyrmont for a drink of water, and when there was a lock on the well at the Abattoir. There is not a man who is working on the island but what can substantiate what I say as the truth.

2327. *Chairman.*] How long is that ago? About six years ago.

2328. *Mr. Bruce.*] Do you kill on wages, or by contract? On wages.

2329. A day of so many hours? From the time we begin till the time the gates are closed.

2330. Does not your day consist of so many hours? No.

2331. Is it not necessary, during the warm weather, to kill in the night-time? I do not think it is.

2332. Would not the meat have a better chance of setting if the animals were killed in the evening, and the carcasses had all the night to cool? The meat does not hang there long; we commence at 2 o'clock, and as fast as we kill the meat is taken away, and it hangs at the butchers' shop-doors.

2333. But suppose, in the summer, you commenced to kill in the afternoon? Then the gases arising from the drains would affect the meat more than they do now. I have seen the silver turn black in our pockets while we have been working there.

2334. Do you think the night air would be prejudicial to the meat? The foul gases from the drains would.

2335. You do not make it quite clear to me what the advantage to the trade is in not killing as I suggest? In the summer a beast may be killed at 8 or 9 in the morning, and some of it will hang till next morning, and will be good, but sometimes the cattle come in here with their tongues hanging out of their mouths, and when those beasts are knocked down they will not drain properly of the blood. They are in a convulsed or fevered state, and their meat will not keep. But you may have a bullock in the yard to-day and kill him to-morrow morning, and I do not doubt but the meat from that animal would keep four hours longer.

2336. You said it would be more convenient for the people who kill, and for those who bought meat, if the animals were slaughtered very early in the morning? Yes.

2337. Suppose you killed this morning from 6 o'clock, and the people came to the Abattoir for the meat, that meat would not be set? Why not?—it does not hang there to be set; as fast as it is killed it is put into the carts, and delivered at the shops.

2338. Then, from your answer, the setting of the meat is done in the shops in town? Yes.

2339. It has been a general idea that the meat killed late in the afternoon would have all the night to set, and be fit to go into use in the morning? The foul gases are so great that they would spoil any meat left in the place. A can of water left over-night within the influence of those gases will, in the morning, have a blue scum upon it, showing the influence of the foul gases upon it. When I built a shop at Ultimo I would come over to the island the first thing in the morning and buy a bullock that had stood in the yard all night, and I could keep the beef of that animal longer than I could that of a bullock driven in and knocked down.

2340. The question is the time of killing and the order of setting the meat? But if it hangs in the shops it can set there quite as well, and far better, than it could at the Abattoir.

2341. That is the point;—can meat set better in the butchers' shops in town than at the Abattoir? Yes.

2342. You said that ulcers and tumours were frequently cut out of the animals? Yes.

2343. Would this not be seen before the beasts were killed? They are not inspected. I kill 2,000 sheep a week, and the inspector never sees them.

2344. Would not the ulcers or tumours be seen on the cattle? The butchers are not going to show Mr. Jager or Mr. Oatley where a tumour has been cut out, but a practical man examining the meat would see where the tumour or ulcer had been cut out. Or even, if there were an inspector of the shops in the city, it could be seen. Dr. Dansey knows that I have shown him, hanging in the shops, veal that has been taken out of the cows, and he has told me, "I have no power, Shultz; I wish I had."

2345. Might not those calves have been got out of the offal cart? That is what they have been got out of.

2346. Would it not be a great improvement in your slaughter-house to have a hose so that you could slush it? Yes, it would be a great improvement; the same as we used to have at Liverpool, at Mr. Atkinson's.

2347. Would not a supply of hot water, accessible to the houses, be a great improvement? Yes. The pigs now are all of a heap, and they are there all the week round, from one Saturday to the next Saturday. Some pig-drivers may continue driving in, and if wet weather comes on, all the stuff runs out from the pig-pens to where the sheep are, and when you go to joint a sheep's trotter with your hand the smell from your hand is abominable, you can hardly stand it.

2348. Would not a drain along the bottom save that? Yes; but if the pig slaughter-houses were shifted, and the yards were built upon parapet walls, with battens floors and asphalt underneath, the pig-houses would be kept clean, and would carry their own muck away.

2349. You said you had not room enough in the mutton-houses;—would it not be an improvement to remove the houses in which the pigs are killed, and put up a set of a proper form, more on the Point where the blood reservoir is? Yes, and if they had a steam-engine to boil the water, they would not have to put the water already used back into the copper. If you look at the pigs in the shops you may find some as brown as a berry, and only because of the dirt and filth in the water.

2350. *Chairman.*] Pigs may be seen hanging in the butchers' shops as brown as a berry in consequence of having been washed in filthy water? Yes, scalded with filthy water.

2351. But a steam boiler would remedy that? Yes, and, in place of taking the water out of the tub and putting it back into the copper, a proper supply would be provided, instead of using the one filthy water—there would be a great improvement.

2352. *Mr. Bruce.*] Would it not be a great improvement to have the guts run somewhere else than where they are put now? The only way it could be remedied is to have a large underground drain, with a tramway box, and a man-hole at each slaughter-house, so that when the tram-car goes up to the slaughter-houses it might receive the offal from the man-hole and take it away to the pit. Swan, the man who is curing the blood, says he could utilize everything.

2353. Are cattle and sheep condemned on account of poverty? Very seldom.

2354. That is not a recognized ground for condemning them? No.

2355. If an animal were too poor to go into the trade, would the inspector condemn it? He would not condemn it.

2356. Could they take the meat slashed in the way you have mentioned, and condemned, and make it afterwards into sausages? Not when condemned, because when scarified about so it is no use. A great deal of this carrion meat is converted into sausages.

2357. You mean by carrion, very poor meat? Yes.

2358. Those dead sheep that came from the steamer, and which you referred to, were they not sheep that came from Queensland? Yes.

2359. About two years ago a great number were brought? Yes, they used to get smothered, and they were in such a putrid state that it was dreadful; and now, if any come from the steamers, a cart has to go and fetch them.

2360. *Chairman.*] That state of things is still carried on then? Yes, but not many are coming now.

2361. Have you accommodation for washing and cleansing yourselves? None at all. The dining-room, until the report in the *Herald*, was very bad; it was frightful to see the fly-dirt and cobwebs about it, and dogs were lying there all night; and there is only accommodation for fourteen men.

2362. The dining-room, until those *Herald* articles appeared, was in a frightful state of filth and cobwebs, and dogs lying in it all night? Yes.

2363. And there is only accommodation for fourteen men, and not sufficient accommodation for the men to wash themselves? No, none whatever; and the greater part of the Government men have to go into an empty slaughter-house, right alongside the pigs, to have their meals.

2364. There being no other place for them? Yes, the dining-room only holds fourteen men.

2365. *Mr. Stewart.*] Do you know anything about slaughter-houses in other parts of the world? In Tasmania and Melbourne I do.

2366. Have you been employed there? Yes, I worked there in both places.

2367. Were the arrangements in Tasmania better than they are here? Yes; the inspector rides round in the morning, and each place has its slaughter-yard on the premises, and all paved. The inspector goes at 6 o'clock in the morning, takes the brand of the beast you have got in, and then the next time he comes he must find the place thoroughly clean.

2368. Then the management is much better than here, and the arrangements of the buildings and other conveniences are better adapted for the purpose? Far better.

2369. How long have they had those abattoirs in Tasmania? They are their own houses, on the premises of the butchers.

2370. The Government have no abattoirs? No. In Melbourne the Corporation have them.

2371. Are there many slaughter-houses in Launceston? I suppose 18 or 19.

2372. Do you know anything about Hobart Town, how many there are there? I could not tell you rightly.

2373. But they are all subject to inspection? Yes.

2374. And are kept quite clean? Yes.

2375. *Chairman.*] There are no public complaints? No.

2376. *Mr. Stewart.*] They work well? Yes.

2377. What system is there in Melbourne? There it is under the Corporation.

2378. Is the system there such as works better than the system here does? Yes; the cattle and sheep there are slaughtered, and sent to the meat market, and there they are inspected again.

2379. The cattle are slaughtered at one place, and then conveyed to the meat market, where they are sold, inspection being kept up all the time? Yes.

Mr. Joseph Burrell examined:—

2380. *Chairman.*] What are you? A labourer.

2381. In the employ of the Government at the Abattoir? Yes.

2382. How long have you been there? Four years and five months on the first of next month.

2383. What are your duties? Taking away the manure, and cleaning up everything about the place.

2384. You are generally moving about the place, all over it? Yes.

2385. From day to day? Yes.

2386. From morning till night? From morning till night.

2387. What was the state of the Abattoir when you first went there, as regards cleanliness? Very bad when I first went there.

2388. What do you mean by bad? We had to take a pick sometimes to clean the yards where the bullocks are now.

2389. You had to take a pick to break the manure which had accumulated? Yes, it had got trampled down, and had never been removed.

2390. What state has the Abattoir been in, generally speaking, as regards its cleanliness, up to within the last six months? Well it has not been kept first-rate up to within the last six months; there has been a good deal of filth.

2391. Where? All about the Abattoir.

Mr.
C. Shultz.

12 June, 1879.

Mr.
J. Burrell.

12 June, 1879.

- Mr. J. Burrell. 2392. All over the Abattoir? Yes, both in regard to the offal and the manure.
2393. And the blood? And the blood too.
2394. Has there been a change for the better lately? Yes.
- 12 June, 1879. 2395. How long since? During the last two months.
2396. During the last two months there has been a great change for the better? Yes.
2397. Greater cleanliness? Yes.
2398. More attention paid to the cleaning away of the offal and filth? Yes, there has been extra labour hired for it.
2399. How often has the Abattoir been lime-washed or white-washed since you have been there? Twice; once when M'Leod the contractor did it—he did it the first time—and next by the men about the Abattoir.
2400. What was it done by the contractor? I think it must be over two years ago.
2401. And when by the men of the Abattoir? About a month or six weeks, or hardly so much since.
2402. Were the men employed at it all day long or longer than that, or how were they employed in doing it? They took the houses at so much per house.
2403. But how were the men employed,—were they employed night and day, or during the day-time only? They began it on the Saturday afternoon, and were working all night, and some of them were working on the Sunday.
2404. To get the white-washing done? Yes.
2405. What was the cause of all this hurry? I am sure I cannot say for a fact, but I suppose it was on account of the *Herald* reporter having been over.
2406. It was supposed that it was in consequence of the *Herald* reporter having been over? Yes.
2407. But may not the cause of the hurry have been that the white-washing could not be done during the working hours? Well it was done by M'Leod during the working hours, and there are plenty of houses that were empty and that could have been done during the working hours.
2408. Is there labour sufficient to keep the place thoroughly cleansed? Well, I think not; I think we could do with another horse and cart very well.
2409. And more men? And another man or two.
2410. And a little more convenience as regards room, I suppose? Yes, that is wanted very badly.
2411. The want of room is a great cause of the bad state of things? Yes.
2412. Is it a fact that the place swarms with rats? Oh, fearfully.
2413. Do they destroy much? Well, they must destroy a great deal, to judge from the shape of the walls and underneath.
2414. There is no provision for killing the rats? No provision.
2415. And do you think the rats are injuring the premises besides being a very great nuisance? Yes.
2416. Is the water on the island enough for the purpose of cleanliness? Yes, at the present time it is.
2417. But generally speaking? Well, when we had the salt water we were bad enough off for fresh.
2418. Is the present supply of fresh water sufficient for all purposes? I think so.
2419. Do you not think a more abundant supply of water, with powerful hose, would be a very great improvement? I spoke about that at one time for the lane, in order to keep down the dust.
2420. Then you think it would be a great improvement, and is a necessary thing? Yes, and it would cleanse all the houses too from top to bottom.
2421. Did a number of gentlemen visit the Abattoir lately? Yes.
2422. When? I could not say.
2423. About when? A little before the Commissioners came over.
2424. Who were those gentlemen? I do not know.
2425. How many were there? I did not see more than three or four of them.
2426. Do you know if any preparation had been made, or notice of their coming received? I think so.
2427. What had been done? Everything was cleaned up—swept and cleaned up.
2428. The place had been swept and cleaned up, and every preparation made for their visit? Yes.
2429. Then, when they came here everything was clean and nice? Yes.
2430. Have you ever seen the place in the same state before or since? Cleansed!
2431. Yes? Yes, I have.
2432. Is that the general state of the Abattoir? Oh no.
2433. What is the general state of the Abattoir in regard to cleanliness? It is generally never cleaned up right until Saturday night. Then everything is cleaned up at a late hour. Men are there up to 10 o'clock at night.
2434. It never has a cleansing except on Saturday night? No.
2435. Except on this particular occasion, when those gentlemen were expected, and then it was cleaned up for them? Yes.
2436. Have you ever seen dead cattle or other animals brought there? I have—frequently.
2437. What is done with them? Well, they are taken in and dressed.
2438. Skinned and dressed? Yes.
2439. Do you know if they are inspected? Well, I don't know that they are all inspected, but I have seen some of them inspected. I saw three come in one morning; they were inspected, and two were cut down.
2440. How do you mean cut down? Scored.
2441. Condemned? Yes, they were condemned by Mr. Jager.
2442. And the third? That was left for Mr. Oatley to see.
2443. What became of that? Well, I believe they were all passed afterwards.
2444. The assistant inspector condemned two, but the three were afterwards passed by the chief inspector? Yes.
2445. And went out as beef for sale? Well, I could not say they did. We expected that, because they were hung up with the other cattle.
2446. They were hung as beef for sale, and you expected that they would go out for the same purpose as the other carcasses? Yes.
2447. Have you ever seen cows drop their calves at the Abattoir? Yes.
2448. What has become of the cow in that case? Well, she was taken in, I suppose, the same as the rest of them.
2449. Slaughtered? Yes.
2450. And sold as meat? Yes, hung up on the balk the same as others.

2451. There would be no difference then between that beast and any other beast? No.
2452. Have you ever seen pigs have young ones at the Abattoir? Frequently; I saw it last Monday.
2453. What becomes of the pigs in such cases? Well, I don't know what becomes of them. When I looked, in the case I have referred to, a pig was eating one of the young ones. There were five of them altogether. One was lying dead, one was being eaten, and the other three were alive.
2454. What becomes of the mother of the young ones? I suppose she is killed, and goes away; we don't see her afterwards. They are killing all day.
2455. What is the treatment of the calves at the Abattoir, as far as you know? Well, they are pretty well now.
2456. What has it been? They have not had any water, or anything else, until some time back, and there is a sort of calves brought to the Abattoir that cannot reach the water-trough, and have got to do without water.
2457. What becomes of the calf from the cow that calves on the premises? I cannot say, because generally the calf is missing before we know anything about it.
2458. It is taken away by somebody? Yes.
2459. *Mr. Bruce.*] Do you ever experience any bad smell from the blood that is now being prepared for sale? Well, I cannot say that I have. I have experienced a smell from it, but more like the smell of chemicals than anything else.
2460. After wet weather when it is laid out on the rock does it not smell? In wet weather I believe it does smell a little, if you go down and get the wind at the side.
2461. You said your duty was to take the offal and manure away? Yes.
2462. Is there not frequently a jam between your dray and the slaughtermen's dray that takes the skins away;—is not that dray frequently in your way? No, because we work it so that the skin carts are out before we are over. We get the offal the first thing in the morning, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the skin carts are not there then.
2463. But it has to lie all this time waiting for you? Just so.
2464. There is no particularly bad smell about the Abattoir now;—is the Abattoir as free from smell in the summer-time as it is now? Well, no; the smell is rather more in the summer-time than it is now. We had a terrible smell there about a fortnight ago.
2465. What was the cause of that? That pit near the closets not being emptied out.
2466. That pit occasionally does smell? Yes, and it was fearful on the occasion I refer to. I came past it with a load of offal, and the smell was dreadful. It lasted from the Thursday to the Monday following. The top water was taken off, but the thick stuff underneath had not been removed away.
2467. Why was that;—was it because of the punt not coming often enough, or what was the cause? If the punt had taken the water off it should have taken the other stuff off. The punt must have been there to take the water off.
2468. *Chairman.*] Then you mean to say it was neglected? Yes.
2469. *Mr. Bruce.*] You say you have seen dead cattle brought to the Abattoir;—do you know of your own knowledge whether the animals were killed before they were brought, or how they came to be dead? I could not say.
2470. They might have been killed, and brought there? Yes.
2471. Will you say what leads you to believe that an animal has slipped its young;—do you report such a thing to Mr. Jager, or Mr. Oatley? No, I never had orders to that effect.
2472. You never had any orders about that? No.
2473. What is the longest time you have known cattle to be in the yards at the Abattoir before they were killed? Some three or four days.
2474. Then if cattle are there for more than forty-eight hours they are not taken away;—is the regulation that they shall not be there longer than forty-eight hours not adhered to? Not in all cases.
2475. *Chairman.*] Who is to blame for the neglect in regard to the filth in the blood reservoir;—whose duty is it to attend to the cleansing of the reservoir? I could not answer that, whether it is Gilchrist or Swan.
2476. But it would be one or the other? Yes.
2477. How long have you known calves to be kept at the Abattoir, at any time, without being slaughtered? The longest time I can recollect of any calf being kept, and which I know of personally, was four or five days.
2478. That is the longest time that you know of personally? Yes.
2479. *Mr. Bruce.*] Is it frequently the case that cattle which are at the Abattoir too long are sent from the yards back to the paddocks? No, not that I am aware of.

Mr. James M'Gall, examined;—

2480. *Chairman.*] You are employed at the Abattoir on Glebe Island? Yes.
2481. Employed by the Government as a labourer? Yes.
2482. How long have you been there? About three years and a half.
2483. What was the state of the Abattoir as regards cleanliness when you first went there? At the time I went there the head of the department was Mr. Moore; Mr. Oatley and Mr. Gilchrist carried on work at the Abattoir at that time, and Mr. Moore was at the Gardens,—he used to call at the Abattoir occasionally. At that time the blood was taken away in carts to Carryowen, and after that it went to Botany. Mr. Moore would call now and again to see how things were going on, and be generally paid us.
2484. My question was what was the state of the Abattoir as regards the cleanliness of the yards, drains, and slaughter-houses, when you went there? They were bad.
2485. In what way? The offal lay for a couple of days at that time before being removed. I have known the offal to be there forty-eight hours, and some of the men were forced to come over there at midnight to remove it.
2486. Then do you mean to say that the Abattoir was in a state of dirt and filth at that time? Yes; it was very bad. I consider that it is much cleaner now than it was then.
2487. How long is it since the new order of things—the cleanliness—came into operation? I think after the time that Mr. Swan was appointed for the purpose of solidifying the blood; I believe the island has been much cleaner ever since that period.

Mr.
J. Burrell.
12 June, 1879.

Mr.
J. M'Gall.
12 June, 1879.

Mr.
J. McGall,
12 June, 1879.

2488. Has there been any particular cleansing within the last few months? Yes, I believe this last two months there has been more stir made in the way of keeping things clean than there was previously.
2489. What do you mean by stir being made? I mean that since the Press has been agitating about the uncleanness of the island more stir has been made.
2490. Since the Press has been agitating about the uncleanness of the island more attention has been paid to its cleanliness? Yes, the men have been doing all they can since that time to keep things in a passable state.
2491. Have you sufficient men and horses and carts to do the necessary work, to keep the Abattoir perfectly clean? There is one horse and cart there, and the offal accumulates on Fridays and Saturdays.
2492. Do you think that there is sufficient labour on the island to keep the Abattoir in a state of cleanliness? No, I think it requires another horse and cart.
2493. And more men? Yes, two more men.
2494. To keep the Abattoir in a state of passable cleanliness you require an additional horse and cart, and two more labourers? Yes.
2495. With that addition, and an abundant supply of water, and powerful hose, do you think the Abattoir could be kept clean? I do. Friday is a heavy killing day in regard to both beef and mutton, and it would take the man who has the horse and cart, all his time to remove the manure from the beef houses, and not go to the mutton-houses; but he has to divide his time, and consequently neither beef-houses nor mutton-houses are properly attended to, a portion of the offal being left in each place. He goes to the mutton-houses to remove the offal from there, and the offal accumulates in the other places for five hours, and has to remain till the following morning.
2496. Then it is impossible for one horse and cart to do the work which requires to be done? Yes.
2497. Do you live on the island? No.
2498. Have you an abundant supply of water for all purposes? There is an abundant supply for the use of the Abattoir; I do not see any scarcity, either for the cleanliness of the meat or for the washing of the houses.
2499. All the year through? I may say they have never been short since I have been there.
2500. Are you constantly moving about the island—from morning till night? I am one of those men engaged in the capacity of collecting the blood to be deodorised or solidified, under the supervision of Mr. Swan.
2501. Then you are constantly about? Yes.
2502. Do you know anything of the slaughtering of the animals? Well, I have been in and out of the houses, and seen some thousands of animals slaughtered. Our work generally is such that we are forced to go into part of the slaughter-house to receive the blood.
2503. How long is the blood allowed to lie on the floors of the slaughter-houses? After the bullocks are stuck, and when there is room to move among the beasts, the blood is swept down from the pithing part of the slaughter-house to the receiver, and from that taken down to the tanks, and then dealt with by means of chemicals.
2504. It is not allowed to remain in the slaughter-house an unnecessarily long time? No.
2505. Have you ever seen dead animals carted to the island to be dressed at the Abattoir? I have seen brought in a dead beast that when alive could not be driven in, and some of the men have been sent out to shoot him. I have generally seen Mr. Jager sent for when an animal like that has been brought in.
2506. The beast has been inspected in the usual way? Those beasts that I have seen brought in in that way have been good beasts. They could not be driven, and have been shot, and brought in.
2507. You have never seen any other dead beasts brought in? I cannot say that I have seen other beasts come in in carts. On several occasions I have seen those I mentioned brought in.
2508. When was the Abattoir cleaned up last;—when had it any special cleansing in the way of whitewashing? That may have been within the last month or five weeks.
2509. Did you take any part in it? Yes, I whitewashed one of the houses.
2510. How long did you work; did you work any portion of the night in whitewashing? Yes.
2511. Till how late? Well, the house I whitewashed I commenced on the Saturday, after work was done, and I worked on till about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.
2512. On Sunday morning? Yes.
2513. And when did you go on again to whitewash? I finished then; I did not do any more.
2514. Do you know whether any other men were engaged in whitewashing, and how long they were employed? I cannot say. I know that fault was found with one part of the house I had done; it did not stand inspection, and for that reason I went over the house again in my leisure time, and made it so that it was passable according to agreement.
2515. What is your leisure time? After I knocked off at 1 o'clock on the Saturday. Our hours are from 6 to 6, except on Saturday, when we leave one week at 4 o'clock and the next at 1—one half of the men are off, and the other half on. And we have been here till 10, and half-past 10, removing offal.
2516. Were these places whitewashed at any other period during the time you have been on the island? Not to my recollection.
2517. During the three years and a half that you have been there had they any particular cleansing except on the late occasion you have mentioned? I know of none.
2518. No particular cleansing other than that during the last five or six weeks? I do not recollect any.
2519. Did you have a visit at the Abattoir from some gentlemen a few weeks ago, to look over the place? I have seen the gentlemen who are now before me.
2520. I mean a visit from gentlemen other than the members of this Board—did you see any other gentlemen looking through the place? I have seen gentlemen looking through the place many times, but have not known who they were.
2521. But you do not know of any particular occasion when gentlemen have visited the Abattoir, and looked through the place? No. I have seen several gentlemen, but they have not been known to me.
2522. You do not know who the gentlemen were? No.
2523. Had you any particular instructions within the last four or five weeks to assist in cleaning up the place? We have always been told to do our very utmost. When I came there first I was told so by Mr. Moore, in regard to the cleanliness of the place, and we have always done our best. The great drawback that I can see is that sometimes a man is forced to be taken away from certain work, and sent to assist at other work, and consequently something must go behind till he comes back again to what he was first doing.

2524. But you had no special instructions lately to clean the place up? No more than that I have been told by Mr. Swan to keep the place cleaned up.

2525. Then you are under Mr. Swan? Yes, I am under him.

2526. *Mr. Bruce.*] Does the retention of the blood for Mr. Swan's use make it more difficult to keep the killing houses clean? No.

2527. Would not the killing houses be more easily kept clean if the blood were allowed to run away at once into the drains? It would have to go into the same receiver.

2528. Is it not the case when you cannot take the blood away in your receiver that it is allowed to go into the drains? Some of it is forced to go when there is an overflow of water, but our orders have been—and Mr. Oatley has given orders to the butchers to give the men time to do it—to sweep the blood away into the receiver, and to take it away before there is a flush of water.

2529. Have you noticed a difficulty, at times, in getting the cattle into the killing-houses? I have.

2530. How long, on an average, does it take to get a fall of cattle into the killing-house from the yard? I have known some falls go in without any trouble, and others again, with a mad beast among them, may take a man 20 minutes.

2531. Would the average time be 10 or 15 minutes? Yes, or 8 or 10 minutes.

2532. Cattle are sometimes a good deal knocked about while getting them into the killing-house? Well, I do not know that there is any cruelty, more than what is called for, used. Some of the beasts are unmanageable, and the men can do nothing with them; and to try and move such a beast with a stick would not get him into the killing-house in a twelve-month. I certainly have seen them touched with a hook used for the purpose of drafting them in, and by that means they have been got into the pitting pound. With sticks they would not be got in, I believe, in a day.

2533. Is there sufficient accommodation for the men at work at the Abattoir to have their food in a cleanly and decent state? As far as we—the men working under the supervision of Mr. Swan—are concerned, we have got a place where we eat our food and change our clothes, and we always keep it clean and perfect.

2534. And so far as the slaughtermen are concerned, what accommodation have they? They have got another room where they generally go and get their victuals, and I think that place has been swept out and looked after. I have seen a man sweeping it generally every day, after they have had their meals. Of course it is to our benefit to turn to and keep the place clean.

Mr. J. M'Call.
12 June, 1879.

Mr. Frederick Oatley, Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir, recalled, and further examined:—

2535. *Mr. Stewart.*] You remember your attention being called to the condition of the house occupied by Burrell, the last time we were at the Abattoir? Yes.

2536. Did I not understand you to promise that you would have that done immediately? I will have it done, but the weather has been so unsettled of late.

2537. He could do it himself; all that it wants is a few sheets of brown paper on the ceiling? I was suggesting calico.

2538. You promised you would get it done, did you not? Yes.

2539. And you say now that you have not got it done because of the weather? The weather has been very bad, but I will attend to it at once.

2540. The weather would not prevent what is required from being done? I will have it done at once. We have a great deal of work to do, and few hands to do it.

2541. You have not made any attempt to do it. If you undertake to do a thing and do not do it, people cannot depend upon you. If you do not attend to that which you are instructed to do, in a simple matter of this kind, and which you promised to do, we shall be justified in considering that you do not attend to anything? Now that you mention it to me, I will have it done. It slipped my memory.

2542. If you promise to do it, you should do it, memory or no memory.

Mr. F. Oatley.
12 June, 1879.

Mr. William Johnston, examined:—

2543. *Chairman.*] Are you employed at the Abattoir? Yes.

2544. By the Government, as a labourer? Yes.

2545. How long have you been there? Three years and seven months.

2546. What is your general occupation? Collecting the blood.

2547. Are you under Mr. Swan? Yes.

2548. Are you employed wholly in collecting the blood? No, sometimes we have to remove the offal.

2549. Have you enough labour on the island to carry on the work properly and to keep the place clean? No, I believe it requires more labour than there is now.

2550. You want another horse and cart? Yes, and two more men I think, are required, because the labour is too great for the number of men we have here at present.

2551. You want another horse and cart, and two more men, at least? Yes, that would accomplish the work.

2552. Before you went on under Mr. Swan's management, what was the state of the Abattoir in regard to cleanliness? The offal used to lie sometimes a great deal longer than it has a chance of doing now. I have often known the offal to lie from the Saturday to the Monday, and the Tuesday, in the sheep places over there. Since we have been under Mr. Swan's direction, the offal is removed on the Saturday; none lies there on the Sunday.

2553. Why was it allowed to remain before Mr. Swan came? I suppose there was not enough labour.

2554. What has been the state of the Abattoir since that time? Well, I think, as near as I can come at it, that the place has been kept as clean as they can get it.

2555. But has it been cleanly? No, but lately it has been more cleanly than it had been for some time previous.

2556. What do you call lately;—how long since has it been clean? I should say that during the last two months things have taken a change for the better towards cleanliness.

Mr. W. Johnston.
12 June, 1879.

- Mr. W. Johnston.
12 June, 1879.
2557. What has been the cause of that do you think? Well, I think the overseers have been more strict in looking after the place. Complaints have caused them to try and get things more ship-shape than they have been.
2558. You think that, in consequence of complaints, the overseers have been more strict in seeing the place kept in a better state of cleanliness? Yes.
2559. Do you live on the island? No, I live at Pyrmont.
2560. The place is infested with rats, is it not? Yes, very much so.
2561. Are there no means of destroying them? No, only a few dogs we have got trying to keep them down a bit. There are a great number of rats about.
2562. Are they increasing? Well, you can see plenty of them in the wet weather, when the rain goes down to the vacant places of the ground; you can see them about freely then.
2563. Could they not be destroyed by some means, by some measures taken for the purpose? Well, it would be dangerous to lay poison down for them, there are so many useful dogs about. They could be destroyed, certainly, if you took the trouble.
2564. Do you not think they injure the foundation and the walls of the building? They have done that already. There are places where, if you put water on the surface of the ground, thinking that it will not go away, it will disappear in a manner which has made me think that the ground must be undermined in many places. Drains get stopped up sometimes, through the rats I think.
2565. Mr. Bruce.] If the blood were not to be collected, but sent away in the drains to the general tank, you would not need more hands, would you;—if the preparation of the blood were stopped, and the blood allowed to go into the drain to the tank, preparatory to passing into the punt, you would not need more hands than there are now to keep the place clean? No, because we could be occupied at that work.
2566. How many hands are employed at the blood now? Five constantly. There used to be six, but one was discharged about three months ago. I do not think we would require more hands if the blood was all taken to one place.
2567. Chairman.] Is the receiver always kept clean? It is cleaned out every time the punt is loaded, and the thick stuff that remains after the water goes off is swept out.
2568. Have there been any complaints about it? I have heard of none, but we do not hear anything about that.

Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan, recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. H. B. Swan.
12 June, 1879.
2569. Chairman.] You wish to hand to the Board a copy of a certificate from Mr. Norrie of an analysis of some samples of dried blood and dried offal submitted to him by you? Yes. (*Document handed in. Vide Appendix.*)
2570. Do you wish to say anything in regard to it? I would like to say that I have received obstruction at the Abattoir all through. I agreed with Mr. Alexander Stuart, at the time he was Colonial Treasurer, that I was to carry out all improvements, and make the blood a valuable manure, and I was to receive a larger salary if I made it a valuable manure. There is a gentleman now on the ground—Mr. Boyd is his name—who says he will give £4 a ton for it. Up to two months ago I received every obstruction from the officials at the Abattoir, who wanted to claim the credit to themselves. I would not show them how the offal was dealt with, and as I have no patent for the offal I wish the Government to protect me.
2571. You have had no aid or help from the officials on the island, but, on the contrary, have found yourself obstructed by them? In every way. Everything has been done to thwart me, and keep me in the dark in regard to anything that was being done.
2572. Mr. Bruce.] Would it not be better, instead of giving verbal answers to a number of questions, and giving, perhaps, an incoherent account of the obstruction you have received, and of other matters relating to the blood which you might wish to mention, to furnish the Board with a written statement?—
2573. Chairman.] You had better send in a written statement, comprehending everything you wish to mention to the Board, and it will be duly considered. (*Vide Appendix.*)

TUESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Mr. Christopher Carnes, examined:—

- Mr. C. Carnes.
17 June, 1879.
2574. Chairman.] You are the Inspector of Nuisances for the municipality of Leichhardt? I am.
2575. What districts does the municipality of Leichhardt include? It commences at Camperdown, when you get to the toll-gate, and goes as far as Battle Bridge, on the top of the hill on the Parramatta Road, and then extends to within about a mile of the Abattoir, directly to the north. It goes down the Balmain Road, and runs to the water in that direction.
2576. It is between the Abattoir and Petersham? Yes.
2577. Have you visited the Abattoir much? Very little; what I can speak of principally is the dreadful nuisance that is caused by the cattle being left at our place for days and days prior to being slaughtered—starving in the paddocks. In hot dry weather in those paddocks they have not a drop to drink or a bit to eat, and you can hear them roaring for 2 miles off. I have to complain also of the immense quantity of offal which is taken to our place for boiling down or rendering, the smell from which is so bad that people cannot live near it.
2578. For what purpose is the offal conveyed there? For the purpose of feeding pigs.
2579. Pigs for slaughter? Yes.
2580. For feeding any other animals? Ducks; I know plenty of ducks there that are fed with it; people keep from one hundred to two hundred ducks fed on nothing but offal, and pigs are reared upon it from the time they are young ones.

2581. Fed exclusively upon offal? Yes hundreds of them.
2582. And the cattle being kept in the manner you have stated, without food or water, in the summer, often for days at a time, you regard not only as a cruelty but as a great nuisance to the municipality? Certainly I do. Then there is the way the cattle are driven backwards and forwards day by day; the same mobs of cattle are for days on transit between the paddocks and the Abattoir.
2583. Is there anything else you wish to mention to the Board? No, except with respect to the immense quantity of offal which is brought into the locality of Leichhardt.
2584. From the Abattoir? Yes; and the quantity carted through to the various townships in the neighbourhood is also a great nuisance; and, although I try to put it down, I get beaten in nine cases out of ten. They get so many lawyers, and the magistrates read the Act so differently. For instance, the Act says covered carts—carts properly covered—must be used, and one bench of magistrates has decided that carts are properly covered when they have a few sedge bags thrown over the offal.
2585. *Mr. Stewart.*] You say that the carrying of the offal along the road is a nuisance? It is.
2586. To whom? To passers-by, to people in the vicinity of where it is deposited.
2587. The people resident on the road and the people travelling? Yes.
2588. But are you not aware that anybody creating a nuisance is liable to be indicted? They have been brought up forty times for it, and sometimes I get a conviction, and sometimes not.
2589. Parties have been brought before the Court, and convicted? Yes, sometimes convicted.
2590. And still the nuisance is not abated? It is abated to a great extent, but not put down.
2591. Has not your municipality some regulation against driving cattle through the place in the day-time? No, but the neighbouring municipality, Ashfield, has.
2592. They prohibit driving cattle through the municipality during the day-time? Yes, but there is a great difficulty in convicting, as they must prove that the animals driven are either for slaughter or for shipping, and to do that the officers would have to follow them. I have nothing to do with that.
2593. Your municipality does not prohibit that? It does, but the law is one I never saw carried out yet. I think that for some years the law has become obsolete. I never was instructed in any way, nor had a complaint about it, but the adjacent townships have, and, in some instances, they have secured a conviction.
2594. Then you have a regulation on the subject? There is a regulation to that effect, but it is a law that could not properly be put in force.
2595. It is not in force? No.
2596. So, if any person drives cattle through your municipality in the day-time, there are no steps taken to punish him? No, there is driving through at all hours. When first I went to the municipality the blood was used in immense quantities for manure. Some leading gentlemen there had large pits sunk, and the blood used to be upset into them. I summoned the drivers for bringing it there, and for bringing it in the day-time. The Government men were fined £5 each. We gave the others notice of it, and we have a by-law now that anybody depositing offal within 150 yards of a public road or dwelling-house is liable to a penalty of £5. There is, however, one man named Creasy, who has recently started a large piggery, and brings offal to it, but he brings the offal in covered and water-tight carts. He has the piggery constructed within less than half a mile from Parson's house and Inglis's, but it is in the scrub, and is not within the regulation distance of a public road. I have had him up once for keeping his premises dirty. He has an immense number of pigs there, and feeds them on nothing but offal. He has got a boiler, and a boy attending to it.
2597. Then the offal is cooked before the pigs get it? Sometimes it is cooked, and sometimes not cooked at all. I know places where they never cook it, where they just let it drop out of the cart, and let it be eaten up by the pigs as it is.
2598. And the pigs get no other food,—are you sure of that? I know it for a fact, and if you get a sow that has been bred entirely from offal-fed pigs it is impossible to have any produce from her, and if you get duck eggs from ducks reared upon the offal, you cannot hatch any of them. I have tried the duck eggs myself.
2599. *Chairman.*] Are those pigs and ducks for consumption as human food? Yes, I know two or three men who live entirely by it. They feed those pigs entirely upon offal, and when they get a certain length they sell them. They drive most to the Abattoir, and some they take to Sydney, and sell at auction.

Edward Flood, Esq., examined:—

2600. *Chairman.*] You are a large proprietor of stock—cattle and sheep? I have some stock.
2601. You have been so for many years? Yes, for many years.
2602. You are in the habit of sending stock to the metropolis for sale? Yes, very frequently.
2603. And you know the Glebe Island Abattoir well? Yes, pretty well. I have known all the slaughter-houses that have been in Sydney during the last fifty years. I know them when cattle were slaughtered in George-street, nearly opposite Hunter-street. Then the slaughter-house was shifted from there to Dawes' Point, the extreme point, where the Artillery Barracks are now erected, and they were continued there for a great many years until, I think, they were removed to Sussex-street. I knew also the parties who superintended the slaughter-houses at Battery Point, and most of the parties concerned in the slaughtering in Sussex-street.
2604. From your experience as a producer of stock, and as one often in contact with buyers and consumers, and from your knowledge and experience of the general subject, what is your opinion of the Glebe Island as a locality for a public abattoir? Well, I have travelled a great deal through different parts of the Colony, and I know most of the rivers, rivulets, and streams within a reasonable distance of Sydney, and I am aware of no place equal to Glebe Island as a place for slaughtering cattle.
2605. Will you describe in what respects it is eligible? Its eligibility consists in its being surrounded or nearly surrounded—it was at one time wholly surrounded—by sea water, and the facilities for removing any filth or offal that may accumulate there, as compared with the facilities for doing this in any other part of the Colony. As you must be aware, if the same number of cattle were slaughtered in any locality as are slaughtered at Glebe Island, the accumulation of putrid matter would be such as to become an intolerable nuisance, and could not be got rid of as similar matter could be got rid of at Glebe Island. You might give market-gardeners facilities for removing the offal, but if you found that they did not take it away it would accumulate, and you then have at Glebe Island the means of taking it to sea at a very low cost indeed.

Mr. C. Carnes.
17 June, 1879.

E. Flood, Esq.
17 June, 1879.

R. Flood, Esq. 2606. And it is the water frontage for the purposes of the disposal of the blood and offal, and of shipment, which makes you consider that the island is very eligible for the purposes of a public abattoir? I know no place so eligible as Glebe Island, under proper sanitary management.

17 June, 1879.

2607. Do you think the present buildings sufficient for the present requirements of the city—first, in regard to extent? I do not, nor do I think the style and character of the buildings, as originally constructed, were at all suitable for such a purpose. They were more suitable, in my opinion, for a place to stow salt or sugar, where there was so little ventilation that the salt or sugar would not waste very rapidly. They were not at all suited, in my opinion, for the purposes of an abattoir. You want a spacious place, a large amount of ventilation, wherever fetid matter accumulates, and a fetid atmosphere necessarily arises if animal matter is allowed to remain any length of time.

2608. The formation of the island itself is eminently adapted for the purpose of drainage? Nothing could possibly be better.

2609. If the buildings were properly constructed in all respects, not only for the slaughter of cattle but for the care of the carcasses of meat, for ventilation, for coolness, for drainage, and by having paved yards or paved floors throughout, you think, with these advantages, the Glebe Island Abattoir might be made suitable for many years to come? After having been in London not long ago, I think the Glebe Island might be looked upon, as I said before, under proper sanitary regulations, and the sanitary rules rigidly carried into effect, as a place for slaughtering cattle unequalled in any place near the metropolis for centuries. You have the facilities for having offal removed by market-gardeners or others, and in the absence of that you have the means of taking it to sea at a very moderate cost—one shilling or eighteen pence per ton; but I should hope that before long you will have some one placed over the utilization of the blood, and make it a portable article, so that it may be exported to all parts of the world. I am astonished that the Government have never taken it into their heads to send to the old country where these things are carried out scientifically, and to import a proper officer, with a suitable plant, for the purpose of desiccating and preserving all the offal at the island. For myself I know little of these things, but I know sufficient to say that there is no one there who understands anything about it; at least that is my belief. I may be wrong—I hope I am; but if I am wrong, then I say the sooner you can get rid of the present mode of squandering the public money away the better, and send the offal and salt away to sea. A more scandalous appropriation of the public money I do not think exists in the whole of the Colony.

2610. Have you ever considered that part of the subject which involves the necessity for cooling the meat for slaughter, namely, a sort of ice establishment in connection with the slaughter-houses? I know very little of that. I have been in Mort's establishment, but I have very little doubt as to the efficacy of such a system. I believe the meat can be kept sufficiently cool without the assistance of ice, from what I saw in Mort's shambles at Bowenfels or Lithgow Valley. There he appeared to have machinery constructed for the purpose, and the meat was kept cool by means of fans driven by a powerful steam-engine. There were currents of cool air forced upon the meat where it is hung up in the shambles. During the summer season, in a place like Glebe Island, if some system of that kind were introduced by some one who thoroughly understands it, meat could be kept cool on the island on the hottest summer's day, better than in any part of the Colony I know of—certainly better than in any part of the interior within a reasonable distance from Sydney—and sufficiently long for the animal to become rigid, so as to be cut up in the usual way.

2611. Can you suggest to the Board any improvement with regard to bringing the cattle to the island from the sale-yards, or anything in connection with that system? I should like to see a railway constructed, and it could be constructed from Petersham at a very moderate cost. There are no engineering difficulties, or in fact any difficulties, as to the construction of a railway from Petersham to the yards.

2612. At Glebe Island? From Petersham to Glebe Island; and for myself, I say, if you had a railway to the Abattoir I certainly would not trouble the wholesale butchers with any stock that I may have for sale. But there is this difficulty: if animals were taken to the island and slaughtered, there is no place to submit them to public competition, and therefore it would be indispensable for the proper working of the Glebe Island Abattoir to have a meat-house, which is generally called a dead-meat house or dead-meat market.

2613. *Mr. Stewart.*] A wholesale meat-market the same as our fish-market? Exactly; I will give you my reasons. I send a flock of sheep to Sydney; they are sold at a miserably low price, according to my estimation. About ten days ago I sent 1,100 fat ewes. They averaged some 6s. 8d. each. The wool of those ewes was worth about 3s., and they were very fat prime sheep. They would weigh, I suppose, about 40 lbs. each, so that the carcass, including the offal, would bring me 3s. 6d. There would be 40 lbs. of mutton sold for 3s. 6d. The public do not benefit by that. The general public have no means of buying meat in proportion to the price it is sold for by the producer, in consequence of the absence of a place where you could take the carcasses and hang them up so that the public, both gentle and simple, and the heads of poor families, could go in at a certain time when the meat would be submitted to public auction. Then they would get the meat supplied to them at the market price, because they would be in a position to buy with the rest of the community. But, as things are at present, the places where cattle are sold are kept as remote from the metropolis as possible, for the purpose of creating a monopoly. I have no hesitation in saying there is a thorough monopoly, and there has been for a great many years, and there are only a few buyers in consequence of not having a proper place to submit cattle to public competition, where a small buyer would be in a position to go to the sale-yards without any great inconvenience or loss of time. Common sense will point that out to any one—that the sale-yards should be as close to the centres of population as possible. I am a stock producer, and feel it most keenly, but, as I have already stated, if you had a public dead-meat market I would not trouble any sale-yard. I would send any cattle I have on the railway direct to the Abattoir, and from the Abattoir to the dead-meat market. The skins and hides can always be utilized, and I do not see why we could not establish similar places to what I saw in London in reference to hides. I saw green hides not very far from the Royal Exchange—the market was not far from the Royal Exchange—and it appeared there that the hides are submitted in an open market, somewhat like the Fish Market at Woolloomooloo. The animals are skinned differently from the way we skin our animals, because there is more economy used in London. There they skin the whole head of the beast, cutting the horns off, and leave that skin attached to the hide; the tail in the same way is left on the skin, the flesh being drawn out of it. Then the skins are packed, doubled up, and stretched out the whole length, and placed one on top of the other. I noticed
that

that the buyers took the hide and felt along the back of it to ascertain the substance of the hide. The hides were packed in rows, and submitted to public competition, and there was nothing approaching to a nuisance, and the hides were reasonably clean. This was in the centre of London, and at the time I saw it, about eight years ago, in the middle of summer. If you see our hides, they look as if they were thrown about and smeared with blood and filth, in a way that is really disgraceful to the parties concerned, and it is unnecessary to allow that kind of thing where they have plenty of water. E. Flood, Esq.
17 June, 1879.

2614. With regard to the railway, what would be the object to be gained or the advantages to be had by a railway from Petersham to the Abattoir;—would it be to convey the cattle for the purposes of slaughter? Precisely.

2615. Then it would be in connection with the main railway? Yes; it would be a branch line for that special purpose. I contend that it is not necessary for cattle going to be slaughtered to be fed, but I think it would be necessary that they should have pure water, because it would take, say from Dubbo, perhaps twenty hours to convey them to the Abattoir. They should be taken out of the trucks, and put into a clean yard where there is plenty of clean fresh water. There is nothing else required. Then they should be slaughtered, and as soon as slaughtered removed to the dead-meat market, and when they got to the dead-meat market they should undergo inspection. There should be an officer there whose duty should be to inspect every carcase that entered, and he should be in a position to declare whether the meat inspected was fit for food or otherwise. The bringing of the cattle down by railway would not occupy more than twenty hours. I saw, while crossing the continent of America, that nearly all the cattle there appeared to be removed by rail, and I saw, at Chicago, the cattle brought by rail and put into the sale-yards. My remarks have reference to bringing the cattle to the sale-yards, and I saw them brought into the sale-yards at Chicago. The train goes right up to the pens, and I think they are so constructed that the train can go right round to certain points, to the yards where the cattle are deposited from the train.

2616. You suggest the appointment of an inspector of slaughtered meat. Would not such a person require to have a thorough professional knowledge of sound from unsound meat? I think so; I think it would be necessary to have a man with sufficient intelligence, when he saw a body of meat—whether it was a sheep, or a bullock, or a pig—to determine from its colour whether it was in such a state as to be fit for the food of human beings.

2617. Do you think a practical butcher, for example, would be competent to judge of the soundness or unsoundness of meat? He would be competent, but I would be sorry to see such a man in such a position. Men having a practical knowledge and a large amount of experience would be competent to give a general opinion as to a healthy body of meat, but I do not think butchers would be the kind of men I should like.

2618. You want a man qualified by scientific attainments? Yes, I should like a higher class of man—a man tolerably well educated, and one who understands something of the diseases of animals.

2619. Mr. Stewart.] With the experience of a butcher? With the experience of a butcher, if you like.

2620. I think part of the blood and offal was once carted out to your property? It was.

2621. But not so now? Not for a considerable time past.

2622. The objection to sending it there was the cost, was it not? I do not know what the objection was; I believe if any one objected to it I should have been the strongest objector. I ought to state how it came about that I was the receptacle of a large portion of the blood. If the Board will allow me I will state: It appears that the Government, through Mr. Moore, sent a large quantity of the blood and offal to Callen Park, and after a time it was found to become a nuisance. After that they got some woman—some widow lady—to receive it at so much per month; she got fined once or twice, and gave up the task. Then the Government, through Mr. Moore, applied to me, by letter, to know whether I would receive the blood at Botany, and if so, to let them know. I answered that I would receive any quantity, and would set men on to dig pits. I did so, and received the blood from time to time until they discontinued sending it. In a conversation I had with Mr. Oatley on the subject I learned that the expense was enormous, and I said to him that he ought to represent the matter to the Government, and adopt some means of getting rid of this enormous public expenditure. I think Mr. Moore came out to see what I had done with the blood, and I told him that, as far as I was concerned, I would guarantee that there would be no nuisance from the blood, as there were lots of sand, and that I had buried the blood. But the cost appeared to me to be at least 10s. per load. Sometimes they brought two loads a day, but I looked upon the cost to the public as at least 10s. That was for taking it out to Botany. Subsequently Mr. Oatley recommended to the Government to get a punt, and take the blood and offal to sea. I had some experience in reference to traction in such matters, and Mr. Bruce, who was a colleague of mine at the time, can support me in what I say in reference to carriage. The Meat Preserving Company called for tenders to know what parties would be willing to cart the goods to and from the Meat Preserving Company, naming several places, and I think the average of the tenders, if my memory be right, was about 5s. or 6s. to 12s. I took a considerable interest in the Meat Preserving Company, and was most anxious that they should establish their cooking-house at Glebe Island; and I discovered, by inquiring from some of the lightermen, that we could get all the goods carried to and from Glebe Island at 1s. a ton. My friends differed from me. They went up to Haslem's Creek, and I pointed out that the traction to and from the place would ruin the company, and that they would have to build habitations for the employes. I had bought some shares, but I forfeited them, and retired quietly from the company. Speaking of having institutions such as the Glebe Island slaughter-houses, I ought to call attention to the Meat Preserving Company at Haslem's Creek. I have seen the fluid of the stream or creek that takes away the liquid substances there, and I suppose some of the solid matter, into this creek, nearly as black as this table-cover, and the stream is a salt-water stream—showing the great difficulty in getting a place suitable for such a purpose, unless you can get rid of the offal with dispatch.

2623. What was the result of placing the blood on your land;—did it do it harm or good? It makes excellent manure, mixed with stable manure—you cannot have better manure. I never objected to the Government sending it to my place, but I pointed out to Mr. Oatley that he should advise the Government to see and get rid of it at a much less cost, which I believe they are doing at the present time.

2624. Have you had any experience of shipping cattle on board the mail steamers? I have shipped them from my own wharf at Millers' Point—some hundreds.

2625. How do you manage to ship them—slung them? I built yards first, and then a pen, and the animals were run into that pen, and then slung, and they were hoisted on board without any difficulty or injury to the animals.

- E. Flood, Esq. 2626. The pen was like a funnel, drawing to a narrow point? It draws until you come to the pen itself, which is parallel, and is not much more than 2 feet wide, so that the bullock cannot turn round. The bars are then put up, and you secure the animal. Then when the slings are put upon the beast you hoist upon the slings, ease him off with the guy, and he goes into the ship.
- 17 June, 1879. 2627. How do they manage on the ship—do they tie them up? Before he is taken out of the pen he has got a rope attached to his horns, and as soon as he goes into the ship he is tied up by that rope.
2628. Do they not lose wild cattle very often like that? I daresay some of them die, but they soon get tame on board ship; I am told they get quite tame in two or three days.
2629. You think a wholesale meat market would be a great advantage both to the producers and to the citizens of Sydney? I think an immense advantage; I know nothing so much required in a country like this.
2630. And if there were two or three cool chambers, kept cool by ice, where meat could be kept from Saturday till Monday, that would be another advantage? I have no doubt that persons understanding it could keep meat very cool if there were a proper place and under proper supervision.
2631. Would it not pay the Corporation well to have such a convenience? It would, but I have not much confidence in the Corporation. I would sooner see it in connection with the Abattoir, and under an officer responsible to the Government. The Corporation have, to my judgment, so mismanaged everything during the last twelve or fifteen years that I have not much confidence in them.
2632. If it were shown that it would pay them, do you not think they would do it? The Corporation have got the means to have carried on many works in a reasonable manner which they have not undertaken.
2633. You know that they have erected a fish-market, which does very well? Yes; it is under a most efficient public officer, Mr. Seymour, one of the most efficient public officers we have.
2634. Do you not think ice might be used at the Abattoir, and in the butchers' shops, and even in the wholesale meat market, much more than people seem to think necessary? I think that any reasonable mode of keeping meat cool would be an enormous advantage, and no doubt ice would be of great advantage in keeping meat cool.
2635. Both at the Abattoir and in the butchers' shops? Yes, an immense advantage to the whole of the public; but I think it is as necessary to have a strict supervision over the butchers' shops as over the Abattoir.
2636. A kind of inspection? Yes; whether you would give the power to the whole of the police, *ad libitum*, to go into the shops at any time they think proper, is a question for consideration. I believe there is a great deal of contraband slaughtering in the city and the suburbs.
2637. Are you aware that it is so—that there are pigs, sheep, lambs, and calves killed secretly? That is my belief. I have seen calves in a cart, and also pigs, go into a butcher's establishment with a net over them, in several parts of the city and suburbs, and I have no doubt that they were taken there for the purpose of being slaughtered. That is my belief. I am speaking, of course, without having any other data than the facts I mention. I saw them go into the yard of the butcher's residence.
2638. The thing, in fact, seems to be done in spite of the law? Yes; if you took the trouble now to get Mr. Seymour, or perhaps the police under the direction of the Inspector General, to go round and take the number of calves exhibited in the city of Sydney any two or three days you like, and then ask the Inspector of Slaughter-houses for a return respecting the calves, you would require no other evidence. You would see the calves exhibited for public sale, and having the returns from the public abattoir you would find that for one calf and other animals exhibited in Sydney, killed at the Abattoir, nearly 100 had been killed contraband.
2639. Then would it not be better to repeal the law, and allow slaughtering under proper inspection and regulations? I think not. I think that all the blood and filth, so far as some of the butchers could secrete it, would be lying dormant, perhaps, under the houses; and I consider, under all the circumstances, it would be the best not to allow slaughtering except at the public slaughtering-house.
2640. That would be an offence at common law, and could be punished? But you know how difficult it is to obtain convictions. It is many years since I took an active part as a magistrate, but I cannot help hearing that in some cases the Bench has an appearance of being packed by persons of the same class, and carrying on the same business, as those who are charged with offences, and they take their seats on the Bench to hear and try certain cases, which, to say the least of it, looks very suspicious. At the same time I consider many of those carrying on the trade of butchers most respectable.
2641. Then you do not approve of having small stock slaughtered in Sydney under licensed butchers? I would rather, as you have got the Abattoir so convenient, refuse to sanction such a law as that. After having visited London I think the sanitary condition of Sydney is very bad indeed. London I look upon as the cleanest place I ever saw.
2642. I suppose you know there are abattoirs in other parts of the world in the centre of handsome buildings? I understand that in Paris they have abattoirs in one of the most populous parts of the city.
2643. And in Philadelphia? And in London.
2644. Showing that there is no absolute necessity for making an abattoir a nuisance—that the thing can be properly conducted without being a nuisance to anybody? Certainly, the Abattoir can be kept as clean as possible. The only nuisance that I can see would arise from a public abattoir, and which I think should be discontinued, is the pig department. I would not allow pigs to remain on the island more than twelve or twenty hours. They ought to be fed and fattened elsewhere, and taken to the Abattoir to be killed and dressed.
2645. Mr. Bruce.] You were going on to suggest some improvement in the yards at the Abattoir; the accommodation for the stock and for slaughtering;—is there anything you can suggest with regard to the general arrangements there in the way of improvement? I would do away altogether with the practice of allowing cattle to remain in the yards at the Abattoir, as it has been reported they do, beyond a certain number of hours. I do not think they ought to be allowed to remain more than twenty-four hours at the outside. There is really no necessity for them to remain longer. We are told that cattle are kept in paddocks. Well, we cannot help that. The inspector should act, as he ought to do, in a stringent manner, without respect to persons. If, in consequence of keeping cattle in yards before they come to the island for slaughter, they are by appearance in that state which makes them unfit for human food, the inspector or his assistant ought to condemn them there and then, and I would here remark, from the great experience of Mr. Oatley he ought to be able at a glance to detect any animal that may be diseased.

There

There is also Mr. Jager who resides upon the island, and if he does his duty it would be quite impossible for a diseased animal to pass. It is not necessary to feed stock that is going to be slaughtered, but they ought to have plenty of clean water, and when the cattle are brought to the Abattoir to be slaughtered they ought to be slaughtered within twenty-four hours or be removed or confiscated.

E. Flood, Esq.

17 June, 1879.

2646. Have you any suggestion to offer as to the shape or the arrangements of the killing houses? I think the cattle-houses are very good, but they might be larger. I do not think it is at all necessary to have stone slaughter-houses. I should have a certain portion of the buildings of stone or brick, and I would have jalousie sides or louvers so as to admit any quantity of air you like. I do not approve at all of those stone walls. The sheep-houses are altogether too small, and the piggeries I look upon as the only nuisance at Glebe Island—that is, if the pigs are allowed to be kept there, which I believe to be the case. I do not know that it is a fact, but it appears to me that, in all probability, the pigs are fed to a large extent—and it is only human nature to make the most you can out of anything—upon offal. They ought, as I have said before, to be fed and kept elsewhere, and only allowed upon the island to be slaughtered. Well, there is no provision that can prevent that, when the pigs are allowed to remain so many hours on the island. I do not object to pigs being fed upon offal, but it appears to me that pigs are there at all times. I went over this morning to look at the place, knowing that I was to appear before the Board to-day, and there must have been as many as 400 pigs there. Well, they did not appear to me to have arrived at the island to-day or yesterday, and you know that there is nothing so filthy as pigs. Sheep and cattle are very different animals from pigs. But I would not allow pigs to be kept there. As soon as they are brought into the yards they should be slaughtered right away, and got rid of.

2647. Did you give any attention to the mode of removing the offal? I did; I went down and saw where you have got a spout to carry the offal into the punt, and I also saw where they throw the soil from the entrails. I think you should give greater facilities to allow the market-gardeners and others to take the dung from the island; that is, you should give them a proper road. The mode of ingress and egress where the dung is deposited is very bad indeed. It would not be a large cost to make a good road, and if the dung is not taken away in sufficient quantities, so that the place may be regularly cleaned up, I think you should allow them to remove it for nothing. I learned that you charge 1s. a load. It would be very much better to get rid of that nuisance if you gave the dung away, rather than allow it to accumulate there, festering and becoming a nuisance.* But the only place I saw like a nuisance was where the pigs are, and it would be impossible to keep that place clean, where you have so large a number of pigs, which are allowed to remain there from day to day, and it is only natural for me to assume that they are fed to a large extent upon offal.

2648. With reference to the illicit slaughtering in town, would not the proper way to prevent that be to get a law to prevent small stock from being kept on the butcher's premises? I have no doubt that if you had a man like Mr. Seymour, with sufficient power to enter upon the premises of a butcher suspected of having animals contrary to law, it would soon be put down.

2649. I mean that there should be a law making it penal to have stock upon the premises—that the butchers should not be allowed to keep them at all? Just so, but you would require a proper officer to prevent them from keeping them.

2650. But it would be very much easier to prevent them from keeping the stock than to prevent them from killing; and if any law were passed in reference to illicit slaughtering, it should be to prevent butchers from keeping stock on their premises? Yes; to have small establishments for killing small stock, as Mr. Stewart referred to, might be done with safety, provided sanitary regulations were carried into effect. It is there where the danger is.

2651. There is a difficulty in supervising those places? Yes, and rather than run the risk I would prohibit it altogether.

2652. I do not know whether you are aware that there are as many as ten lambs killed in Melbourne for every one killed in Sydney—1,000 to 100—and that it is all done at Flemington? I am aware of that, and the Board would be doing the public a great benefit if they would employ some one for two or three days—it would be money well spent—to go round and see the number of calves exhibited, say for two days in the week, Friday and Saturday.

2653. I did that; I got a return from Mr. Fosbery, and I found that there were one-third short of the quantity of sheep and other small stock that ought to have been killed at the Abattoir. I gave information to the Inspector of Nuisances, and he told me he knew it very well but he could not prevent it? He is not allowed to go on the premises. With reference to the removal of the Abattoir from Sydney, it would affect the coasting trade, and this applies also to the public sale-yards. There are thousands and thousands of pigs—in fact nearly all the pigs come coastwise to Sydney, and there are thousands of calves that come coastwise also, and there would be no means of sending those animals to the public yards or public Abattoir if they were removed to a great distance from Sydney. A large number of the inhabitants in different parts of the colony live entirely on the production of calves and pigs, and if there were any alteration made, and they were compelled to go a great distance to have those animals utilized, it would be ruination to them. But sanitary regulations should be rigidly carried into effect in regard to the Abattoir wherever it is, and then I do not apprehend any danger.†

Mr.

*NOTE (on revision):—I would strongly recommend a capacious dung-pit, about 3 feet deep, brick or stone, covered with a roof, and constructed upon a level part of the island, so that carts could take a proper load, which they cannot do at the present time. If this dung-pit were built, I feel sure there would be a scramble to take the dung away, and the nuisance got rid of.

†NOTE (on revision):—In conclusion, I would recommend you to ask the Government to improve the Island by having the surface made even, and that the east and south-east side should have a sea-wall, so that vessels could lie alongside, and there ship or unload stock of all kinds, and that a good road should be made round the Island 60 or 70 feet from the water's edge. The greater part of the island appears at present as a barren waste, and money expended in the way I suggest will, I am sure, meet with the approbation of the public. As soon as the island has been improved, then a site for a dead-meat market should be selected without delay, so that the public should at all times be in a position to obtain all kinds of meat food at the market at lowest prices, and this dead-meat market would have the effect of breaking up the monopoly which I consider now exists. In a very short time I fear a large number of labourers will be out of employment, in addition to those already in want of work, and, if I be correct, it would be a most opportune time for the Government to go on with the improvements to the surface of the Island, as suggested above.

Mr. John Dowdall examined:—

- Mr. J. Dowdall.
17 June, 1879.
2654. *Chairman.*] You were employed for a number of years at the Glebe Island Abattoir? Yes, I was there from the first.
2655. And for how many years? For 13 years.
2656. In what occupation? When I went there I was engine-driver to convey the punts across, before the bridge was finished. I was eighteen months at that occupation, and afterwards I was engaged pumping up the salt water for use at the Abattoir.
2657. And you had good opportunities during that time of seeing the state of the Abattoir? Yes.
2658. How long is it since you left there? Five years last January.
2659. Then you have not been employed there for the last 5½ years? No.
2660. I understand you wrote a letter to the *Herald*, stating that the articles which appeared in that paper referring to the Glebe Island were not only to your knowledge true, but that you could justify them with stronger evidence? So I can, in regard to the way in which the Abattoir was carried on formerly. I cannot say anything of the present time, but I can speak of the time I was there.
2661. How was the Abattoir carried on then in regard to cleanliness? Very inferior. During the time I was on the punt I had opportunities for much observation in regard to the cattle, and I have seen them bring dead things, such as calves and pigs, over in carts.
2662. Bring them over from where? Over the water from Sydney, I suppose.
2663. Brought them dead to the Abattoir? Yes.
2664. For what purpose? I do not know. As soon as they left the wharf they were out of my gaze. The inspector's time during that period was from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5, and the hours of the sub-inspector were supposed to be from 7 to 5; but the bulk of the killing was in the morning at 4 o'clock.
2665. Before the inspectors came? Yes; and prior to the present wall being up there was free access to the Abattoir, and cattle were driven in at any time—day or night.
2666. I am afraid that I cannot go any further with you in asking you any questions, for the reason you have stated, that you have not been engaged at the Abattoir for the last 5½ years, and we scarcely care to go so far back as that.
2667. *Mr. Bruce.*] Was there any boiling down going on at the Abattoir at that time? There was tallow boiling.
2668. Tallow rendering? Yes; but some years afterwards Messrs. York and Walsh put up something.
2669. Might not those dead animals that you spoke of have been boiled down there? No, they did not render down animals—only fat.
2670. Might they not have been sold to people who would do that with them? I do not know what became of the animals. During the first nine or ten years I was there we killed on the Sabbath, and there were no inspectors there on the Sabbath.
2671. *Chairman.*] It will be unnecessary to go into that, because the time has long passed away, and there will be no good achieved by going into the history of anything so far back. The Board will not trouble you any further, as finding your experience is of matters so long ago it cannot aid the objects of the present inquiry? If you minutely examine the Abattoir you will find that it bears a very bad aspect now; I am fully convinced of it.

William Henry Harrison, Esq., chemist, examined:—

- W. H. Harrison, Esq.
17 June, 1879.
2672. *Chairman.*] You are aware of the objects of this Board—to inquire into the suitability or otherwise of the Glebe Island Abattoir, the utilization of the blood and offal, and the removal of any nuisance that may exist. Is there any of those subjects that you can speak upon in aid of the objects we have in view? I sent to the Board some plans of a method that I have for dealing with the blood and offal in such a manner as to prevent anything going into the harbour but pure distilled water, and to convert the whole of the blood and offal into a dry manure or powder. Sir John Robertson has had two samples of the powder made nearly two years ago. They are in that little parcel. (*Produced.*)
2673. The sample you now produce is the result of experiments made by you two years ago? Yes, made from blood and offal I obtained from the Abattoir.
2674. What would be the probable cost per ton of converting the blood and offal into a portable manure of the description you show a sample of? In the papers that I sent to the Board there is a pretty full estimate in figures of the whole matter. This is the statement (*produced*), and in this the whole information will be found. (*Vide Appendix.*)
2675. Do you think, as a professional and scientific man, that the whole of the blood and the offal could be utilized without becoming a nuisance at any time during the process, and converted into a valuable commodity? I am sure of it, and I think it would pay. I could make, I think, at the Abattoir about £30 per week profit.
2676. On the present quantity of blood and offal? Based on the number of cattle killed at the present time.
2677. What would be the probable expense of a plant for this purpose? £1,500 or £2,000. (*Bottle containing sample of manure produced.*) That has been made for two years.
2678. Do I understand you to say that there would be no necessity for conveying any blood and offal away? No necessity.
2679. Every part of the blood and offal on the island could be utilized and made to produce a useful and valuable article? Yes, I am sure of it. One of my samples represents manure made from the blood and offal alone. The other (*sample No. 2*) is equal to the best Peruvian guano, because it contains the addition of bone dust to supply the phosphate of lime which the blood and offal are short of.
2680. You consider that a very valuable manure? Yes; and it could be sent away to any part of the world without being a nuisance.
2681. What would be the probable cost of working that on Glebe Island, irrespective of the cost of the plant, and the cost of the men and officers? I have that down in the tabulated statement which I forwarded to the Board. The plant is self-acting, and requires little or no labour. The offal and blood could all be brought down in the shoot right into the desiccator, without any handling whatever, except the offal, which would require to be chopped fine. It would be as well to have the plan I sent in accompany the report.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 20 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Richard Hill, Esq., examined:—

2682. *Chairman.* You are an old resident of Sydney, Mr. Hill? Yes, I was born in Sydney. B. Hill, Esq.
2683. And have been a Member of Parliament? Yes.
2684. You are aware of the nature of this Board of Inquiry, and of the purposes for which it has been appointed? Yes. 20 June, 1879.
2685. You have had considerable experience in matters affecting the slaughtering of cattle? Yes, I was a carcase butcher for many years.
2686. And you are now largely concerned in squatting pursuits? Yes.
2687. You send cattle and such things to market for sale? Yes.
2688. And therefore you are thoroughly and practically acquainted with the working of this matter? Yes, and I go very often to the Abattoir.
2689. I will first ask you about taking the cattle to market;—have you ever considered the custom that prevails of driving stock to the Sydney market for sale? Yes.
2690. Looking at the driving of the cattle, the waste which they must sustain, the reception of the cattle at Homebush, and at Sydney, and other circumstances attending that part of the business, do you not think the system might be very much improved upon? So far as the driving is concerned, we always select the best men we can get as drovers to bring the cattle down.
2691. Do you not think the bringing of stock for human food to Sydney by the train is a vast improvement upon the old system of driving? You mean when alive?
2692. Yes? Unquestionably that mode of bringing the cattle is infinitely better, but requires, as a matter of course, greater attention on the part of those attending to the trains to prevent the animals from being bruised and knocked about.
2693. Then you think that if sufficient and proper arrangements were made by the railway authorities for bringing down live stock in trucks, it would be a great advantage to the producing interest, as it would undoubtedly be to the consuming interest? Of course, and I believe the whole of the squatters would avail themselves of that mode of transit if it were properly entered into, simply because there would be such a large saving of time, and the condition of the meat would not be impaired.
2694. Have you ever noticed the condition of the sale-yards at Homebush? Not particularly lately; they have always been in such a thoroughly wretched condition. I know of nothing more required in this country than proper sale-yards; and I hope that the little difficulty which exists between the two Chambers will be got over in order that this work may be commenced as soon as possible.
2695. You say you have often been to the Glebe Island Abattoir? Yes, I often go there.
2696. Have you ever noticed the mode of slaughtering cattle there? Yes, repeatedly.
2697. As a practical man, understanding these things, as I know you do, what is your opinion of the system of killing bullocks by pithing and fiddling—do you think the fiddling is absolutely necessary to destroy the remaining sensation in a bullock, or what is your opinion? I know no system so good as pithing, and with regard to fiddling, that is running a cane down the spinal marrow, I do not think, although the animal knocks about a good deal, that there is any feeling. I think it must be simply muscular action. By doing that the butchers are enabled to approach the bullock with much more ease, to stick him, and without the fear of being kicked or knocked about by the animal's legs.
2698. I may as well tell you that in America, where they slaughter, perhaps, one hundred to one here, fiddling is not permitted? Is it not; I know that when I was engaged in butchering we always used to put a cane down the spinal marrow.
2699. As to the bleeding of the bullock, and skinning it in the blood, do you not think that an old-fashioned and rude method, one that might be very easily improved upon? I do not understand what you mean.
2700. They cut the throat of the bullock, and the blood pours out and remains there; then they skin the bullock while the blood remains about? There is no other means of doing it; I do not know that there is. The blood does not come in contact after the animal is dead.
2701. Then your answer is that you do not know of any other means? I think it is a proper mode; I do not think there is a cleaner mode.
2702. What is your opinion as to the mode of paddocking bullocks at the slaughter-houses, and driving them in? Do you mean in the yards adjoining the Abattoir?
2703. Yes, did you ever notice that arrangement? Yes, repeatedly.
2704. Do you not think that might be very easily improved upon? I do not think so; I do not know in what way it could be improved upon.
2705. For instance, they get a number of bullocks in, and some run out? You cannot help that. I may mention that I was a carcase-butcher before pithing came into practice, and we were compelled to rope the bullocks and pull them in, which was a very difficult thing to do, and inflamed the flesh more than by driving them in in the ordinary way. I do not know of a better plan myself. They are a little severe sometimes with the boat-hook, unnecessarily so, I believe, at intervals.
2706. Have you ever seen them use the boat-hook? Yes, several times, and have assisted myself.
2707. Can you suggest any improved method of keeping the meat, or setting it, when it is hung up in sides, for example; do you not think that the plan carried on at the Abattoir at present is very defective? It is defective I think, in this way: In order to cool the bodies of beef and mutton, and make them fit for the retail butcher, there ought to be added to the Abattoir an ice-house. I have long thought that it would not be expensive, and could easily be done. The bodies of sheep and bullocks could be run on rollers into the ice-house, and kept there till the morning, which would set the meat, improve its appearance, and make it more easy to be cut by the retail butchers. I have often been astonished that an ice-house has not long since been established.
2708. What is your opinion as to the usefulness or desirability of what I may call a meat market, a place made cool or refrigerated, where the meat could be kept in a state of constant cold, and where it could be hung

R. Hill, Esq. hung up for sale by auction, or private sale,—a wholesale meat market? I think a matter of that kind should rest more with the proprietors of meat than with the Government. I think if the proprietors—the squatters—were to enter into a thing of that kind it might answer, but I think if you attempt to enforce it it will not be palatable. A thing of that sort ought to be left to private enterprise; I may be wrong, but I think so.

20 June, 1879.

2709. You know Glebe Island well;—what is your opinion as to its suitability or otherwise for the purposes of a public abattoir? From having seen it many times, and having considered whether or not a more suitable place could be found I have come to this conclusion, that I know of no more suitable place in this country than that, and I will tell you why: In the first thing it is surrounded by a large population, and being so thoroughly isolated from that population by our harbour which nearly surrounds it—for though it is called an island it is not really so, the road to it having made it otherwise—and having so much water-frontage, coupled with its beautiful elevation, it is about the best position I know of in this country. When I speak of its elevation, it is with reference to its being so easily drained, and, at all times, it is much cooler than if built on level ground; but there are many things connected with it which require to be largely improved.

2710. Have you ever noticed the manner of killing sheep on the island? Yes.

2711. Do you not think that dirty and defective? No; no meat comes to the retail butcher more beautifully clean than our carcasses of mutton.

2712. Have you noticed the pig killing? Yes.

2713. What is your opinion of it? Well, the most expeditious pig-killers that I have seen in my life are to be seen there. It certainly looks a filthy thing when you are not used to it, but when you become acquainted with pig-killing you alter your opinion. It looks a brutish thing to knock them down with a club, but I was looking yesterday, and I saw a large number of pigs cleaned and hung up, and they were as beautifully clean as any pigs I have ever seen dressed.

2714. Did you notice the system of cleaning? Yes.

2715. And the water? They might be a little more clean with the water.

2716. I mean with the boiling water? They use one water too often; that is a fault, no doubt.

2717. And it could be easily remedied? No doubt. It is the inspector's duty to remedy it.

2718. What is your opinion as to the accommodation for the men working on the island? I think the beef houses are very good; I do not know how you could change them, but the mutton slaughter-houses are too small. Where there are three they should be made into two; and I noticed also, and have noticed repeatedly, the great difficulty there is in taking away the skins. A cart may go in to get skins, and remain two or three hours while others are waiting. It is a marked difficulty, and I daresay it might be remedied.

2719. With regard to the comfort of the men—the arrangements for washing, and the closets—what is your opinion of them? I am glad you have asked me that question. Sometimes it has been known, in fact on a Friday, that nearly 500 people have been on the island, those that are employed and others coming for meat, with their friends, and so on, and I have noticed that there are only six water-closets, instead of which there should be a dozen at least, either water-closets or earth-closets. It is lamentable when you go there, particularly if you are desirous of looking beyond the outer parts, to see men sitting down in all directions, simply because they have no accommodation. If I had the management of that place I would make it imperative on the gate-keeper to take charge of the closets and keep them in proper order, and in addition to that there ought to be a bathing-house.

2720. I was going to ask you what are your ideas in regard to a bathing-house? In addition to that there should be a bathing-house, a place fenced off in the water—an ordinary paling fence or piles driven in would do, because the water is not deep. There should be accommodation in the shape of a bath-house, to prevent the men from washing their arms and feet in the water in those large tubs where the bodies of meat are washed. If a bath-house were erected, and it might be erected without much cost, it would prevent all that. I have looked upon that for a long time as a marked grievance, and do so at this present moment. It is a wrong which might have been stopped long since. I have not only noticed this myself, but I find, on inquiry, that the men commonly wash their arms, and I have heard of men getting into the tubs. There is no doubt it is a nuisance, and if baths were erected the men would go and wash themselves, and be delighted to avail themselves of such a luxury.

2721. You consider baths an absolute necessity? Absolutely necessary.

2722. Do you not think an abundant supply of hot water is also necessary? Yes, and it ought to be an easy matter when they have engines, boilers, and so on, as they will have now, that the blood is to be desiccated.

2723. And do you think it necessary that cleanliness should be enforced by the inspector? No doubt there should be by-laws making it imperative.

2724. Will you give us your experience as to the condition of the island and its surroundings,—the drains, roads, and altogether as to cleanliness or otherwise? I will tell you what I noticed yesterday: The two drains or gutters, one in front of the mutton-houses, and the one in front of the beef-houses, were in a most filthy condition. The blood and other filth must be festering as it were, simply because the gutters are made level; there is no fall.

2725. It is not allowed to run? No, I found, on inquiry, that a man was employed sometimes with a broom in the evening to sweep the filth away after it had lain all day. That must be a terrible nuisance in the summer-time.

2726. I think the drains ought to clear themselves with a flush of water? My opinion is that the drains should be taken up at once, and relaid with sufficient fall to enable all the filth to run away into the salt water, and there should be at the head of the drain a water-pipe and tap, so that water should be continually running to keep the drain clean. As I said before, considering the elevation of the Abattoir, and that it is surrounded by our beautiful harbour, there is no place anywhere, in my opinion, which can possibly be kept more clean, if proper attention is paid and necessary drains provided. While I am on this point I may mention another great evil which exists, and which must be a terrible nuisance in summer. I mean the emptying of the paunches and other intestines. Instead of the dung being deposited where it could easily be got at, it is carted to the bottom of the hill, and the consequence is that the carters who take it away have to go two or three times to the place before they can make up a load, which is the cause of the large heap there at this moment. If a large stage were erected at the southern end of the slaughter-houses, which would

would not be a difficult or expensive matter, and the manure deposited there, the market gardeners would R. Hill, Esq.
not only buy every ounce, but would keep the place clean every day.

2727. Would it not be better to give it away than allow it to remain as a nuisance? Most certainly.

20 June, 1879.

2728. You think it would be a most unwise thing to advise the removal of the Abattoir? If the Abattoir were removed from Sydney I don't know how you would get over this difficulty: In the summer-time, and in the absence of an ice-house, men are compelled to go and kill at 7 in the evening, and almost immediately after killing, the sheep and cattle are taken to the small butchers, and when that is not done they are allowed to remain until day-dawn—4 or 5 o'clock; in summer cattle are often killed at 2 and 3 in the morning, and then carted away to the butchers, and Heaven only knows who inspects them when they are killed at that hour. That would be a matter to inquire into. I don't know how it would be possible to manage during the hot months in this country—and we have our nights as hot as our days—if cattle and sheep were killed at a distance, to bring them here immediately. Everyone must be aware that in the hot days if you kill a sheep in the morning it stinks by dark.

2729. We have reliable evidence that meat is brought in America several hundred miles in a climate hotter than ours, when the heat is over 100° Fahrenheit? It is often 120° and 130° here. There is no Glebe Island in America, or they would kill their stock nearer to the consumers.

2730. But, with a hotter climate, as a rule, carcasses are conveyed in America, in refrigerated trucks, in a sound and good and sweet condition, and they may be kept for days afterwards? If a system of that kind is adopted in America, where the climate is equal to ours in point of heat, I do not see why it could not be done here. It would be a tremendous advantage, because it would save a great amount of driving, and the cattle would be in the country, where there are lots of grass. If that could be done it is worth the consideration of the Government. I may be permitted to mention this: that I think, so long as the Abattoir is allowed to remain for the purpose for which it was intended, the chief inspector should receive a higher salary, and be compelled to live on the island, because, however desirous his subordinates may be to carry out the duties appertaining to their position, they will never do it half as well as under his immediate supervision.

2731. Then you think that, in order to carry out the regulations properly, the chief inspector should reside there? I have always thought so. I think if he were compelled to live at the Abattoir it would make him more circumspect, and pay more attention to the cleanliness of the place. I should recommend further that the whole of the yards be swept every morning, and I would go further and say that they ought to be flushed when the boilers and engines are erected there, and salt water can be pumped up.

2732. They contemplate having a large additional supply of fresh water, with powerful hose. Do you not think that the place should be paved or laid with asphalt? Certainly. I have seen the lane where the pig-yards are in a most disgusting state. It is only macadamised. I would recommend also—in fact it is necessary—that the houses should be lime-washed at least once a month. If the things which I have suggested were attended to, and proper drains made to carry away the washings, the place would be as clean as this building.

2733. Have you ever noticed the condition of the butchers' carts which convey the meat from the island? Yes, they might be very much improved.

2734. In what condition are they generally—and the drivers? Not too clean.

2735. The carts and the drivers filthy? Not so much the carts as the cloths I have seen covering the meat. I saw a very capital van there yesterday; I do not know whom it belongs to, but I was very much struck with it, and thought that if it were adopted throughout it would be much better than those now used.

2736. You think it would be a great improvement? It would be a marked improvement.

2737. Mr. Stewart.] Do you know the Homebush sale-yards? Yes, very well.

2738. They are not commodious? Well, they are unfit altogether. In very hot and dry weather they are as dusty as can be, and in wet weather they are knee deep with mud.

2739. Is it a good situation supposing the yards were properly built? I do not know better.

2740. You know that it is proposed to give the Corporation power to erect new yards? Yes.

2741. How would it do to have the selling yards at Glebe Island; there are 13 acres of ground there, and most of it standing empty? I do not know whether there would be sufficient room if the cattle were driven there.

2742. Supposing there be sufficient room, would it not be an advantage to have the selling place and the killing place near each other? I should think so, if there is room; but I do not think there is room. If there be room that would be a very desirable site for selling yards, but a good deal of room is required.

2743. If there be room it is a desirable site for selling yards, and all business could be transacted in the one place? I do not know better.

2744. As to the road, there is a good deal of cattle that come down by the railway;—would it not be desirable to have a branch railway from Homebush or Burwood to take all the cattle and sheep to Glebe Island at once? Yes, for the cattle that come by the railway, but lots do not come that way.

2745. A short branch railway to take all the cattle to Glebe Island at once would be an advantage? It would be a great advantage, no doubt. One thing I had forgotten, in answering one of Mr. Thornton's questions, and it is this: that if cattle were killed inland and brought here as in America, it would be a marked inconvenience to the smaller butchers. It would, in my opinion, resolve itself into the old system, that is, that a few carcass butchers would do all the work, and small butchers would have to buy from them, whereas now the small butchers can go out to the sale-yards and buy for themselves, and thus keep down monopoly.

2746. I was going to ask you whether, in the event of a wholesale meat market being established, either by the Corporation or by the Government, you would think Glebe Island a proper place for it? Yes. I know no place like it.

2747. If the selling and killing yards and the wholesale meat market were all in one place, it would save a great deal of carriage? I know of no better place if there is room.

2748. And if there were such a place as a wholesale meat market, or whether or not, if an ice-house for the reception of carcasses could be provided at a moderate cost, it ought to be provided? Yes, and I will tell you why Glebe Island would be an excellent place for such a market: it would enable those who get their meat by boats—the shipping and such like—to go to the island, and get it without any trouble.

2749. And people who could not get suited with dead meat could buy live meat? Yes; large quantities of meat, I am told, go to Parramatta by water, in boats and small steamers; and that confirms me in my opinion

- R. Hill, Esq. that there is no more suitable place for an Abattoir than Glebe Island. It possesses marked advantages which no other place possesses, in my eye. Its situation is unrivalled.
- 20 June, 1879. 2750. Dead meat also, coming down the line, could be taken to the wholesale meat market? Yes.
2751. Always supposing that there is sufficient room? Yes.
2752. You do not know of any other site that would answer more suitably for the selling yards than Glebe Island? I think it a capital place if it could be arranged.
2753. Do you know whether they charge any fees for the use of the yards at Homebush? I am not aware, but I should think they do.
2754. It is alleged that a good many small stock are killed in Sydney, contrary to the law;—do you know whether that is true? I am not aware. I believe it is done all over the city. I have heard that it is done, but I have no proof.
2755. It is commonly alleged; suppose it to be so, would it not be better to alter the law and allow people to slaughter under certain regulations, in the city, registration and inspection being required? No, I would keep all killing out of the city, if possible.
2756. But suppose it is not possible? I remember once that there was a slaughter-house at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, kept by a man named Waters, and it was so well kept that nobody knew there was a slaughter-house there. But when we have such suitable premises as the present Abattoir, and in such close proximity to the city, why should we allow them to kill immediately under our noses when it can be done at the Abattoir?
2757. You think there is no occasion for allowing that convenience, even with small stock such as pigs or lambs? No, they ought to be killed at the Abattoir.
2758. At the same time you think they might be killed without creating a nuisance if proper care were taken? I do.
2759. As it is in London; I suppose you are aware that London was supplied with markets in the heart of the city until recently? Yes. If the inspectors do their duty there is not much smell. The Abattoir might be kept as clean as this building.
2760. And ought to be? Yes, and could be; and all the water which is used for cleaning down would necessarily run into the harbour. Of course the blood which is about to be desiccated now, and which will be a valuable manure—all that nuisance would be done away with at once. I may mention, in speaking of the blood and its desiccation, that I looked at the boiler yesterday, and the small shed that covers it, but I saw no place to store the blood and offal when desiccated, before it is sold. How is that to be done. There is a little shed put over the boiler, but there is scarcely room to swing a cat in it.
2761. The present arrangements are only temporary.
2762. *Chairman.*] More experimental than anything else? I have no doubt that the blood and offal which will be made into manure by the patent taken out by Mr. Swan will be as saleable as gold-dust at the price. I have a garden at Botany, and for some time I have been in the habit of using coagulated blood, which we get at half-a-crown a load, and it is the best manure I have ever seen or used, and, as the Chairman is aware, I have been engaged in that kind of thing for the last thirty years, and therefore speak with some authority.
2763. *Mr. Stewart.*] In the event of the Corporation or the Government erecting selling yards and a wholesale meat market on the island, some provision ought to be made for supplying refreshments to persons having business there—a public-house or temperance hotel? It would be an advantage, but I do not know that a temperance hotel among butchers would be a palatable thing.
2764. A respectable hotel should be provided? I think so, by all means.
2765. You are not aware whether the retail butchers make any use of ice to preserve meat from Saturday till Monday? I am not aware; I do not think so.
2766. Do you not think some arrangement might be made to prevent the meat from spoiling in hot weather? That is a matter for the butchers themselves, and those who sell it, to consider. If a law of that kind could be made and enforced it would be a great advantage in this hot country.
2767. A cool store that would hold a carcass or two and some small goods perhaps for two or three days, in the event of their not being sold, would be an advantage to the trade of the butcher and to the meat he supplies? Yes, though I speak somewhat against my own interest, because, of course, the more meat that is spoiled the better it is for the squatters.
2768. But, as a carcass butcher, you would approve of it? As a carcass butcher I would approve of it. I do approve of it, but being a squatter, of course we should have less meat spoiled if your views were carried out.
2769. *Mr. Bruce.*] With respect to the present site, have you any idea how long it is from the time the cattle leave Homebush until they are killed, usually, taking the time they are in the paddocks and the time they are waiting at the Abattoir? It much depends on the state of the market. If large numbers of cattle are in they remain longer, but I do not know how you are to remedy an evil of that kind.
2770. We want simply to get at what the state of things is? I do not exactly know how long they remain.
2771. You do not know the time from their leaving Homebush until they are killed? A few days; I do not think longer.
2772. Do you think it is ever a week? I should not think they would remain a week in those poor yards.
2773. Not in the yards—in the paddocks? I should hardly think the proprietors would allow them to remain that long in those poor paddocks; I should think their own interest would prevent them.
2774. And in considering the question of site that is one point that would have to be considered, namely the treatment of the cattle from the time they are sold until they are killed at the Abattoir? If cattle arrive in prime condition there is hardly any perceptible change in them, even if they are kept in those paddocks for a week. In fact, even in those paddocks, if they get plenty of water, and are allowed to rest for four or five days or a week, they seem to be better than when they come down, owing to the rest and getting plenty of water, even without food. It is astonishing, if cattle are in fine condition, how long they can remain before any change is perceptible.
2775. With respect to the killing-houses and the working of the yards, would it not be a great convenience if the animals wanted for slaughter could be drafted by themselves from the yard into the killing-house;—would it not prevent them from being knocked about, and save time? I do not think so; I think that when cattle are allowed to remain in numbers, as we see them in the pounds, they are more contented than when separated.

2776. But some have to be driven out of the killing house; would it not be better if you could drive in just the number you want? There would be less knocking about, and it would be better if you could do it, but you would require more space. R. Hill, Esq.
20 June, 1879.

2777. With regard to removing skins and offal, and the jam you noticed between the skin dray and the offal dray, would it not be a great convenience to have places at the back of the yards for keeping the skins and running the guts to, with trollies running from there to the killing-houses? I may say that I mentioned almost the same thing that you have put to me, to Mr. Oatley, when I was at the Abattoir yesterday. I remarked that if trollies could be used, they would greatly assist in keeping the place clean.

2778. You spoke of baths for the men;—did you mean shower baths? The baths I alluded to were salt-water baths. Very good baths might be erected there at almost a nominal cost, and they are very much wanted, and I should like to see them erected forthwith.

2779. With respect to the contents of the paunches and intestines, would it not be an improvement if there were a receptacle on the hill, with a cover over it and a shoot from it to the drays? All that I think is necessary there would be a most inexpensive thing, that is to have some large uprights and build a frame, and have it closely boarded, on a level with the southern part of the Abattoir, so that market gardeners could back in, and take the stuff away. The whole place could then be kept clean, and if there were any difficulty about the price I would sooner give the stuff away than allow it to remain, as it is an abominable nuisance just now.

2780. With respect to your objection to killing up the country, you said you thought it would prevent the small butchers from being as well served as they are now, but the salesmen who now sell live-stock could sell the bodies; instead of getting a consignment of live cattle they could get a consignment of dead cattle, and sell them to the retail butcher;—would not the small men stand a better chance then? I don't think so, as they would lose the profit which they get by buying the stock alive. The right and convenience of going to the sale-yards and buying cattle are infinitely better than having to buy the bodies after being killed. I have never been in America, and therefore knew nothing of the conveniences they have for slaughtering their cattle, but of course we know, from what we see, that they have rivers there which we are destitute of here, and I hardly know, from my knowledge of the country, where you could select a proper place for slaughtering cattle, because you must not forget that if the Abattoir were constructed in the interior of the country, in whatever locality it might be, there would be a tremendous difficulty in getting away the offal and filth, which necessarily accumulate at such places, and become a fearful nuisance.

2781. But in America they do what Mr. Swan proposes to do—they desiccate it. There is then no difficulty at all? If that were done it would do away with the difficulty I allude to. It is a lamentable thing that so many millions of tons of blood should have been thrown into our beautiful harbour from week to week, and month to month, and year to year, without any means of stopping it until this patent was taken out by Mr. Swan, who stopped the whole of it, and remedied a nuisance which was complained of day by day by every newspaper in the country.

James Devlin, Esq., examined:—

2782. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the firm of Harrison, Jones, and Devlin? Yes; engaged in the stock and station agency business.

J. Devlin, Esq.
20 June, 1879.

2783. Largely engaged in those transactions? Yes.

2784. You are aware of the object of this Board of Inquiry? Yes.

2785. And as we consider it within the scope of the inquiry with which we are entrusted to ascertain and report upon the treatment to which the stock are subjected in their transit from the pastures on which they are fattened till they are slaughtered at the Abattoir, you have been invited to attend and give information as to the mode in which they are travelled on foot by the different droving roads; how they are provided with grass and water by the way—how they are treated when they come by rail—and the condition in which they arrive by road and rail at Homebush sale-yards. Can you tell us what proportion of the fat stock arrive at Homebush by the road, and what proportion by rail? Would that be taking the average for the year?

2786. Yes, or as well as you are able to tell us? It sometimes depends on the market, but I should think, judging from the number sold weekly, that half the number come by rail. Of course just now there are a great number of northern cattle and fewer by rail, but taking the average I should say one-half come by rail.

2787. Are there some districts from which the rail is not yet available—such as the eastern portion of the Bligh pastoral district, Liverpool Plains, the Gwydir, and New England, and the valleys of the Hunter and its tributaries? Yes, and those districts are such where a junction with our present railways is much needed. That causes a larger number of cattle to come by road. Three-fourths of the whole would come by rail if we had proper facilities.

2788. Do you know the droving road from Walgett to Sydney by Coonamble, Munderooran, Coolah, Mudgee, Rylstone, to Bell's line, to Colo, and thence by Richmond to Homebush? Not personally, only from what I have heard from the drovers.

2789. Do you know anything of the grass and water by the way? Only from the information derived from the drovers.

2790. Is not the road over the mountains from Wallerawang to Colo exceedingly rough and steep, and excessively hard on the cattle's feet? It is; I know the mountain road, but not the former portion of the road.

2791. What is the state of the mountain road? Very rough and very injurious to the cattle's feet and prejudicial to the cattle themselves.

2792. Of what description is the feed on that portion of the road, and is it of any use to the cattle? Very little indeed; there is very little grass. It is chiefly scrub which the cattle subsist upon.

2793. What effect has the mountain road on the stock? I think very prejudicial indeed. It deteriorates their value very much.

2794. Is it not a fact that sometimes stock get so tired and foot sore on the mountains that they have to be left to rest at Colo for a whole day, only able to get up to get a drink of water, and then lie down again? They do, unless a man is kept in attendance to keep them on their feet, more especially on this rough road.

2795.

- J. Devlin,
Esq.
20 June, 1879.
2795. How much do you think stock waste on this road in an average season and at an average time of the year, from the time they leave Walgett till they get to Homebush? Starting from Coonamble right through to Homebush, I should think, in a fair season, the cattle would waste 100 lbs., and in the winter months, if driven right through the mountains, from 120 to 140 lbs. each animal. I might say this would be caused by the latter part of the journey. The cattle fare pretty well to Wallerawang.
2796. What part of the meat goes first when cattle suffer from want of food and water and hard driving—is it the fat and flavour? The inside fat, and flavour of the beef.
2797. You say this mostly occurs during the latter part of the journey? Yes.
2798. Do you know the road from the Namoi, by Cox's Creek to Coolah, and if so can you say whether it is better or worse supplied with grass and water than that from Walgett? I do not know it personally, but from information from the drovers it is about on an equality with the other to Wallerawang. The distance is shorter, and consequently the loss in each beast would not be so great.
2799. There is a droving road from Gunnedah, by Breeza, Warral, Miller's Creek, Merriwa, Jerry's Plains, the Bulga, and Richmond, to Homebush? Yes, the Bulga is considered preferable, although very objectionable. Most drovers consider it preferable, but at the same time very objectionable owing to its roughness.
2800. Do you know what the grass and water are by that road? Very rough, very little grass, and the cattle subsist chiefly on shrubs and such like. Very little grass for them except in the gullies.
2801. What is your opinion as to the average waste of stock from Gunnedah to Sydney? Cattle alone?
2802. Yes? I should think a beast would lose 100 lbs.
2803. That would be a fair average? Yes. The distance is shorter from Coonamble, and if anything preferable a little to the other.
2804. But a beast would lose at least 100 lbs. by the time it got to Sydney? Yes.
2805. And those roads are a fair sample of the other roads for droving throughout the colony? They are.
2806. Do you not think, now that we have a railway traffic, with proper appliances and accommodation in all respects, that it would be preferable for all cattle to come by railway over the mountains? Owners have expressed an opinion, whenever they have seen their train cattle sold at Homebush, and have seen the road cattle also, that they would far sooner have them train carried than driven.
2807. That is owing to the superior condition of the cattle that come by train? Yes, and the butchers prefer cattle that come by rail to those that come by road. I had, on Thursday last, a very fine lot of cattle which were brought by road, but they were not cared for so much as they would have been by train from Wallerawang, that is, the goodness was driven out of them. There is a hardness about the meat after it has been driven for some twelve days.
2808. The meat is better from the animals that come by train, and commands a much readier sale and a higher price? Yes, more especially now, as there are few bruised cattle coming by train.
2809. I suppose cattle now coming to Wallerawang from the direction of Rylstone and Mudgee are as a rule sent by rail? Chiefly; it entirely depends on the state of the market. They have not come latterly by train, as the price has been too low to admit of their being trucked.
2810. Is there not a loss on travelling stock by driving them over the mountains? I think the loss is trivial. I think very few are lost.
2811. I mean by becoming disabled? Yes; the losses over the mountains would be at least 3 per cent., much greater than by rail. It is nearer 5 per cent., but we may safely say 3 per cent.
2812. It is only recently that stock has been sent by rail? Yes, to any extent, for the last two or three years; they had not the facilities before.
2813. It would be a great advantage to the railway authorities if cattle were sent generally by rail, would it not? Very great indeed.
2814. A source of large revenue? The revenue would be very great.
2815. And would it not be a great blessing to the people of the metropolis—the consumers of meat—by their getting a better quality of meat than they had before? Decidedly it would. The meat from the animals that come by train is far preferable.
2816. Do you think the trucking of cattle some few years ago was profitable to the Government? I do not think it could have been a few years back, as they had not the facilities for loading cattle, and there were consequently not many sent by rail; but now they have the necessary facilities, numbers avail themselves of the opportunity, and I think the cattle traffic has become a nice little revenue to the Government.
2817. What was the state of the trucking yards at the different stations some eight or ten years ago? Very deficient, very defective, but latterly they are much improved; in fact they cannot be surpassed, I may say.
2818. How long is it usually before stock are trucked after they reach the station from which they are despatched? Within the last twelve months, immediately on arrival; prior to that time I think there was an insufficiency of trucks, and consequently the stock were held over for some days, but now there are so many trucks available that I do not think they lose an hour.
2819. Do you think the trucks sufficient for the purpose, or might they be improved? I do not think they could be improved, or very slightly indeed; I have examined them thoroughly.
2820. Do you not think that instead of flap doors for the stock to walk in and out of, sliding doors would be better? I think it might be suggested to the Government that when they are ordering new trucks, sliding doors might be tried, but I think it would be a pity to do away with the present folding doors. I find a difficulty in the truck not being near the platform, as there is a distance of eight or ten inches between the platform and the truck, and sheep get their hind legs down, and scramble about until they get away. If sliding doors were made, you would need to have something between the truck and the platform, and then it would be objectionable to leave the space open, because the cattle, if they saw an opening between the truck and the platform, would not load. So I think there is nothing very objectionable in the folding door, though the other might perhaps be suggested as an experiment. But certainly if the sliding door ran from the bottom it would be impossible to shut it at the time, owing to the dirt that would accumulate, and thus the beast put into the truck might get out again. Unless the sliding door was hung from the top, it would not slide quickly, and therefore the beast might get out again. It would be very essential in the sliding door that it should be hung from the top.
2821. Do the beasts get much knocked about in the trucks? Not latterly; at one time they did very much, until the matter was brought under the notice of the Government, who now seem to take every precaution,
even

even to affording the drovers of the cattle free passes, and now the losses are not great. Of course where the cattle are not accompanied by the drovers the losses are greater.

2822. Do you know whether the buffers of the carriages are spring buffers? They are.

2823. And they should be? It is very essential that they should be.

2824. And the couplings;—are they screws or chains? They are not screw couplings to the waggons, only to the passenger traffic. The couplings of the waggons should be screws. The waggons would go much more steadily if they were.

2825. Screws would be an improvement? Yes; they should be as the couplings used in the passenger traffic.

2826. Do you not think the stock might be conveyed more rapidly, that is to say, that the trains containing the stock could travel at an accelerated speed beyond that at which they now travel? That is the cause I think now of the losses we have in both sheep and cattle, namely, shunting on the line. If the stock trains came through as the passenger traffic does, I do not think the loss would be 1 per cent. It is the continual shunting that causes the deaths.

2827. Then there is a great deal of shunting? Yes, to and fro, and I believe that is the cause of sheep and cattle getting down in the trucks. I have witnessed that at Homebush. They shunt the trains there out of the way of the mail trains. There is a sudden jerk, and the cattle fall down, and when they do fall it is impossible for them to get up again without help.

2828. Then you think the shunting on the line is a great cause of the losses? Yes, that is the cause.

2829. And you think shunting should be avoided all the way down? I do, and I think a quick despatch would prevent these losses.

2830. What is the average pace that the trains come with stock at the present time? About 12 miles an hour. For instance, they leave Wagga at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and reach Homebush at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning; that would make about 12 miles an hour, and they ought to go at least 20.

2831. Do you not think the pace might be very easily and advantageously doubled? I think 24 miles an hour rather too much; I think if they are brought at the rate of 20 miles an hour, it would be all that is necessary; I should suggest that. At the same time I think a day should be named to the Government for loading the cattle for quick despatch for distances over 200 miles, and they should be brought through at the same rate as the passenger train, say at 20 miles per hour.

2832. Do the stock get watered or fed by the way? No, they do not, although troughs are constructed in some of the waggons.

2833. Why do they not get water if troughs are there? I do not think it is essential. They would not take it, except perhaps an old milch cow, or quiet animal. I do not think it essential if they were brought through at the rate I mentioned. They are watered prior to leaving.

2834. Did you ever know of stock falling in the trucks, and being sometimes killed? Not of late, I have only seen one bullock in that condition within two months. Formerly we have had as many as seven.

2835. That has been remedied then? It is all remedied by judicious loading, not putting too many in a truck.

2836. And the present arrangements of the railway are a very great improvement upon what they were? There has been much improvement since we had an interview with the Minister.

2837. Are the siding yards at Homebush what they ought to be? No, they need much improvement.

2838. How would you suggest they might be improved? It is bad policy to unload stock at a passenger station, and in doing so they should guard against cattle or sheep getting on to the line, or against a bullock getting over the temporary fence and amongst the passengers. They may be unloading cattle at the time a passenger train is there, and a bullock may get over the wire fence and amongst the passengers. Stronger and higher fences should be put around the receiving yards. At present there is only a wire fence about 3 feet high at the temporary yard. At the permanent yard the fence is all right; but they have been obliged to erect a temporary yard, and if a bullock got away, which it might do, it would be dangerous.

2839. That should be instantly remedied? Yes, at once.

2840. How are the sheep discharged from the upper deck of the truck? That is another objectionable proceeding. There should be a second landing. If you go to discharge heavy weights, such as Leicesters, the jump down from the upper deck tends to break the sheep's neck or leg. It is too high.

2841. That is defective? Yes, and should be remedied.

2842. Have you ever known an instance of the stock breaking away and getting on the line? Sheep only.

2843. You never knew an instance of cattle doing so? I have heard of it some time since, but not recently. Sheep frequently get on the line.

2844. Is that not dangerous? Yes; there is the loss of the sheep, and the risk run to the truck or train being thrown off the line.

2845. How long do the stock generally remain in the railway yards? About 5 minutes as a rule. They are taken through the yards, and off to the watering place, and then to the sale-yards. Our instructions are to water them before putting them into the yards.

2846. They are taken away immediately? As they leave the trucks they are run through the yards, watered, and then taken to the sale-yards.

2847. Are not the following some of the advantages secured in sending stock by rail rather than by the road:—First, saving of time; second, less risk to stock; third, quicker returns; fourth, very great saving of waste, especially in the prime qualities of the meat? I quite agree with all those mentioned.

2848. Those are advantages? Very great.

2849. Do not all the stock killed at the Abattoir pass through the Homebush yards? The larger portion do.

2850. What is the condition of the Homebush sale-yards? They are in a most filthy state, and very objectionable.

2851. Do you not think that the cattle suffer from the state of those yards? The cattle suffer very much, no doubt, especially just now when the yards are like so much putty.

2852. The Board visited the yards one Thursday, and noticed that many of the cattle were up to their bellies in various descriptions of mud? That has been the case for the last month or six weeks, and as the yards are now getting dry the ground is like putty, and the cattle cannot get through it. It is very injurious to the beef because the joints of the beast get bruised, and you can see it when the meat is cut up. It is owing to the beast being bogged in those yards. The meat will not keep, as the injuries to the beast cause inflammation.

2853.

J. Devlin,
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2853. All parties are affected by it, the producer and the consumer? Both, and very seriously. The cattle do not look to advantage when put into those yards, however good they may be, and it deteriorates their value.
2854. How long, as a rule, are cattle kept in the yards? From ten to twelve hours. I might also tell you that on Monday last I saw a very fine bullock bogged in the yard. The pen of bullocks of which he was one brought £5 each, while this animal realized 20s.
2855. Because he was bogged? Yes; I think they were obliged to get ropes and pull him out.
2856. Do not the butchers generally mark the cattle they purchase with tar? The butchers do, and the Meat Company mark them with paint, which is not injurious, but the tar is.
2857. What effect has the tar upon the animal? In hot weather especially it makes the beast very irritable. You can see the animals rubbing themselves against the trees, and when a beast is slaughtered you see places on the rump or loins where the brand has been, and the tanners tell me that they lose that portion of the hide where the tar is. I complained to Mr. Dempster about it, and he prevented it for a time, but it is going on again.
2858. You say that the Meat Company use paint; do they find it quite as useful and not injurious? Yes. As for the tar you will find that if you put a little on your hand when you are riding along in the sun, you will feel it once. I suggested using paint, but it was considered too costly. I think the inspector should have taken action at that time, and not have allowed it to be done. Some men will not allow their cattle to be tarred, because bullocks when they are tarred will never rest, but are continually rubbing themselves in the paddocks.
2859. You consider it a very objectionable practice? Yes.
2860. Do you know anything of the road from Homebush to the paddocks and the Abattoir? I do.
2861. What sort of a road is it? A macadamized road, except for a small portion of the way, and it is used by the general public.
2862. Do you know if the cattle, as a rule, are carefully driven? No, they are continually dogged and overdriven. I think the cattle receive worse treatment between Homebush and the Abattoir than they receive during the whole of the journey before; that is they are more abused—disgracefully overdriven.
2863. They are driven at night? Yes; in the winter months they do not leave Homebush until after 5, and it is dusk before they get to the Abattoir. I think they should be brought to the Abattoir steadily, between 4 and 5 o'clock. I think the present practice is dangerous to the public.
2864. The regulations imposed necessitate the men driving hurriedly? Yes.
2865. Do you know anything of the paddocks where the cattle are kept before they go to the Abattoir? I visited them a short time since.
2866. What state are they in for grass and water? I think that is a matter that should be brought under the notice of the inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I heard that last summer cattle were there for days, and never had a drink of water, and I do not think there is a hatful of grass in the paddocks. I think it is disgraceful, and ought to be looked into. I recognized cattle that I had sold ten days previous, walking about paddocks as bare as this room, and picking the bark off the trees.
2867. Why were those beasts that you say were kept ten days after you sold them, allowed to remain so long? Because the market was overcrowded, and each day the butcher thought he was buying cheaper than the day before, and he got too many on hand, and could not kill them. A little butcher that could not buy five or six when cattle were dear, I have seen buy forty or fifty, and as he could not pay me for the five or six when he bought the fifty I thought he must have some special reason for getting them. But it is caused by the over-supply of cattle. They think they have got a bargain by buying them, and they hold them over for some time.
2868. *Mr. Stewart.*] You have been engaged for many years in selling stock? About 14 years.
2869. Where do you sell mostly? At Homebush now—formerly at Fullagar's.
2870. Do you think Homebush the most eligible site, and convenient to Sydney? Yes.
2871. You are aware that the Corporation are likely to erect sale-yards at some place? We have been looking forward to it for the last eight or ten years, but unfortunately they have never done anything yet. We hope, however, they will do something, now that they have taken the matter in hand.
2872. Have you ever been at Glebe Island? Yes, I know it well.
2873. How would it do to have sale-yards there? I think that would be too near.
2874. What is the objection to having them near? Well, the country and suburban buyers have great objection now even to go to Homebush, but if the sale-yards were at the Abattoir that would be much nearer the city, and I think that yards would then be established near the junction at Parramatta. I would not object to see them anywhere between the Parramatta Junction and Homebush, but I consider Homebush the most suitable place.
2875. Then Glebe Island would be rather remote for people coming from the country? Yes.
2876. But is it not nearer for those that come from the town? Yes.
2877. Do the largest number of buyers come from the town or the country? From the town; but a large number of cattle are taken for the country—for Richmond, Kiama, Windsor, and other places.
2878. And you think it unadvisable to have the sale-yards at Glebe Island? I think so.
2879. Would it not be a great advantage to have the dead and live meat nearer together? No, I do not think so.
2880. When you are selling a beast the nearer he is to the slaughtering place the better? Well, if the Abattoir were up near the Parramatta Junction, on one of the bays or creeks, it would be better.
2881. In that case you would prefer having the yards near the slaughtering place? Yes, in that case I would.
2882. Do you know what space the yards occupy at Homebush? I should think about 2½ acres.
2883. Is that for the whole of the yards—for the two sets? Yes.
2884. About 1½ acre to each? 1½ acre for one, and 1 acre for the other.
2885. Are those sufficiently large? No, they are too small; we have to put 12 or 13 bullocks in each pen.
2886. If the yards were double the present size would they be big enough,—that is 2½ acres each? Yes, that would be ample.
2887. For sheep and cattle? No, they would need more room for sheep, but for cattle it would take fully that space for receiving yards and pens.
2888. Then, including sheep and cattle yards, how much would you require? 8 acres at least—10 would be better.

2889. Do you sell much dead meat from the country? I never sell any.
2890. Who is the chief seller of dead meat in Sydney? Richards at Darling Harbour. The cattle are slaughtered at Riverstone, about 30 bodies daily. Mr. Gilbert also sends about 20 bodies, weekly, from Moss Vale, and I should think 50 bodies are sent weekly from Bathurst now. Say, 100 bodies per week are received.
2891. Do they have sufficient accommodation for selling the carcasses at Darling Harbour? Yes; not so convenient as it might be, but the Government have given them a shed for a few weeks, and they are about to erect a larger place.
2892. Do you not think a dead-meat market would be a great advantage? Yes, a very great advantage.
2893. Where would you have it? I should say the Belmore markets.
2894. How about Glebe Island? Rather too far distant.
2895. Do not the buyers go there as it is? Yes, but I think it would be too far for a dead-meat market.
2896. If there were no dead meat at all coming to Sydney, all the meat would have to go from the Abattoir? Yes.
2897. Whether sold there or not? Yes. Are you speaking of a dead-meat market wholesale or retail?
2898. Wholesale? Then the Abattoir would be preferable.
2899. You think the Abattoir on Glebe Island would be the best situation for a wholesale dead-meat market? Yes, I think so, but certainly not a retail market.
2900. Cattle are kept sometimes more than a week, not being killed, because while the butcher's hands are full of dead meat any more that was killed would spoil? Yes, it would not spoil at this season of the year, but if they kill too much, the smaller butchers would take advantage of it, and say the owners must sell it. Now they only kill sufficient for their supply, and keep other cattle starving.
2901. If they had the means of killing the animals, and preserving the meat in a dead-meat market, would it not be a great advantage? Decidedly, because many cattle that come by rail we do not now get the benefit of for, perhaps, 10 days, and then there is no nutriment in the meat.
2902. If you had a store-room at the Abattoir animals could be killed at once, and the meat held over until it was wanted? Yes.
2903. The meat is falling off in quantity and quality while the animals are waiting alive, and this could be prevented by some means of storing the meat so that it should not spoil? Yes.
2904. Do you charge your clients any fees for selling at the Homebush yards? Not at the lower yards, but we pay 3d. fee each, at the top, to Roberts, the lessee of the Homebush estate.
2905. Did he put up the yards? No, they were put up by Dawson some years since.
2906. Then they are part of Roberts's leasehold? Yes, he leases them, and charges 3d. per head on cattle.
2907. And what for sheep? There is no charge for sheep, as they are all sold at the associated yards.
2908. What about the other yard? That belongs to the Association. All the associated salesmen pay £200 a year to the Underwood Estate for the use of the yards and the hotel. We pay that sum amongst us for the sheep yards included, subject to a month's notice. We do not know the moment we may be turned out, and fearing that we might be turned out we secured Mr. Flood's yard at Petersham, at a rent of £100 a year.
2909. You pay for that although you do not use it? Yes.
2910. Then you do not make any specific charge on your principals? None whatever.
2911. You reckon it in the commission? They would be only too delighted to pay 6d. for cattle, as in Melbourne, if suitable yards were erected, and 1d. per head for sheep. Those are the Melbourne charges.
2912. How are you recompensed for the rent you pay? By our commission.
2913. It is counted in your commission? Yes, except when we get a liberal constituent.
2914. What is your commission? Three and a half, and we rebate the meat company half per cent.
2915. But the cost comes out of the agent's pocket? Yes.
2916. Not the principal's? No.
2917. Then the associated sale agents are the only parties who endeavour to assist the meat preserving company? Yes. Formerly we got 2½ per cent., but some of the squatting people suggested that the commission might be raised, and that the meat company might be given a rebate. At the same time we were anxious to get a little more for our sales, and consequently we took another half per cent. and gave the meat company half per cent. back again.
2918. That is an understanding between you? Yes; that met the approval of the squatting people, and they have gone so far as to give a little more to us, and give the meat company a little more in order that they might extend their operations.
2919. How about a branch railway between the main line and Glebe Island, to run live and dead meat to the island; suppose sale-yards were established at Glebe Island, would not a railway be a complement to the yards? They would still need paddocks. Cattle sold to-day are very seldom brought forward for tomorrow's consumption. Butchers have on hand from 5 to 100 animals. I think the carcass butchers never have less than 100 in the paddocks, starving, while they are out buying others.
2920. If proper arrangements were made for slaughtering and cooling meat? That would prevent all this.
2921. And in that case the more expeditiously cattle are run to the slaughter-house the better? Far better; that is to bring all the cattle through to the sale-yards?
2922. Yes, unless otherwise ordered? Very frequently we get too many cattle a day, and we are obliged to turn some out, and that would necessitate their being driven from the island to the paddocks, after having been conveyed once to the island.
2923. That is always supposing you cannot keep your meat more than twenty-four hours without cooling it? But the butchers would take advantage of that and say, "We have got a good supply, and will not give more than so and so for those cattle," and the owners would rather put the cattle back than sell.
2924. *Chairman.*] That could be met by the shipper sending a less number, so as to meet the absolute requirements? Yes, but many must go, and must be dealt with.
2925. What Mr. Stewart means is that there would not be much difference, assuming that cattle could be kept in an ice-house in carcass, which would be much better than keeping cattle starving in the paddocks? That would be preferable of course, but if too many were brought down to the sale-yards at the Abattoir, the little butchers would take advantage of it, and say, "We will only give a certain price," and the agent would have the cattle driven back to the paddocks.
2926. *Mr. Stewart.*] But could you not telegraph not to have any more cattle sent until the others were disposed of? They are very anxious to get them down to get money, and if the cattle are left at Orange the owners cannot get money on them.

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2927. *Chairman.*] That would cure itself in time; people would not send 200 cattle, for instance, when they found the market did not require so many? We have had 400 head of cattle more than we require. Our consumption is 1,400, and we have had 1,800, 1,900, and 2,000 weekly.

2928. *Mr. Bruce.*] The question as to the site of the sale-yards was discussed some years ago? Yes.

2929. And seeing the chance of having to turn the cattle out one of the main questions under consideration was as to where the yards ought to be. It was suggested that the yards should be nearer than Homebush, and the objection was that there would be no chance of turning out the cattle? Yes, that was the time they thought of Flood's yards, and the objection was that the cattle would be driven over a macadamized road, and if you failed to sell you would have to take them back to the paddocks.

2930. Would not the stockowners like to have a large say in this question as to the site of the yards, as well as the salesmen? No doubt about it, and they should. It would tend much to forward it. It matters not where the yards are, or wherever it is decided that the Abattoir shall be; we will do our part in carrying it out.

2931. About those falling-down flaps in the railway trucks;—is it not the case that through their being the shape they are you cannot stop cattle from coming out, if they offer to come out after a few are in? As a rule, after they come out of the pounds they follow in one after the other. I do not think there has been much difficulty about that. At the same time I think that in the new trucks it would be a good thing to have the sliding doors, and to see whether they are preferable.

2932. Would it not be a good thing to have all the sidings of the trucks of one size, so that there would be no chance of anything slipping in between? In the construction of new trucks they could do it.

2933. But there would be a little difficulty with the old trucks? I do not think it was known until I represented it. I found that the sheep in coming from the double deckers got between the space, and dropped down underneath on the line, and got away, but the cattle seem to run over on the flaps freely.

2934. If you were told that it is the system in America to have these sliding doors in the cattle trucks you would be satisfied that it was a good plan? I should think so.

2935. And, as you say, hung, not running on the bottoms? Yes, running on the bottoms would never do, because of the accumulation of filth; but of late the trucks have been cleansed every day. The Government have done their part since we had an interview with the Minister. On the whole, things are very much improved.

2936. Are the trucks all boarded up now? Since you took a trip through the districts I think there is very great improvement.

2937. *Chairman.*] The Commissioner will do all he can in the way of improvement I know? I have always found so, and although plundering of sheep on the line has been attributed to the railway people, I do not think it has occurred in that way. I believe it has been owing to the drover, who has said that he has had 2,200 sheep when he left the station, and when they arrived at Homebush they found several missing. I never knew travelling sheep without the loss of some, but this man always represented that he had what he left the station with. We know there must be some lost—one killed for rations, another dying from some cause or the other, and so on.

2938. *Mr. Bruce.*] I suppose the people at the station, as a rule, are not capable of counting the sheep? As a rule they are not, but the Minister said he would have his best man with the drover to count the sheep at one end, and that the officer in charge at this end would count them here. That was done, and we found there was no deficiency.

MONDAY, 23 JUNE, 1879.

Present:—

THE HON. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., M.L.C., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., | ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, examined:—

Mr.
R. Seymour.
23 June, 1879.

2939. *Chairman.*] You are one of the officers of the Municipal Council? I am.

2940. And you have been there for many years? I have.

2941. What is your particular appointment? My appointment is, at present, Inspector of Nuisances, and it has been so for the last seventeen years. I have other duties to perform in connection with that.

2942. That is your particular appointment? Yes.

2943. I suppose you are aware of the nature of this Board? I am.

2944. The objects of the inquiry that we are making? Yes, it is in reference to the Abattoir.

2945. And involves the consideration of the slaughtering and dressing or preparing of animals for human food? Yes.

2946. In the performance of your duties you must have become practically acquainted with much that goes on in the matters I have referred to? I have.

2947. Have you ever visited the Glebe Island Abattoir? I have repeatedly, from 1864 up to the latter end of last year.

2948. Will you give the Board your impressions of the state of the Abattoir, commencing at the period you have named, and up to the end of last year say, as regards its cleanliness or otherwise, drainage and accumulations of offal, blood, and other filth about the yard? For several years after 1864, each time that we went over to the Glebe Island, we found an accumulation of offal, blood, and refuse, which was stacked about in different places, and which we always considered as very unwholesome and detrimental to health, and the drainage for a long time we found very defective—the drainage from where the animals were killed. The places for receiving the refuse from the paunches and for the blood, we found, on every inspection, to be in a most filthy state.

2949. On every inspection you made you found them in a filthy state? Yes, more especially at the southern end of the Abattoir, facing Glebe Point.

2950. To what period did that state of things continue? The last inspection we made was by order of the Council. The City Health Officer and myself were sent over—he generally accompanied me. That was on the 9th of March, 1878.

2951.

2951. Will you state what you saw? Complaints had been coming to the Council, and I was requested, in company with the City Health Officer, to examine the Abattoir, and report to the Council. We found, on that date, the whole of the premises of the Abattoir in a most filthy state. There had been several complaints asking the Mayor of Sydney to move in the matter, and that was the reason why the City Health Officer and myself were sent there. There is a lane at the back of where the killing is carried on, and we found that lane in a most filthy state all along, and there were large iron tubs or tanks there for holding the blood. All the blood in those tanks or tubs was in a state actually boiling.

2952. *Mr. Stewart.*] Fermenting? Yes, fermenting, and the smell from that was very bad. We pointed it out to Mr. Oatley, who was in company with us. In the guts place, where the boys skin the guts and the paunches and that, the state of things was something beastly. We went to the other side of the building, where the piggeries and the sheep places are, and they were filthy dirty too. The sheep pens and the places where the pigs were killed were filthy dirty. We went from that down to the southern end of the Abattoir, and there, falling over the rocks, were over 100 loads of the manure or refuse from the paunches, and paunches and guts all lying scattered about that piece of ground. In walking down from that we came to a place where I removed the soil, and found they were burying the paunches and guts there, and they had been burying them on that very day. From there we went to where they were decolorizing the blood, and the smell from that was something past description; in fact Dr. Dansey was sick on the occasion. The smell was very bad. They were decolorizing the blood on the bare ground, and the water was flowing right under it. It was impossible to have dried it there, and then the chemicals mixing with the blood made the smell very bad. We went down by the drain on the rocks, and the stench at low tide there was also very bad. We saw a good deal of blood flowing, though we thought there was no blood allowed to go into the water. The inspector told us it was simply the washing of the sheds, but the stench was very great. We saw some boys fishing for mullet there, and they would go a foot and a half into this thick stinking substance.

2953. *Chairman.*] Running into the harbour? This was lying on the banks of the harbour at the time, and when the boys would run over it the smell was very offensive.

2954. *Mr. Stewart.*] That was outside low-water-mark? No, it was inside low-water-mark, where the water covers it at full tide.

2955. That is the land side of low water? Yes, that is what I mean.

2956. That was in March, 1878? Yes.

2957. *Chairman.*] Was the punt which conveys the blood and offal outside the Heads at work then? I believe the punt was at work then, but there was something wrong in the working of it.

2958. The punt system was in operation, but it was delayed by something being wrong with the punt? Yes.

2959. Meantime this filthiness was going on? It was there in a most frightful state.

2960. Have you been there since? I think I was there close to the latter end of the year. It was in reference to the by-laws; I made an inspection of the place, going over it, but I made no report.

2961. Are you able to state now how you found it at that time? Well, the premises were then anything but clean.

2962. Can you describe any other part of the Island or Abattoir that occupied your official attention? That was all; we went through from this side of the gates down to the southern end of the water, and round where the cattle are kept.

2963. Did you ever notice how the carcasses were dressed there, and the condition the men were in, their clothing, and what sort of water they used? When I first went there they used to wash with salt water, and we saw men constantly washing the rags and their hands in the same water that they washed the beasts down with. I never saw any change of water once they commenced to wash down a carcass. The men appeared always to be in the most filthy state.

2964. Can you speak of a later period, say last year or thereabouts? I am speaking now more particularly in reference to the 8th of March, 1878. I went then with the intention of making a thorough inspection of the place.

2965. At that time they were using these cloths? And the water was most filthy in the buckets, although they had fresh water to use at that time. I saw them wash their hands repeatedly in the same water as they washed the meat in.

2966. Did you ever notice the meat carts, for the conveyance of meat to the city? Yes, I reported to the Council upon them. I have found them very filthy, and the rags covering them very filthy. I have seen the men sitting on the meat while riding on the cart, in a most beastly state, and smoking, and spitting around them on the meat.

2967. To what period do your observations refer in regard to that? Up to the present date.

2968. Have you no power to interfere in regard to those meat-carts and the condition of the men? I have not.

2969. Is there no by-law which empowers you to interfere? There is not. I have written to the Council, calling their attention to it, pointing out that some steps should be taken, either by Act of Parliament or by passing a by-law, to prevent the open carts from being brought into the town at all, and in that report I showed the state that the carts, the coverings, and the men were in when the meat was being delivered.

2970. The Corporation have had a Bill passed lately. Is there any provision in that Bill for this? I believe there is, in that Bill.

2971. A provision to meet this case? Yes; this is a copy of a letter I sent to the Council in reference to these butchers' carts:—

Office of Inspector of Nuisances, Town Hall, Sydney, 4 April, 1878.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Sydney,—
Gentlemen,

We beg leave to bring prominently to your notice the very unsatisfactory practice now pursued by carcass butchers with regard to the conveyance of meat from the abattoir on Glebe Island to their various customers. The carts employed in this work are of very faulty construction, in fact totally unsuited, many of them exceedingly dirty, and the cloths used for covering the meat, in many instances, in a disgustingly filthy state. In many of the carts the accumulation of blood, &c., is very disgusting. The carcasses are thrown into the carts like so much offal, reeking warm, and jolted along the streets, with probably the driver sitting on them, and carried, some of it, to such a distance that on arrival at its destination it is almost, if not quite, unfit for human food. We would suggest the advisability of passing a measure laying down rules for the transport of carcasses through the city. As in most civilized places, the description of cart employed in this work should have a tilted cover, with hooks to suspend the carcasses from the roof, and battens to prevent them from knocking against each other in transit, and thus save the meat from getting bruised.

We have, &c.,

G. F. DANSEY, City Health Officer.

RICHARD SEYMOUR, Inspector of Nuisances.

Mr.
R. Seymour.
3 June, 1879.

I have here an extract in reference to what I said in connection with the 8th of March, 1878, but Dr. Dansey will give the letter in full. I have also a document here in reference to an inspection we made in March, 1876, when the premises were in a somewhat similar condition to what they were in in March, 1878.

2972. It touches on the same subject as the other? Yes.

2973. Then we need not repeat it. You must have had much experience with regard to retail butchers' shops in Sydney? I have, a great deal.

2974. What has your experience in the performance of your duties impressed your mind with in reference to these small butchers' shops? Well, I read a letter to the Council, some time ago, calling their attention to so many butchers' shops in the City of Sydney, and to many of them being totally unfit for the business of butchers. The yards are very small; in fact too small. There is a well-known instance of one yard that was about 9 feet long and 4 feet wide. It was examined not many months ago, when we were going through the whole of the butchers' shops in Sydney. There were four tenements leading into that yard, besides the butcher's shop and two patent water-closets.

2975. *Mr. Stewart.*] What street? Corner of Kent and Margaret streets. We found there that the man's premises were so small for the purpose of drying his meat before smoking, that he had to dry it on the top of the closet.

2976. *Chairman.*] On the top of the water-closet? On the top of the water-closet, and on a shed in connection with it.

2977. Are there many such shops as that in Sydney? In my opinion there are not more than from 30 to 40 butchers' shops out of 156 in Sydney that are fit at all for butchers' premises, to carry on the salting and the general business of retail butchers in a cleanly and proper manner.

2978. To render meat fit for human food? Yes.

2979. You say there are not more than 30 or 40 out of 156 butchers' shops in Sydney that are fit for the business? Not more than 30 or 40 that I would give a license to for butchers' shops, if it were in my power.

2980. Have you noticed anything as to the handling of the meat in these shops? We know, as a fact, and in many instances, we have seen, the salted meat lying on the ground alongside the open sewer, and when the butcher has been asked what the meat was for, it has been ascertained that it was intended to be put into barrels and sent away on ship-board.

2981. Have you ever seen any diseased or bruised meat offered for sale in Sydney? I have. This is a copy of a report which I furnished to the Mayor on that subject:—

Office of Inspector of Nuisances, Town Hall, Sydney, 12 July, 1877.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor,—
Sir,

I have the honor to report that on Monday evening last, when passing along the west side of George-street, in company with Messrs. Watkins and Baker, we observed a very offensive smell, which evidently came from Mr. Wm. Brierley's butcher's shop, on the south of Goulburn-street. On entering the shop I found hung up with other meat, one side of mutton, two hind-quarters, and one fore-quarter, with a piece of beef weighing from about thirty to forty pounds, which was green and rotten. I then went into the back room, from which an offensive smell was coming, which is used as a salting-room, and found a man skinning a sheep covered with ulcers. Another sheep recently killed, and in the same state as the last, was hanging alongside the closet. Matter was discharging from several parts of the carcase of the sheep which the man was skinning. This back room is about 26 feet long by 12 feet broad, and in it is a place for slaughtering, a salting-table, on which at the time of inspection was a quantity of beef, and a sausage-making machine. In this room there is also a water-closet, and a horse is also kept there. The premises were very dirty throughout. Mr. Brierley has several times been fined at the Police Office, with very little effect, as it would appear. He is again summoned for to-morrow. On the 19th July, 1877, he was fined £25, and £2 7s. costs.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD SEYMOUR,

Inspector of Nuisances.

2982. Do you know whether it is the practice in Sydney to convert meat of this description into sausages, or what is your impression in regard to it,—or, I would rather put my question in another way: In regard to sausages, what sort of meat is generally used for their manufacture? In some shops the very best of meat in their shops, in others the very worst. There is a man in George-street, south of the Haymarket, on whose premises, during the time of all those miserable sheep at the island, we found four carcasses in a perfectly transparent state, with not a portion of fat on the whole of them. I inquired what was to be done with them. The man is doing a large trade in German sausages, making a fortune, in fact, by the sale of German sausages, and buys all the refuse meat he can, and uses it for that purpose.

2983. *Mr. Stewart.*] What do you call refuse meat? Meat that he dare not sell, and that he would not put up in his front shop.

2984. Too poor? Too poor.

2985. Not stinking? Not stinking, but totally unfit for human food.

2986. Because of its thinness? Yes; and a carcase of beef that we saw appeared to me to be either that of a cow that had died from calving, or that had been diseased.

2987. *Chairman.*] Is there much of this thing going on in Sydney, making inferior meat into sausages? Well, there are a number of places in town where it is done; there are other butchers remarkably clean, and time after time, and week after week, I have inspected their premises, and would have no hesitation on any occasion in taking up the meat that I have seen prepared for sausages and eating it.

2988. Is there a sufficient inspection of the shops in Sydney? I think there ought to be an inspector solely for looking after the inspection of food that is sold in town and suburbs, in butchers' shops, and on other premises.

2989. You think it would give full occupation to an officer of that sort? Yes, it would take up the whole of his time; if he attended to his duties properly he would have very little time to spare.

2990. Do you think the state of business in such respects requires that there should be constant inspection? Yes, more especially where there is so much slaughtering carried on in the city. They dare not slaughter such things as those sheep at Brierley's, mentioned in that report, in any public abattoir.

2991. The inspector of butchers' shops should have power to enter premises at any time, day or night? Yes, at any time.

2992. Have you ever formed any opinion as to the necessity or usefulness of a dead-meat market? I have repeatedly spoken of it. I think we ought to have a dead-meat market in the city, and I suggested some time ago that the piece of ground at the Haymarket, between the Belmore Markets and the new buildings, would be a good place for it.

2993. You think there is an absolute necessity for a dead-meat market, which would do away with many of the evils you are constantly complaining about? No doubt of it.

2994. And if it were so arranged that a cold atmosphere would be kept in it by means of ice-appliances, the dead-meat market would be a greater benefit still? Of course it would, especially in the summer months.

2995. Ice appliances would be absolutely necessary? I should think so.

2996. The fish market, for example, is a great success, is it not? It is a great success, though everyone thought it would be a great failure.

2997. It is a good thing for all concerned? It is.

2998. For the fishermen, the dealers, the consumers, and everyone? Yes, for the fishermen and for the general public. Nothing is allowed out of that market that has the slightest appearance of being bad. Should there be anything of that kind it is condemned directly—taken away from the market, and sent to Moore Park to be buried.

2999. And a stronger reason for the meat market would be the much greater quantity of meat, as compared with fish, consumed? Yes.

3000. Would you recommend that all butchers and their shops should be licensed? I would, indeed; that all should be licensed, and that those who had the power of granting licenses should grant them to none who had not premises thoroughly fitted for the purpose—good yards, and everything requisite.

3001. What is your opinion as to giving permission for the slaughter of animals on the butchers' premises? I think giving them permission to slaughter small animals on the premises would do away with a great deal of the evil that now exists. It is well known that when they slaughter on the premises now the sewer is made the receptacle of all the offal. Where there is no sewer the dunghill is made the receptacle. In one instance, on Saturday last, we went into a butcher's shop in George-street, and we complained of the dirt on the premises. He said there was nothing wrong, but on turning up the dung pit I found that it was full of guts. The fence enclosing the premises was on a line with the public street, and to have these guts buried there must be dangerous to passers-by who would inhale such a smell as that which came from them. This man has been repeatedly fined for having filthy premises. I think if the butchers were allowed to slaughter animals on the premises, it would do away with such evils as I have referred to; or the Corporation, or whoever was in connection with the dead-meat market, might do the slaughtering at a small place appointed for the slaughtering of all small goods. That would meet the case better than the present system.

3002. Under proper supervision, the premises being duly licensed and fit for the purpose, you think that small animals such as lambs, and pigs, and sheep ———? I would not allow pigs to be slaughtered in the city; I would allow suckers.

3003. Lambs, and calves, and suckers? Yes, but not pigs; they are very offensive.

3004. Then your answer will be that you would not allow pigs to be killed or kept within the city under any circumstances? Yes.

3005. Pigs are very filthy animals? They are, and they at all times create a very offensive smell.

3006. But you would allow suckers to be killed on properly constructed premises? I would.

3007. You think the premises could be so arranged as to prevent any nuisance from refuse, or offal, or blood? Yes, under proper by-laws for the removal of the refuse from the butchers' shops.

3008. And this would do away with much of the illicit practices now going on? No doubt of it.

3009. Is there much consumption of bad or unwholesome meat in Sydney? No doubt of it sometimes; but with regard to the present time I never saw such a class of good meat as there has been in Sydney for some weeks past.

3010. At times there is a large consumption of bad or unwholesome meat? At times there is meat which looks very poor and very bad.

3011. Unwholesome? I believe it is unwholesome; I should not like to eat it.

3012. Did you read some articles that appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* entitled "Butchers and Butchers' Meat"? I did.

3013. In your opinion were those articles at all justifiable? I believe every word of them was correct.

3014. Were they beyond the fact at all? I do not think so; there is nothing in those articles but what I have seen with my own eyes.

3015. Do you think the publication of those articles has had a beneficial effect? I am sure they have done an immense deal of good. The butchers' shops are as clean again as what they used to be, and the meat that is brought to town now is superior to that which was ever in the city of Sydney since I have been in it.

3016. *Mr. Stewart.*] And the carts? The carts are equally as bad now as ever, except two on a new principle, belonging to Williams and Rennie. I saw a cart on Saturday in a most beastly state, and the man will be summoned for having dirty cloths over the meat. That is all we can interfere with, the nature of the covering. The man may be as dirty as he likes.

3017. Do you think the shops generally are much cleaner and more tidy now? The shops have improved most wonderfully since those articles appeared in the *Herald*.

3018. In respect of cleanliness? Yes; only last Saturday the City Health Officer, two other officers, and myself, were visiting the shops all the morning, and we found them very cleanly.

3019. *Chairman.*] Greatly improved? Greatly improved. We went to see the shops with the blown veal in them, and in that way were going round the different shops.

3020. I think you said there was much illicit slaughtering in the city and suburbs? I am sure of it.

3021. What do you base your opinion upon? You see the stock go into the shops—calves, lambs, and sheep—and you never see them come out again until you see them hung up in the shop, and when you go into the place you find the entrails, the skin, the heads, and the feet, and those are things that do not leave Glebe Island in the cart.

3022. You find every evidence of the animals having been slaughtered? We have caught them slaughtering, repeatedly.

3023. Have you ever made any attempt to test the quantity slaughtered illicitly? We handed in a report to the Council about it.

3024. You have made the attempt then? Yes; we took the number from the Glebe Island books, in which we were shown there were so many calves and lambs killed in the year, and then we got what came to the wharves during the year, and this left about 1,200 killed in the city.

3025. Killed illicitly? No doubt, and the practice is carried on to the present moment.

3026.

Mr.
R. Seymour,
23 June, 1878.

Mr.
E. Seymour.
23 June, 1879.

3026. I suppose you are not able to say in regard to the other animals? I think there are very few pigs killed in the city except suckers; there are a good many of those. The large pigs are not killed in the city as a rule, but the sucking pigs, lambs, and a great number of sheep and calves, are killed in the city. The greater part of those used in the city for food are killed there.

3027. Is there any absolute necessity for killing these small animals in the city? The only excuse the butchers give is, that if the lambs and calves are killed at the island, by the time they reach the butcher's shop the meat becomes black, especially in the case of calves. When we have caught them killing that is the excuse they have given us; I cannot say why.

3028. Have you any experience of any other place in regard to small animals—any place such as Melbourne? I never was in Melbourne.

3029. You do not know whether these small animals are killed at a distance from Melbourne? I do not; I have been informed that they have been brought into Melbourne after being killed at the Abattoirs.

3030. Do you not think, if proper appliances were provided at Glebe Island for killing calves and lambs and such small animals, with cold or ice appliances for setting the meat and putting it into proper order—do you not think it might then be conveyed in properly constructed carts, safely and without any injury at all, to the butchers' shops? I am sure it could; I do not see anything to injure it.

3031. And would not the meat in that case be really more wholesome and better for them than if it were slaughtered in the dirty places at the shops in Sydney? It ought to be, and then the inspectors of course would see what calves and lambs are slaughtered, and what are fit for slaughter.

3032. *Mr. Stewart.*] Now, there is no inspection before death or afterwards? No. In regard to the blown veal, if they do not put their mouths to the calf they get a pair of bellows, and a person looking at a calf that has been blown thinks it is a fine one, but afterwards discovers that it has been blown up. In eating that calf afterwards there is danger.

3033. *Chairman.*] Have you ever known of what are called slips being brought into town and used for food? I have known slips brought into the city, and sold for veal.

3034. I suppose you find it very difficult to keep down this illicit slaughtering? You cannot keep it down, because while you are watching one man all the other butchers are slaughtering, and you have to use means that people would be ashamed of to get into a man's premises—climbing on the roofs and over the walls, and getting in that way, from one man's premises to another. I have had to do it time after time. It is rarely that you can walk into a butcher's premises, and catch them slaughtering. You may find the dressed calf hot, but that is no evidence. I have had the guts in the yard, the blood, the head, the feet, and the skin quite hot, and then did not get a conviction.

3035. Do the existing laws give you all the powers required for the accomplishment of your duty? The existing laws do not. We are almost wholly useless to prevent anything of that.

3036. The laws that now exist are quite insufficient for the purpose of carrying out your duties properly? Yes.

3037. *Mr. Stewart.*] In referring to that sausage-maker I understood you to say you considered the meat bad because it was thin? Yes.

3038. What is your authority for that opinion? From the appearance of the carcase; it was very thin, and the meat was yellow, not of that good red colour that meat generally possesses when fit for human food.

3039. The meat was yellow but had no offensive smell? I would not eat such meat.

3040. You think thin meat is not wholesome? Some thin meat is wholesome, but I do not believe meat when it should be red in colour and is yellow can be wholesome.

3041. Would you condemn thin meat as unwholesome? No, I would not.

3042. Are the premises in which this man makes his sausages, clean? He has been repeatedly fined for dirty premises.

3043. Filthy premises? Most filthy.

3044. You have had a good deal to do with the fish-market? Ever since it was opened.

3045. Are you the auctioneer? Yes, to sell the fish by auction.

3046. What time is the market opened? 5 o'clock in the winter, and 4 o'clock in the summer. In the winter months we commence to sell at half-past 5, and in the summer at 5, in the morning.

3047. How long is the market open? All day.

3048. Till what time? Till sunset, summer and winter.

3049. Is it a retail market as well as a wholesale? Yes.

3050. Anybody may go there and buy a single fish as well as a bushel? Yes, in the retail market, where the stalls are.

3051. You have got a list of regulations? Yes.

3052. For regulating the fees? The only fee we have is the per centage on selling.

3053. On the sales by auction? Yes.

3054. No fees on the stalls? Each stall-holder pays a rent of 7s. 6d. per week.

3055. Does the revenue from that market pay the cost of establishing and managing it? More, it leaves a profit.

3056. And you sell nothing but fish? Yes.

3057. No vegetables? No.

3058. No poultry? No; it was suggested, when the market was opened, that if it was the same as the George-street markets it would be a success, and I attended and gave the stalls for nothing, charging no rent for them, and I think the first week we had seven stalls occupied, but in five weeks the number was reduced to one. That man is still in the market. The Corporation allowed them for three months to have the stalls rent free, in order to establish a fruit and vegetable market there.

3059. No butter, and bacon, and such like? They could fetch what they liked. Bacon, eggs, and poultry were brought there, but it died away.

3060. Do the fish spoil between their arrival and their sale? Yes, there is no means of preventing that.

3061. Would not an ice-room be a benefit in summer? Yes, a good-sized ice-room would be of great service to the market in summer, and it would be of great service to the catchers too. When we have a great glut of fish, instead of carting them away for manure, they could be put into this ice-house; and there are times when the boats cannot go outside, and an ice-house would be very useful.

3062. Has the question been considered by the Corporation? It has not.

3063. Do you think it would be difficult to find room for an ice-chamber? It could be formed out of the inside chamber.

3064. Could you not inquire about it; would not the owners of the fish be very willing to pay for it? They would.
3065. You think a wholesale dead-meat market would be a great convenience? I am sure it would.
3066. And the best place would be near the Belmore markets? I do not say the best place. There is a large piece of ground there, between Pitt and George streets, that would suit very well for such a purpose as that.
3067. Would you not provide some accommodation for keeping the meat cool, and fresh, the same as the fish? Yes.
3068. If such arrangements could be made to keep the meat from Saturday to Monday, or Tuesday, or Wednesday, it ought to be done! It ought to be done, and I believe it would pay well whoever did it.
3069. Would not Glebe Island be a good place for a wholesale meat market? Yes; but at a dead-meat market a person should be able to go and buy half, or the whole of a sheep, and he could not go to Glebe Island for that.
3070. You can go into a butcher's shop and do that now? Yes.
3071. I am speaking of a wholesale meat market. If once established, people would find it to their advantage to sell retail after the wholesale bargains were over. It seems to me that the wholesale meat market ought to be as near to the slaughtering place as possible. The live animal has been taken there first of all, and has to be taken away from there somewhere, and if the meat is sold there you know what length of distance it has to go. The place would be very easily attended would it not? Do you mean Glebe Island?
3072. Yes, attended by the buyers? The wholesale buyers, except those who have got meat recently from the country, have to go there now.
3073. You have no difficulty in the management of the fish-market? Not the slightest.
3074. Are there any disputes about collecting fees, or keeping order, or condemning any of the fish? No, there are no disputes. When I say the fish are bad there is an end of the matter, and they are taken away and locked up in the care of the watchman until the carts come, and then a man sees that the bad fish is buried.
3075. Have you conveniences such as water-closets and places for washing? Yes.
3076. It seems to me you deserve some credit for that fish-market, if I understand that it was organized under your management? It was; I fought for it until it was built.
3077. You have plenty of fresh water, and the place is well aired? Yes, and thoroughly washed and scrubbed every day by two men.
3078. There are no bad smells? No.
3079. Would it not be possible to have a slaughtering place in the City of Sydney quite as free from objectionable surroundings as the fish-market? I do not see why it should not be.
3080. You have no experience of meat-markets and slaughtering places in other countries? I have seen meat-markets in the mother-country, and in the Mediterranean, and in America.
3081. I suppose you are aware that they have slaughtering places, a number of them, in the very heart of London, and the people may know nothing about them,—they are kept so well? Yes.
3082. If it is possible in London to have that, would it not be possible to have calves and lambs slaughtered in the city of Sydney without being a nuisance to anyone? Yes, under proper supervision—houses properly licensed, and arrangements made for removing the offal at certain times.
3083. The places should be inspected and approved of, and the licenses should be forfeited if the places are not kept in order? Yes, certainly. I have a letter here to that effect.
3084. You think it would be better to forfeit the licenses than to fine the individual? What I would do with the butchers is that after a butcher was fined three times I would take his license from him.
3085. But some other man would get the license in his name? That is a matter that would have to be strictly watched. It is the same as with public-houses.
3086. You think it would hardly do to forfeit the license from the place? It would be the house I would license.
3087. The question I want answered is, if you found you could not compel the parties to keep the place clean and unobjectionable, would it not be as well to take the license from the place? Yes, take it from the place altogether. I have a letter here; if you will read it you will find something in reference to what you have just been asking me.

Office of Inspector of Nuisances, Town Hall, Sydney, March 4, 1878.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Sydney,—
Gentlemen,

In terms of your request to be furnished with a report to the By-laws Committee as to the advisability of amending the slaughtering in the City Act, I have the honor to report herewith that I think it would be a great benefit to the City if the Act were amended so that licenses might be granted for killing calves and lambs, charging a fee for such licenses as would pay Inspectors for looking after the premises, to see that they are kept in a cleanly condition, as also carts for the removal of the offal. The premises of all butchers should be open for inspection at all hours, and any filth found thereon, or any infraction of rules or by-laws, which might be adopted by the Council with regard to premises, should be punished by a heavy penalty. If a central depot for killing calves and lambs only was established within the city, it would be a great benefit to the small butchers, as there is no place to slaughter such upon Glebe Island, and on Fridays there is no place on the island to slaughter one-half the animals required, as the Abattoirs are crowded to excess by pig-butchers and others. As butchers' shops are as much required as oyster shops or dairies, within the city, and as both would be a very great nuisance if not kept clean, I cannot see what objection, under proper supervision, there could be to the slaughtering of calves or lambs on premises adapted for the purpose, more especially if a heavy penalty was imposed upon persons killing within unlicensed premises, or for the uncleanness of those licensed, and a summons should be issued for any premises not having proper conveniences for slaughtering. As it is well known to me, and the officers of my department, that slaughtering is carried on to a very great extent within the city, and no matter what Act, however stringent, be passed, will be continued in many cases without fear of detection, concealing the offal in the dung-heap or putting it into the sewers, thereby creating a nuisance, I have no hesitation in recommending that an amendment of the Slaughtering Act be got as soon as possible, embodying the foregoing recommendation.

I have, &c.,
RICHARD SEYMOUR.

3088. *Chairman.*] What you would consider a heavy penalty would be taking away the license of the premises? Yes.
3089. *Mr. Stewart.*] Have you anything to do with the vegetable market? I have not.
3090. Is it subject to inspection? It is, by the clerk of the markets.
3091. The bake-houses are not inspected by anybody? They are not.

Mr.
R. Seymour.
23 June, 1879.

3092. Is there any occasion for it? Well, I believe that in a great many factories, where corn is ground up for the purpose of making flour, there ought to be inspection.
3093. You believe there are some of the places not well conducted nor cleanly? I believe there is a business carried on with the grinding up of wheat which makes it necessary that there should be an inspector to see what is ground up or prepared for the making of bread for human food.
3094. You do not know whether bread in shops is ever confiscated as being unwholesome? I do not.
3095. No one looks into it? No.
3096. *Mr. Bruce.*] Did you ever find any scored meat in looking at that which was being used for sausages, any meat that was scored over as that condemned at the Abattoir? I never saw any condemned there.
3097. They score the carcase all over with a knife;—did you ever, in a butcher's shop, find any of that meat? I did not.
3098. About the killing in town;—is there any actual necessity to kill in town? The only necessity I see there is for it is that the butchers state they cannot fetch their small goods from the island as they want them for the shop. I believe they could be brought from the island in carts, but if they are to be slaughtered in the city I think it would be better that butchers should be licensed, so that we should know what they are doing.
3099. Supposing you are told they kill eight lambs in Melbourne to one lamb killed here, and that the Flemington Abattoir is farther away from Melbourne than our Abattoir is from Sydney, and that the lambs are killed at Flemington, would you not think the statement made by the butchers was incorrect? Of course I would. I believe the calves and lambs could be brought from the Abattoir in carts, in as good a condition as they are hung up in the shops. I am stating what the butchers say themselves.
3100. And as to the difficulty of preventing them from slaughtering? Yes. I was called upon by the City Council to furnish them with a report as to doing away with the slaughtering of small goods in the city. There is no slaughtering allowed in the city, but there is not a butcher's shop that does not slaughter calves, sheep, lambs, and sucking pigs. I was called upon by the Council to show the best means for preventing slaughtering in the city, and I sent in this report:—

Office of Inspector of Nuisances, Town Hall, Sydney, 2 May, 1878.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Sydney,—
Gentlemen,

In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to suggest the following, with a view to prevent slaughtering within the limits of the City of Sydney.

1st. That no sale-yards for the sale of live stock be allowed within the city, for so long as sale-yards are permitted slaughtering cannot be prevented.

2nd. That no calves, sheep, pigs, or horned cattle be permitted to remain on any wharf or place within the city, but all stock be at once sent to the Abattoir at Glebe Island, or to the central sale-yard to be established outside the city, as per the following paragraph of this letter.

3rd. That a sale-yard be established outside the city for the sale of lambs, calves, sheep, pigs, and cows.

4th. That no dairyman or other person be permitted to keep a cow or cows within the city.

5th. That the lessee, owner, or person in charge of the sale-yard provide the Inspector of Nuisances, or an officer of his department, with the names of all persons purchasing stock at such sale-yard within one hour after such purchase.

6th. That an Act of Parliament be passed to authorize the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the City Council for that purpose, to enter at any time and inspect premises where he may reasonably suspect that animals suitable for the food of man are kept.

I know of no means of putting a stop to slaughtering within the city, except by adopting the above suggestions, which, if they do not altogether prevent the practice, will, I have no doubt, go a long way towards annihilating the nuisance.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD SEYMOUR,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Nothing should be allowed to be brought into the city alive.

3101. I suppose there is only one way of preventing killing in town, and that is to prevent the butchers from keeping the animals on their premises? Yes, by not allowing the animals to be kept.

3102. Is there any necessity for a butcher to have this stock on his premises unless he wanted to kill them? I cannot see the necessity. No vessel wanting to leave the harbour does so without an hour or two's notice, and there is no difficulty in the way of a butcher going to the Abattoir and getting what sheep or animals are wanted.

3103. *Chairman.*] The facilities for getting the live stock from Glebe Island would be as great as for getting them from any shop in Sydney? I am sure they would be.

3104. *Mr. Bruce.*] Do you know enough of the new Bill to be aware whether there is a provision there to regulate or license the keeping of stock?—

3105. *Chairman.*] I think there is power to make by-laws for the purpose? I know there is.

3106. *Mr. Bruce.*] Then if the places where stock were to be kept, such as an auctioneer's yards, and wharves, were licensed, and stock were not kept at any other places, you could prevent killing in town? I am very much afraid you would never prevent killing in town if the animals are allowed into sale-yards in town.

3107. Why? Because a butcher could go there with a covered cart, and take as many animals as he wanted from the sale-yards.

3108. But you could find the stock on the premises? Yes. If the law said that the finding of stock on the premises is slaughtering you could prevent it.

3109. But the law would be against his keeping them? Of course.

3110. It would be easy to find the stock, but not to find the butchers killing them? Yes.

3111. In keeping stock on the premises there is not only the danger you pointed out of unfit stock being killed, but there is another danger—that the butchers would starve the stock? There is great danger that they would do so. There is only one butcher's premises in Sydney where we find the stock being fed, and those are Playfair's. He has bins for feeding and watering the animals.

3112. Have you paid any attention to the treatment of the small stock coming by the steamers? That has not come under my notice.

3113. Nor the places they are put into? I have been repeatedly at those.

3114. Are those places generally fit for the purpose of keeping them? In many instances not. I have often found fault with the places as being unfit. I have seen pigs for days at the Melbourne Company's wharf without water. I have seen some 150 of them packed together in a place without a drop of water.

3115. If there were central yards belonging to the Corporation, and under supervision, for the sale of small stock in the city, would it not be better for everybody—for the producers and for the consumers? There are at
the

the present moment central yards for the sale of stock; the Corporation have one of their own at the Market Wharf.

Mr.
R. Seymour.

3116. Suppose the Corporation did with respect to those sale-yards in town what they are doing with respect to the sale-yards outside, and got a law passed to erect central city yards, would it not be better for the stock and for the producers, and be the source of considerable revenue to the Council? Yes.

23 June, 1879.

3117. Better in every way? Yes, with proper supervision.

3118. Then there would be proper places for the stock, and they would be known to be fit for food? Yes.

3119. *Mr. Stewart.*] Why did you not indict the Glebe Island authorities for creating a nuisance at the time you went over there? Because I had no power; it is out of the city.

3120. Is it not within the city boundaries? No.

3121. Your authority extends only to the city boundaries? That is all.

3122. In that case anybody might have lodged information against them under common law? Yes.

3123. No one ever did so? No. I heard complaints repeatedly, and complaints were made in the House, but I heard nothing further.

3124. A nuisance is an offence against the common law, and requires no official to lodge an information against the parties creating it. But you never thought it proper to do so? I did not.

3125. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of any system carried on in Sydney for the hawking of meat in vans or carts, for sale among the poor people? I have seen one van going about the city with meat, and I have seen the meat in very good condition, all hung up, and nothing lying together.

3126. *Mr. Stewart.*] In very nice order? Very nice order.

3127. *Chairman.*] The meat-hawker's cart you have seen has had the meat in good order? Yes, and all covered in—no dust about it.

3128. Is that the kind of cart you would like to see the meat carried in? Yes; the carts of Rennie and Williams are very good for carrying meat through the town.

George Frederick Dansey, Esq., M.R.C.S., City Health Officer, examined:—

3129. *Chairman.*] I think you are the City Health Officer? I am.

3130. Is it a part of your duty to examine the public Abattoir at Glebe Island? It is when I am requested by the Mayor and the Corporation to do so.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq.,
M.R.C.S.

3131. When you are specially instructed to do so? Yes, as the Abattoir is out of the city.

3132. Have you at any time been specially instructed with regard to the Glebe Island Abattoir? I have.

23 June, 1879.

3133. Have you visited it, and if so, will you tell the Board the result? I have visited the Abattoir several times in company with Mr. Seymour, the Inspector of Nuisances, and have always found it in such a state of filth as not to be fit for the purposes for which the Abattoir was established.

3134. Will you describe what you call a state of filth? The pens where the cattle are were sometimes in such a condition that the bullocks were over their fetlocks in manure and filth, and the places where the pigs are slaughtered, and where the calves are kept for slaughter, were also in a great state of filth. Then in another part of the Abattoir premises the paunches had been buried in a manner so that the earth moved when you walked upon it. That was down on the ground where the shoot carries away the waste blood and wash of the Abattoir. There was also a great quantity of paunches and such-like things lying around by the spout that is supposed to take down the whole of the offal from the hill to the punt. Then at low water blood was lying on the mud exposed to sight and smell, and the salt water was stained with blood.

3135. When did that state of things exist? The last time I was over there was, I think, about six or eight months ago.

3136. That state of things existed six or eight months ago? Yes, up to as late as that.

3137. You do not know the present state of the island? I have not been over there lately.

3138. Not since the time you have referred to? Not since that time.

3139. Do you say that even at that time, when the punt was used for the purpose of conveying the blood and offal outside the Heads, there was an escape of blood and offal into the harbour, and an accumulation of filth on the shore from that cause? Yes.

3140. As a scientific and medical man, will you state what would be the effect in hot weather upon neighbourhoods breathing an atmosphere arising from such a state of things? Certainly detrimental.

3141. Highly detrimental? Highly detrimental.

3142. To the health of the people? Yes. I have had many complaints from people living on the Glebe Point Road of the smell coming across.

3143. Is it any part of your duty to examine the meat on the island? It is not.

3144. You have had no instructions to do so? No.

3145. And you have not done so? No.

3146. Have you ever accompanied Mr. Seymour on his visits to the butchers' shops within the city? Very often.

3147. Lately? Yes, up to within the last few days.

3148. Will you tell the Board the result of your experience in those official visits? We constantly found blown veal, and some veal—such poor, little animals, that really you could hardly consider them fit for food.

3149. So small and poor that you thought them unfit for food? Yes, unfit for food. With regard to beef, I have noticed that large pieces have been cut out of the sides for some purpose or other, to make them look decent and clean. I have also found lambs that have been blown, and also lamb that has been spouted, which is done by spitting fat over the meat.

3150. Did you ever find any meat so far unfit for human food as to call it diseased;—did you ever find any meat from any animals in a state of disease? I have, in mutton—livers from sheep, diseased with a kind of tubercle in them, and I have found numbers with flukes.

3151. Are these instances connected with sheep offered for sale? Yes.

3152. You have found evidences of disease—tubercular disease, and flukes—in the livers? Yes.

3153. You have repeatedly found flukes? Yes.

3154. Then the meat of the animals from which these diseased livers and flukes were taken would be unfit for human food? In my opinion unfit.

3155.

- * G. F. Dansey, Esq.,
M.R.C.S.
23 June, 1879.
3155. Is there much of that state of things carried on in Sydney? A great deal of it, though I think not quite so much at present as there was formerly.
3156. Did you notice some articles in the *Sydney Morning Herald* recently, entitled "Butchers and Butchers' Meat"? I did.
3157. Did you read them? I did.
3158. In your opinion were those articles at all justifiable? Perfectly true. Not one thing in any one of the articles could I see was overstretched or overdrawn.
3159. Do you not think some of them were overdrawn? No, not from what I have seen,—not from what I have seen in the butchers' shops.
3160. You speak from your official experience, and say the statements in those articles were not overdrawn, and were justifiable? Not overdrawn, and were justifiable.
3161. Have you noticed whether the result of those articles has been to improve the state of things among the butchers and in the butchers' shops? Decidedly, in cleanliness, and in the appearance of the meat.
3162. Have you noticed that officially? Yes, I have.
3163. Then it is a fact that since the appearance of those articles there has been much greater cleanliness in the butchers' shops in Sydney? Far greater.
3164. And very great improvements? Very great improvements.
3165. When you were at Glebe Island were they desiccating the blood? Yes.
3166. Will you tell the Board what you saw in regard to that? There were large tubs of blood with quicklime mixed with the blood. It had not the desired effect at the time I was there; it did not seem to deodorize the blood.
3167. In what state did you find any other portions of the blood? Quite liquid, and that which I just now referred to caked together.
3168. And as to its foulness and smell? The smell was bad; in fact it stank.
3169. Had it any effect upon you? I had to get away from it. I went to windward of it.
3170. In going through some parts of Sydney have you had occasion to notice the back yards of some of the places where meat is sold? I have.
3171. In what state have you found them? Some in a filthy state, with the machines for making the sausages, and the stuff—the meat—they were going to put into sausages perfectly putrid and green, some of it; the coppers, in which the small goods—saveloys, sausages, and such things—are boiled, in a very dirty state, and the smell from some of them very offensive.
3172. Are not these things prejudicial to human health? Decidedly.
3173. Productive of diseases of many kinds? Many kinds of disease which people suffer from and cannot account for.
3174. These things are the origin of those diseases? They may be; I cannot tell what is the origin of the diseases.
3175. But they would probably be caused by the state of things you have referred to? They would probably be so caused.
3176. With regard to the back premises of some of the shops, have you found them in an objectionable state? Yes, on Saturday last I visited one that was very bad, with the guts, and dung, and general muck—tails, skins, and all sorts of things of the animals, what are called the cuttings—lying about in one part of the yard.
3177. Would not the odour arising from those things be pestilential? In very hot weather it would; it is then liable to bring disease.
3178. Is it not a fruitful source of typhoid? It is.
3179. Do you not think this state of things should be put down with the strong arm of the law? Decidedly.
3180. Do you think it would fully occupy the time of an officer to inspect these shops and the meat, and see that things were kept in proper order? I do, more especially if any part of the suburbs were included.
3181. Do you think such an officer necessary in Sydney and the suburbs? I do, and have often recommended it in my reports to the Corporation.
3182. *Mr. Stewart.*] You are aware that some butchers kill what are called small goods in the city, illicitly? They do—calves, lambs, and sucking pigs.
3183. Do you think that practice is at all detrimental to the public health? I am sure of it. That was proved in the case of Croydon in England, where it was found that scarlet fever was more fatal in the district where the butchers were killing and allowing the blood to run into the sewers. The blood does not go away, but becomes attached to the sides of the sewers until decomposition sets in and throws it off.
3184. But the fresh blood is not detrimental? Not if you get rid of it.
3185. It is decomposition of the blood and offal that produces the mischief? Yes.
3186. Not the mere slaughtering and dressing of the animal? Not if the whole of the blood and offal were taken away at once.
3187. A butcher's trade is not an unhealthy profession? Generally not.
3188. Do you remember when the cholera was in London, and that very few cases were around Smithfield? Yes, very few.
3189. And Smithfield was the head quarters of slaughtering? Smithfield was then principally the cattle market. Newgate was the dead-meat market.
3190. But most of the cattle sold at Smithfield were slaughtered there, and still the place remained free from unusual mortality? Comparatively free.
3191. Did I understand you to say you considered blown veal unwholesome? I cannot say that it is unfit for food, but it must be unwholesome if blown by the mouth. The person blowing might be diseased.
3192. The blown meat would be unwholesome, particularly if the person blowing with his mouth is unhealthy? Yes.
3193. But the mere blowing does not make the veal unwholesome? Not if done by bellows.
3194. It deceives the purchaser, but does not affect the meat? Yes.
3195. Is veal prematurely born unwholesome? Yes, that is what is called a slunk calf, taken out of the womb of the animal. The cow is killed, and when it is opened the calf is taken out of the womb.
3196. Have you any authority to confirm your opinion in that respect? I cannot say I have; it is only my opinion.

3197. Perhaps you are not aware that it is a common practice in some parts of the world to use the calf in that way? I am not.

3198. It is in Ireland and in France, where I am told it makes in the way they cook it a most delicious dish, and it is not supposed to be unwholesome. Then you have no objection to killing in Sydney, provided the place is kept perfectly clean? It could do no harm if there were proper arrangements for removing everything, cleaning away everything that comes from the animal. The difficulty would be in getting the butchers to do that.

3199. But as a medical man you think it would not be detrimental to health if the places were kept as clean as they should be? No. In one of my reports I spoke of the difficulty of finding room over at the Abattoir, and pointed out that if a place were to be opened in Sydney for slaughtering it must be carried out under strict and proper supervision. The following is an extract from that report, dated 9th March, 1878:—

The much vexed question of abattoirs *versus* butchers' premises has led me to believe that there has been and still is good cause for the butchers in general to complain of not having sufficient accommodation at Glebe Island for the slaughtering of lambs and calves.

The butchers are at times suddenly called on by hotel-keepers to provide joints of meat for guests just arrived by steamer or rail; how can they be expected to go so many miles to the abattoirs, perhaps to find the only allotted space for killing occupied by others, and have to wait their turn. It is in my opinion, in order to put a stop to the wholesale secret slaughtering that at present exists, desirable that four eligible sites should be selected in different parts of the city where calves and lambs only might be killed, and the blood and offal removed once or twice a day, as occasion requires, to avoid this nuisance entering the sewers and harbour; or should this be found inexpedient, the licensing of certain butchers' premises might be resorted to, but this must be carried out under the most careful supervision of authorities competent to judge of the capabilities and appliances of the yards for such a purpose. By this means a licensed place here and there could be used by the neighbouring butchers whose premises were not suitable, or who did not obtain a license; in addition to this, a stringent law might be enacted preventing animals that were generally used for human food being kept on the premises, unless such animals had, prior to their entrance on such premises, been registered.

In regard to the four sites, it would entail a staff of men—say a labourer to each—and an inspector for the whole.

The inspector should be a man well qualified to distinguish good from bad meat, and it should be his duty at various times to visit butchers' shop and inspect the meat exposed for sale, as a large quantity is killed and brought into the city that has never been viewed by the inspectors at the Abattoirs, and I have no hesitation in stating—often diseased and unfit for food—by this inspecting we should gain greatly in the quality of the meat sold at a cheap rate to persons ignorant of what they are buying. The butchers in a climate such as this during the summer months cannot keep much meat on hand, and are thus driven to break the laws and run the risk of occasionally being caught in the act of killing—paying a fine—and filling our sewers with offal and blood.

My attention having been drawn to the offensive smells arising from the premises of the abattoir on Glebe Island I, accompanied by the Inspector of Nuisances, visited them yesterday (Friday), being considered the most busy day of the week. We noticed, on crossing the bridge that leads to the island, the red colour of the water along the shore, although I understood all the blood from the abattoir was kept back for the purpose of deodorisation.

The stench emanating from the back of the bay, facing Glebe Point, that were exposed (it being low water at the time of our visit), and the ground above, where the deodorizing process was going on, in the shape of attempting to dry the mixture on wet ground, and, in fact, the parts of the premises around were of a most sickening and disgusting nature. It must, in a certain degree, taint meat that has been killed and exposed in such an atmosphere, and be to the residents in the neighbourhood most dangerous to life.

3200. *Chairman.*] What would be the probable effect of the fetid atmosphere at Glebe Island of which you have spoken, arising from the foul drains and foul accumulations, upon the meat? I think it would have an effect upon the meat which would cause it to go bad much quicker.

3201. That would be in consequence of the fetid atmosphere in which the meat is allowed to hang? Yes.

3202. *Mr. Bruce.*] Have you given any attention to the treatment of the stock from the vessels to the Abattoir, or to the shops in town;—do you know whether stock are treated in a way to render them unfit for food, or, to a large extent, unfit? I have often seen them kept for two, and sometimes three days, without water or food, in those pens of the Hunter River steamers.

3203. Do you know where they were taken to from the steamers? Some driven to the Abattoir, and others taken to private slaughtering establishments outside the city.

3204. With respect to killing in the city, if the houses were kept perfectly clean there would be no harm in having these killing-houses, but there would be considerable difficulty in keeping them clean, would there not? Yes; there would require to be sufficient accommodation and arrangements for carrying on the slaughtering.

3205. I suppose you know that there is great difficulty in getting rid of the offal at the Abattoir? Yes.

3206. And there would be a greater difficulty in the city? There would be, and that was one reason for my recommending the appointment of four different places in the city, so that the offal might be removed twice a day.

3207. Have you considered how to dispose of the blood? In tanks, one tank to be lifted bodily out, and a fresh tank to be put in.

3208. That tank would be taken out of the city, and the offal would be taken in the same way? Yes.

3209. And that would require a staff of officers? I mentioned that it would require an inspector and a labourer, besides a man and a cart to be always on the spot.

3210. Is there any actual necessity for these slaughtering places in the city—is there any difficulty in killing the small stock at the Abattoir, and bringing them into the city in as good a state as the carcasses are now to be found in the butchers' shops? There is not sufficient room.

3211. Suppose there were sufficient room, would the meat take any harm in the transit from the Abattoir to the butchers' shops? The butchers say it does; but if properly hung I believe it would receive no harm at all.

3212. That is your opinion? Yes, that it would receive no harm if hung as in the new caravans.

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR INQUIRY.

APPENDIX.

Mr. R. A. Dempster to Mr. C. H. Myles.

Sir,

5, Spring-street, 7 February, 1879.

According to instructions, received at committee meeting of 6th inst. I have the honor to submit the following statement of cases as they have recently occurred at the "Glebe Island Abattoirs":—

On Saturday, 25th January last, I was met by Constable Carroll in Pitt-street (who had been sent by Mr. Sub-Inspector Anderson to the above address to see me) and informed, that some calves had recently been kept many days at the Abattoirs without sufficient food and sustenance, and that there were then a lot of sheep in a pen without either food or water since the 23rd, together with some lambs (seven) in the same pen since Wednesday, 22nd.

On Tuesday (28th), I saw some of the same sheep and the same lambs in the pen; the latter were not removed until the following day (29th), making six days and nights for the sheep, and seven days and nights for the lambs, one of which died in the yard and was skinned by a butcher in presence of a constable, who can corroborate my statement.

I then went to the office, where I met Mr. Oatley and Mr. Jagers. We had some conversation on the subject as well as that of using the "boat-hooks" for yarding cattle, and several suggestions were offered to suppress these practices, when Mr. Jagers produced a copy of the "Rules and Regulations," saying that "clauses 13 and 31 amply provided the necessary power to prevent a repetition of these offences," to which Mr. Oatley replied, "Very well then, we will carry them out."

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have on several occasions strongly objected to the use of the "boat-hook" for yarding cattle, both in the presence of Mr. Oatley and the slaughtermen; it is a perfect instrument of torture, and is used sometimes with most barbarous and agonising results.

I have, &c.,

R. A. DEMPSTER,

Inspector, Animals' Protection Society.

MINUTES FROM DIARY, 1873 TO 1879.

1873. Aug. 28.—First visit to the Abattoirs. The difficulty of working the cattle, and the bad design of the yards, were first to attract my attention.
1874. May 15.—Visited the Abattoirs. I noticed the cattle received very rough treatment.
- " " 19.—I went to the Abattoirs again to-day, as I considered the ill-treatment should be checked.
- " " 27.—I prosecuted four slaughtermen for "spiking cattle."
- " July 2.—In company with Mr. Jagers I went to see the cattle being drafted in one of the yards. I was recognised and the boat-hooks were reversed, "end for end." Mr. Jagers said "he never saw that done before."
- " " 6.—Visited the Abattoirs.
- " " 13.—Visited the Abattoirs.
- " Aug. 7.—In the shops of * * * * * I noticed nine hind-quarters of beef showing severe injuries caused (in my belief) by the "boat-hook."
1875. Feb. 22.—I visited the Abattoirs. The cattle looked famished for want of water.
- " Mar. 4.—I saw Mr. Jagers upon the subject of introducing some improvement on the "boat-hook."
- " May 4.—Again at the Abattoirs in search of information respecting the ownership of an overdriven bullock, left on the Ashfield road, opposite Mr. Leamonth's, with its thigh broken. It was there two days and nights, lying in a pool of water, unfed.
- " Sep. 9.—Prosecuted Isaac Cressy, slaughterman, for ill-treating a cow.
- " Nov. 12.—I took a saucy "boat-hook" over for trial, as being more humane than those in daily use.
- " " 25.—At the Abattoirs to-day Mr. Oatley approved of my "boat-hook."
- " Dec. 1.—I went over to the Abattoirs again, and learnt that my "boat-hook" was a decided improvement.
- " " 18.—I visited Abattoirs and bullock paddocks. In the latter I saw many wretched looking cattle.
1876. Jan. 5.—At the paddocks to-day I saw several head of cattle that could scarcely rise from weakness.
- " Feb. 1.—At the Abattoirs I was told that last Monday a beast was seen in one of the yards with the boat-hook fast in the rectum.
- " Aug. 14.—In Mr. Carroll's shop I saw a hind quarter of beef badly marked with the boat-hook.
- " Sep. 14.—I was at the Abattoirs to-day.
- " Nov. 20.—Received complaint to-day that Michael Moran drove a pithing-iron into a bullock's eye. I prosecuted; case dismissed. Moran's mates were his witnesses.
- " " 21.—Mr. Jagers told me to-day that "Isaac Cressy knocked out a beast's eye;" it was seen hanging on its cheek. Cressy said he "did it in self defence."
- " " 28.—I was again at the Abattoirs.
1877. Feb. 20.—I was again at the Abattoirs.
- " Mar. 12.—I was again at the Abattoirs.
- " July 31.—I was again at the Abattoirs.
- " Aug. 31.—At the Abattoirs to-day I was told that a slaughterman drove a boat-hook into a beast's forehead; it fell on its knees bellowing, the man retaining hold of the staff until it rose again.
- " Sep. 1.—Again at the Abattoirs.
- " " 4.—Visited Abattoirs and bullock paddocks. In the paddock opposite Garryowen I saw en bullocks looking wretchedly bad.
1878. Feb. 16.—I went over to the Abattoirs to-day in search of a pig that had been severely worried by a dog, but I could not find it.
- " April 17.—At the Abattoirs to-day. Rough work with the cattle.
1879. Jan. 28.—At the Abattoirs to-day I saw a mob of sheep and seven lambs which I believe had been there since the 24th instant without any food or water.
- " April 23.—About 6 o'clock this morning I saw fifteen cows—ace of clubs brand on near rump, number underneath. I was told they had been there since 8 o'clock on Sunday morning last, without food. They looked very bad indeed. I cannot imagine why they were brought to the Abattoirs. I was told "they were going to be boiled down."
- " May 22.—In consequence of a complaint, I went to see some cattle in the bullock paddocks. Many of them were miserable looking, several were very lame, and all without a particle of food of any sort. Opposite the main gate of the Abattoirs I saw a cart containing eight sheep; they were lying in a most helpless condition. Upon inquiry I was told that they had all knocked up on the road from Homebush, and that they belonged to a lot that the men were then yarding.

R. A. DEMPSTER,

Inspector, Animals' Protection Society.

Instructions

Instructions to the Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir.

Mr. B. H. Martindale to Mr. F. Oatley.

- Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 27 August, 1860.
- I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that you have been appointed inspector of the Abattoirs on Glebe Island, with salary at the rate of £250 per annum, to date from the 27th instant.
1. I am at the same time to inform you that it is desirable that you should at once take up your residence on the Island, and render any assistance in your power towards perfecting the arrangements there, submitting any further suggestions you may have to offer relative to the Abattoirs for the consideration of the Secretary for Public Works.
 2. Among these you should include the arrangements for recording the applications of persons desirous of slaughtering in houses 1, 2, 13, & 14, for the payment of inspecting and other fees, the giving of receipts for the same, and the payment of moneys received, into the Treasury.
 3. You should also submit arrangements for working the punts and engine, and the engine for the supply of water, and offer suggestions relative to the residence of those employed in so doing, as also the residence of the assistant inspector, defining at the same time what you propose should be this officer's duties.
 4. You should also submit regulations for stabling and piggeries generally, and submit regulations for the scalding of pigs in connection with the slaughter-houses Nos. 13 & 14, as also regulations for the house for refreshments.
 5. In conclusion, I am to observe that the Secretary for Public Works expects you, as inspector, strictly to enforce the advertised orders and regulations made by the Executive Council, of date the 22nd instant, and such others as you may, from time to time, receive, and at the same time to render every facility in your power to those engaged in any business connected with the Abattoirs.

I have, &c.,
B. H. MARTINDALE.

Further instructions to the Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir.

Mr. B. H. Martindale to The Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir.

- Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 September, 1860.
- I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, in reply to my communication, notifying to you your appointment as inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoirs, and requesting you to submit any suggestions you might desire to offer with respect to the management, &c., of that establishment.
1. With reference to the subject of the salary that has been attached to the office you occupy, I am to inform you that, in addition to the £250 per annum, the Secretary for Public Works has approved of your being allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and with regard to your statement that it would be almost impossible for you to reside on the Island, I am to state that a residence on the island was intended for the inspector, but Mr. Secretary Arnold has been pleased to decide that, if it be found that no inconvenience arises from the change desired, this condition may be dispensed with.
 2. The necessary books will be furnished to you for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 4 of your letter.
 3. The Secretary for Public Works has approved of your suggestion that the punts should be ready to start by 4 o'clock a.m., in summer, and 5 o'clock a.m., in winter, and the Engineer-in-chief for Harbors and Rivers, under whose control the punts have been placed, will be duly instructed in this respect.
 4. Mr. Secretary Arnold has approved of the assistant Inspector performing the duties defined in your letter under reply, and of his residing in the stone cottage on the island, a room therein being preserved as an office for yourself. The arrangement with respect to the residence of the persons connected with the punts is also approved.
 5. With reference to the stabling and to your statement that the lessees of the slaughter-houses are now considering whether they shall erect their own stables or solicit the assistance of the Government for that purpose, I am to state that the Secretary for Public Works is of opinion that, in order to secure to each lessee erecting the necessary out-buildings the enjoyment of his outlay, a condition might be made that some compensation would be allowed for these buildings when, at a subsequent letting, the lots changed tenants, but this matter will be more fully considered when your promised further report on the subject is received.
 6. I am to add that the Colonial Architect has been requested to report on the alterations and additions to the slaughter-houses, &c., suggested in paragraphs from 7 to 10 of your letter.

I have, &c.,
B. H. MARTINDALE.

Scheme for dealing with the Blood.

The Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

- Sir, Glebe Island Abattoir, 17 July, 1877.
- I have the honor, by request of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to submit my views as to the best means of carrying out the suggestions contained in my letter of the 5th June, relative to the cooking and drying of the blood and refuse of the animals slaughtered at the Abattoir.
- I have for a long time given the subject my careful consideration, and from the experiments I have witnessed in cooking of the blood (all of which proved a complete success) and from the conversations that I have had with many gentlemen who have had considerable experience in meat-preserving and boiling-down establishments, I have come to the conclusion that the scheme can be effectually carried out.
- The probable quantities of blood and refuse that will have to be dealt with per day will be about 8,000 gallons. This I propose to pass through the main sewers direct to the steam pans, and two men will be required to keep the pipes clear, through which the blood, &c., passes to the main sewer.
- When the steam pans are brought into operation and the contents are brought to boiling heat, the blood will separate from the water. The water must then be run off, and the remaining portion be evaporated from the blood, which will complete the whole thing.
- The quantity of blood that can be preserved per week I estimate at 25 tons, which I expect to realise £3 per ton.
- I have had an interview with Mr. Grant, of the firm of Halliday and Co., engineers, Eskine-street, who gave me much information as to the kind and size of pans necessary.
- The plant required will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Four steam jacket evaporating pans	560	0	0
One boiler, which could be spared from the present pumping engine, the cost of removing and fitting up same complete would be	50	0	0
One small steam engine for feeding boiler, and a chopping machine for cutting up the offal	130	0	0
A large shed to cover the whole of the plant and to form a store for the blood when dried. Dimensions: Length 70ft., width 30ft., height 16ft., to be constructed of hardwood, and covered with galvanized iron	300	0	0
Total	£1,040	0	0

Estimated

Estimated Annual Working Expenses.

	£	s.	d.
Deodorizer, or principal person	250	0	0
Four labourers	436	0	0
One carter	117	0	0
One new cart	10	0	0
Coal	100	0	0
Chandler's stores for machinery	50	0	0
Fodder for one horse	52	0	0
Contingencies	145	0	0
	£1,160	0	0
Add total expenses of plant	£1,040	0	0
	£2,200	0	0

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY.

The Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 12 September, 1877.

I have the honor to bring under notice the large quantity of blood that is still discharged into the harbour from the Abattoir, and also to the offensive smell that arises from the blood operated upon by Mr. Swan.

In my letter of 17 July I suggested a scheme by which means the whole of the blood and sewage from the Abattoir could be converted into a valuable article of commerce, and since then I have taken the liberty of leaving a sample of the same at the Treasury for inspection, after which I showed a sample to Mr. Peter Tancred, a large manufacturer of bone manure, residing at Petersham, who offers to take all we can produce at £5 per ton, which would give a large profit on the proposed outlay.

On Friday, the 7th instant, I tried an experiment with steam upon 40 gallons of blood in an open pan, and in 10 minutes the blood was thoroughly separated from the water, which further convinces me that the scheme I suggested can be effectually carried out.

As the discharge of blood into the bay has been the subject of much complaint, both through the press and otherwise, and as the late Treasurer approved of the scheme above referred to, and placed a sum on the further additional estimates for carrying out the same, I beg to suggest that steps be immediately taken for carrying out the work, and that the cost be paid from "Treasurer's Advance Account," pending the item being voted by Parliament.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY, Inspector.

Proposal to Punt the Blood and Offal out to Sea.

The Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 31 July, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that I called upon the Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Mr. Skinner, at his office last week, respecting the plan for the desiccating of the blood at the Abattoir, and that gentleman suggested to me the advisability of running the whole of the available blood and offal into a punt, and then having it towed outside the Heads, pending the completion of the plant now in preparation. After mature consideration I have come to the conclusion that this would be the most effectual way of disposing of it, both in a sanitary and financial point of view, by which the whole of the blood and offal would be collected without one particle going into the harbour, whereas at present a large quantity is unavoidably discharged into the same. With regard to that portion operated upon by Mr. Swan, which occupied four or five days in drying, during which time a very offensive odour arises therefrom, you will perceive that by adopting the plan suggested it will be the means of effectually getting rid of the nuisance thereby created. The expense of carrying out the present scheme costs the country no less than £1,700 per annum, whilst the one I have now the honor to recommend can be executed at a cost I have estimated not exceeding £700, showing, therefore, a saving of £1,000, besides effectually doing away with the nuisance so long existing.

I have, &c.,
FRED. OATLEY.

I think that Mr. Oatley's suggestion for casting the blood and offal out at sea is worthy of trial, and I therefore approve of the necessary steps being taken for the purpose, pending the completion of the machinery for desiccating the blood and offal.—H.E.C., 6/8/78. The Inspector of Abattoirs.

Trial trip of the Punt—Charge per ton for Blood Manure.

The Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 29 October, 1878.

Referring to my letter of the 31st July, I have the honor to report the completion of the punt for the removal of the blood and offal from the Abattoir, and also the result of a trial-trip made this day.

The punt started at $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 12 p.m., and proceeded 3 miles clear of the Heads, and discharged the contents and returned to the Island at 4 o'clock p.m., which proved a great success. I have had an offer from Mr. M. Byrnes to tow the punt 3 miles clear of the Heads as often as may be required, at £2 per trip, which I think a very moderate charge, and beg it may be accepted.

In reference to the deodorization of the blood, I would respectfully request to be advised whether it is the intention of the Government to continue the same; if so, I would suggest, with a view to defraying the expense thereof, that a charge of five shillings (5s.) per ton be made for the blood so prepared, which I learn from those who have used it for some time to be a most valuable manure.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY.

Arrangements may be made with Mr. Byrnes as suggested, he being paid per trip as required. If the demand for the blood for manuring purposes as it arises can be met, I think it well to utilize it, but only so that no offensive nuisance is occasioned by keeping the blood; charge to be 5s. per ton.—H.E.C., 7/11/78.

Application for a second Punt.

The Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 21 January, 1879.

I beg respectfully to apply for a second punt, similar to the one now in use for the removal of blood and offal from the Abattoir. My reason for so doing is to obviate the necessity of casting the whole of the filth again into the harbour, which must necessarily take place should any accident happen to the punt now in use. I have seen Mr. Skinner, the Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers upon the subject, and he quite agrees with me as to the necessity for getting a second punt.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY.

In view of other arrangements being made for the disposal of the blood, &c., I should be glad to be informed of the probable cost of the punt now applied for before sanctioning any expenditure which may shortly be found unnecessary?—J.W., 23/1/79. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—G.E., 25/1/79. A

A new vessel for this purpose will cost about £1,000. I may state, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer, that the punt now used was a silt vessel, which I constructed for temporarily ridding the Glebe and surrounding districts of the intolerable nuisance which has existed to the hurt of the resident population for many years. I understand this temporary measure has proved itself to be cheap and effective, accomplishing what all other previous efforts have failed to obtain.—J.S., 7/2/79. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The necessary machinery being, I understand, in an advanced stage for receiving the blood, I cannot at present approve of this expenditure being incurred in view of the probable fact that the vessel may not be required.—J.W., 13/2/79. The Inspector for Abattoirs.—G.E., 14/2/79.

Complaints of offal floating about the Harbour.

The Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 11 March, 1879.

I have the honor to bring under notice the fact that complaints have been made through the Press respecting offal floating about the harbour said to have been discharged from the punt that conveys it from the Abattoir. With respect thereto I feel convinced if such took place that the punt must have been discharged within the distance at sea arranged upon with Warburton & Sons, viz., 3 miles, and although two men belonging to the establishment proceed with the punt I would suggest, in order to have a further check, that the officer in charge of the signal station be requested to kindly inform me when he considers the punt has not been taken out the distance referred to.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK OATLEY.

I do not think any such responsibility should be thrown on the man at the signal station at the Heads. If the men from the Abattoir who accompany the punt cannot be relied on they should be removed, and they may be informed that failing to report any non-fulfilment of the conditions on the part of the contractor, they will render themselves liable to dismissal.—J.W., 17/3/79.

Satisfactory results from punting the offal to sea—Reduction in the price of Blood Manure.

The Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 6 January, 1879.

With reference to my letters of the 31st July and 29th October last, copies of which I herewith enclose, I have the honor to report the satisfactory result of the removal of offal, &c., by the punt, amounting to about 240 tons per week. The beach which was formerly polluted by the deposit from the slaughter-house is now perfectly clean and free from the offensive effluvia that previously existed.

With regard to the preparation of the blood for manure, which the late Treasurer was desirous of having utilized if possible, I regret to state that there is very little demand for it, and as the great bulk is dried on the rocks, from which a very offensive smell arises, I would recommend that the suggestions contained in my letter of the 31st July be adopted.

Should the honorable the Treasurer decide to continue both schemes it will be necessary to supplement, to a large extent, the estimates for the same.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the two horses purchased for removing the blood, &c., from the Abattoir, be sold, there being no further use for them now that the punt is in operation.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK OATLEY.

The supply of blood for manure purposes having been greater than the demand, I direct that the price be reduced to 2/6 per load, and that intimation be given to this effect to prevent accumulation.—J.W., 14/1/79.

Copy of Treasury Minute of 10th instant.

THE preparation of the blood for the purposes of manure should be continued, and every facility should be given to Mr. Swan, to carry out the object contemplated. The horses can be sold as suggested, and the Works department should be moved to expedite the preparation of the plans for the necessary machinery.—J.W.

Treasury Minute.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 9 January, 1879.

Subject:—Removal and sale of blood at Glebe Island Abattoirs.

THE Inspector of the Abattoirs having reported that there was very little demand for the dried blood, owing, as I understand, to the price for same having been increased from 1s. to 5s. per load, and that an accumulation has taken place, to the annoyance of those residing near the Abattoirs, I understand that the blood can readily be disposed of at a reduced price, and in order that no accumulation may take place I direct that the price be reduced to 2s. 6d. per load, and that intimation of this be made public. J.W.

The Inspector of Abattoirs.

This minute applies, as I understand, to the blood manure, both dried and otherwise.—G.E., 9/1/78.

Cost of preparing Blood Manure.

The Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 13 January, 1879.

On the 3rd instant I stated to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer that the cost of preparing the blood for manure was over 40s. per ton. I now do myself the honor to report that I have since gone carefully over the accounts in connection with the same, and find the cost is at the rate of £2 12s. 8d. per ton. The particulars are as follows, viz.:—

Quantity of blood manure prepared from 15th November, to 10th instant, 16 tons in all. Cost of same.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Swan, 56 days, at £250 per annum	38	7	1
7 men, 48 days, at 7s. per diem each	117	12	0
Caustic soda	9	2	0
Stoac lime	8	17	6
	£173	18	7

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY.

Unfinished

Unfinished condition of large Water Reservoir.

The Inspector of the Glebe Island Abattoir to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 8 February, 1879.

I have the honor to bring under notice the present unfinished condition of the large reservoir at the Abattoir, for which a large sum of money has been voted. The greater portion of the work has been executed, and it only now remains for the finishing part, such as cementing, roofing, and laying on of the water, to complete the same. At present we are solely dependent upon the contents of a small tank, which only contains 2 days' storage, and should a failure take place, from drought or otherwise, the establishment would be left without the means of a supply of fresh water.

At a late meeting of the Municipal Council, Alderman Chapman alluded to the necessity of having additional dams constructed at Botany to meet the increased demand for water, and I infer from this that our present source of supply cannot be relied upon.

I would therefore beg that the work be proceeded with without delay, and that the Colonial Architect be instructed to carry out the same. It is estimated that the reservoir, when completed, will afford six months' supply.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. OATLEY.

Statement of Mr. Henry Brisbane Swan.

Mr. H. B. Swan to The Chairman of the Glebe Island Abattoir Board of Inquiry.

Sir,

Glebe Island, 12 June, 1879.

I do myself the honor, at your request, of giving you the answer in writing that I gave on Thursday. This is a copy of the analysis of my various processes of dealing with the blood and offal, and samples of blood and offal analysed by Mr. Norrie.

I also show you a copy of letter, which will show you what I ought to be doing at the Abattoirs.

"To the Honorable Alexander Stuart, Esq., the Colonial Treasurer.

"Sir,

Abattoirs Road, Balmain, 15 January, 1877.

"With reference to my petition applying for a patent for the "deodorization, drying, solidification, and utilization of blood from sheep and cattle and other animals for manure and other useful purposes," I have the honor to state that in obtaining such patent I have no wish or intention to depart from the arrangement made between you and me in respect to the blood at the Government Abattoirs, and I will carry out that arrangement for the salary named, and the Government allowing me a reasonable further remuneration upon the blood being proved to be a valuable and paying article when treated by my processes.

"I have, &c.,

"H. B. SWAN."

Mr. H. B. Swan,—

Dear Sir,

The Honorable Alexander Stuart previously had hesitation in giving his concurrence for the issue of the patent, stating that you might exact higher terms from the Government for the deodorization of blood at the Glebe Island Abattoirs than the salary of £250 per year, which had been agreed upon. Mr. Stuart, getting that letter, was satisfied, and immediately concurred in the issue of the patent to you upon the understanding that you would carry on the processes at Glebe Island as the inventor and patentee.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

I hereby state that I have been unable to carry out what I undertook to do, for the want of appliances, and through hindrances and misrepresentations from the officials at the Abattoirs. Before I went to the Abattoirs nobody knew anything about utilizing the blood and offal, and the Government were calling for tenders to have it carted away, but after I had been there a month, and had shown some of my plans, everybody could do it; previous to my going there there had been hundreds of pounds expended in trying to filter it, and utilize it, but all to no purpose. If they knew how to treat the blood before I showed them how was it that the Government were put to the expense of having casks made and carts built expressly for carrying the blood away to be buried? When I took charge I was under the impression that I was to do all in my power to make it a valuable manure, and sell it at a profit for the Government, but Mr. Oatley has done all in his power to stop me from carrying out my plans. When I was under Mr. Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, he did everything in his power to have things carried out straight, while he (Mr. Oatley) would not allow me to get fair play; and through me showing him how the blood could be dealt with by my processes, he on several occasions had the assurance to publish it in the *Herald* and *Evening News* as his plans, showing the grand discovery he had made, and he was about to have machinery erected. I contradicted his statements on two occasions, challenging him before the public to state his right, which challenge he never answered. I promised Mr. Stuart, when he was Treasurer, I would do all in my power to discover some way of utilizing the offal and make it a valuable manure. I succeeded in making it also a valuable manure in several ways—same as samples. Seeing how Mr. Oatley treated me with the blood, I was determined I would show no one any more of my plans, but will carry it out when the machinery is erected, as I have promised.

When Mr. Oatley found that he could not use my plans, he suggested that a punt should be introduced, which I knew nothing of until I saw in the *Herald* that a punt was to carry all blood and offal outside the Heads until the machinery was erected for me to carry out my undertaking. The machinery, I believe, would never have been erected, for Mr. Oatley was recommending a second punt.

I complained to Mr. Oatley about the unsatisfactory way things were working, and of the nuisance the punt was causing to the inhabitants of Balmain. The Inspector of Nuisances at Balmain had been several times to the Abattoirs about the smells from the punt, but being charged with this particular duty I was determined when Mr. Oatley took no interest in me getting the appliances to bring it under the notice of the present Treasurer (the Hon. Mr. Watson). I complained to him of having no sheds to work under, and only three or four tanks to coagulate, but that I had been informed that plans for machinery were being designed in the Harbour and Rivers Department. I could not see how they could design plans of a thing they knew nothing about, and suggested that the spare boiler at the Abattoirs should be used, with about £70 expenditure, for desiccating the blood and offal, to give the officers preparing plans a fair insight of what would be required, and the same could be used until the proper plant was erected, which would be a perfect one. This was reported against by the Inspector, but the Honorable Treasurer considered it and granted my request. Previous to this I applied to Mr. Oatley many times for the use of the spare boiler, which would have answered my purpose till the plant was ready, but was always refused, until the hon. Mr. Watson granted it, and I may say that what Mr. McKilloh stated in the Assembly about the obstruction towards me was perfectly true.

That offal is allowed to remain over night is quite true, but I cannot help that, as I have been applying for a horse and cart for months to remove it. There is only one to do all the work—to remove all manure and offal.

But since the decision of the hon. the Treasurer, and the reports in the *Herald*, I have received every facility. I have now no cause to complain, as the Inspector has given me instructions to hire a horse and cart any time it is required until we get one of our own, and if anything goes wrong I am to be responsible. In about six weeks I hope to have the plant in working order and keep down complaints. But if every official here is to interfere with my duties, things will go on as unsatisfactory as before. I can guarantee £4 per ton for all the blood and offal I can produce at the Abattoirs.

I have, &c.,

H. B. SWAN.

EXPENDITURE

There are 575,720 lbs. of water to evaporate, requiring 700 superficial feet of heating surface, equal to two desiccators 18 feet each diameter, and two smaller ones for finishing. The process is continuous, self feeding, self discharging. The small desiccators are heated by the steam generated in the large ones, to prevent carbonization of the valuable products. The coal is based on 1 lb. raising 7 lbs. water, and 12 per cent. added for loss of heat.

Dr.			Cr.
To cost per week—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coal, 40 tons, at 10s.	20 0 0	By 32 tons manure, at 60s.	96 0 0
Management	6 0 0	To expenses	48 0 0
Engineer, day and night, 60s.	6 0 0		
1 man, day and night, 40s.	4 0 0		
1 do. day and night, 20s.	2 0 0		
Contingent expenses	10 0 0		
	£48 0 0	Weekly profit.....	£48 0 0

W. H. HARRISON.

NUMBER of Cattle, Calves, Sheep, and Pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir, from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1878.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	43,575	1,843	320,883	18,183
1877	43,732	1,430	383,730	18,165
1878	53,006	2,475	414,720	23,317

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.

(REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR ON CERTAIN NEWSPAPER STATEMENTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1879.

Inspector Oatley to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 19 April, 1879.

In pursuance with the Honorable the Treasurer's minute of the 7th instant, which only reached me on the 16th, I have the honor to report the following with reference to Article No. 2, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on the 5th, under the head of "Butchers and Butchers' Meat."

1st. State of cattle received at the Abattoir for slaughter.

I admit at times that, where cattle have been driven long distances, some of the carcasses, when slaughtered, appear rather high coloured; but not so with those cattle that are brought down by rail—they are fresh and in prime condition.

2nd. Barbarous manner in which killed, and no food given while in pens.

The cattle are brought to the Abattoir daily, and are not permitted to remain in the pens over forty-eight hours. They are not fed, as it is generally admitted that it is better to kill them after fasting, water being all that is necessary. Fresh water is laid on, and stone troughs erected, which are fitted with ball taps, so that the supply is always fresh. When the cattle are being driven from the yards to the slaughter-house, a man mounts the fence with an instrument, which is chiefly used for working the gates, as the men dare not venture in the yards for that purpose. It sometimes happens that it is necessary to use some severity to get them to pass into the building, otherwise great delays would take place. Inside the slaughter-house a small pen is erected, into which the cattle go, and above are rafters from which a man strikes them with a sharp instrument on the back of the neck, when they immediately fall; they are then bled and dressed, after which the blood is collected and placed in the tanks for preserving, and the floors washed down. The animals are carefully inspected when they are brought in, and also the carcasses after slaughter; when found diseased or very much bruised they are condemned and destroyed. Every precaution is taken to prevent the sale of diseased meat.

3rd. Troughs, pens, and yards in a filthy state.

These are always kept in a clean state by a man whose duty it is to regularly attend to the same. The manure from the yards and pens is collected daily and carted to a manure pit, where it is sold to market gardeners at one shilling per ton.

4th. Beef said to have been seen in butchers' shops with large holes scooped or gouged out.

When cattle are shut up in yards they very often knock one another about, the consequence is that when slaughtered bruises are sometimes seen, which are cut away from the carcass—hence the holes said to be scooped out.

5th. Ill-treatment to bullock by butcher.

The man in the case referred to was prosecuted by me and fined. I may here state that I have had a clause inserted in the Regulations to the effect that no instrument should be used other than such as may be approved of by me; and in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter I got a model of one made, and placed it in the office for general inspection and information.

6th. Calves remaining in pens over the prescribed time.

On some occasions butchers bring to the island more calves than they can dispose of, and it then becomes a question for me to decide whether to insist on their being taken back or permit them to remain in the pens, fed and watered. Considering the latter plan preferable, I have at times allowed calves to remain in the pens, provided they are able to feed, but not otherwise. I may here mention that I have prosecuted several parties for neglecting to properly feed their calves after remaining in the pens over forty-eight hours.

7th.

7th. Pig-killing, &c.

Most of the pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir are brought to Sydney by steamers; they are then driven from the wharfs to the island, and as they are not very willing travellers the whip has very often to be used to get them along, traces of which can be found on some of their skins when dressed. Besides this, they often get scalded and knocked about on the steamer, and the effect is that the carcasses, when slaughtered, are at times marked, which to an inexperienced person might appear disease. The mode of killing is as follows:—They are driven into a pen and there knocked down with clubs; they are then bled and scalded in a tub of water; when the hair is nearly removed they are placed in a second tub to be further cleaned, and finally into a third one, to be finished off. As great difficulty is experienced in keeping a supply of scalding water on hand, the butchers are obliged to take water from the tub in which the pigs are scalded, and put it back into the boiler; however, everything in the shape of dirt is removed from the carcasses, by the washing and scrubbing they receive in the other two tubs. With regard to the feeding of pigs, they are provided with corn, potatoes, and sometimes offal, during the time they remain on the island.

8th. Offal, blood, &c.

When the slaughtering for the day is completed, the floors of the houses are thoroughly washed, and the offal and waste blood placed on board the punt, which is discharged at sea four or five times a week; therefore not a particle of blood or offal goes into the harbour. On two occasions only has the punt been detained; on the first, through the neglect of the contractor not making his appearance, for which his contract was cancelled; and on the second through stress of weather.

9th. Carts, dress of butchers, &c.

With regard to the present system of conveying the meat to the butchers' shops it is open to much improvement, and it is my intention to suggest a clause in the Regulations, prior to the next annual sale of the leases, that will meet the requirements of the case. I am happy to state that Messrs. Williams and Renny have already had a covered van built for the delivery of meat, in which the carcasses are hung, and I understand that others intend following their example.

In conclusion, I think that the writer of the article in question has traversed far beyond the limit of his own personal observation; and it therefore appears to me that he has been made the dupe of some person or persons whose only object was to bring the establishment into disrepute.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. OATLEY,

Inspector.

Treasury Minute.

Subject—Alleged cruelty to animals at Glebe Island Abattoirs.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 April, 1879.

In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Saturday the 5th instant, there is an article under the head of "Butchers and Butchers' Meat," which makes certain allegations as to the cruelty practised on animals at the Abattoirs, and I shall be glad to have some information as to the allegations in the article alluded to.

J. W.

The Inspector of Abattoirs.—G.E., B.C., 9/4/79.

With enclosure from *S. M. Herald*.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, April 5, 1879.

BUTCHERS AND BUTCHERS' MEAT.

11.

ANY one familiar with the fat and healthy appearance of cattle in the feeding paddocks attached to cattle-breeding stations would be astonished at the change which comes over them by the time they are ready at the Abattoirs for killing. Through much travelling, rough treatment, and little or no food, much of the fat has disappeared, the animals have been bruised and injured in a variety of ways, and, instead of being in the condition of health without which the meat cannot be wholesome, they are in most cases in a high state of fever, which must make them unsuitable for human consumption. Not long ago there was a discussion in Parliament upon the subject of trucking cattle, and Mr. Sutherland described how the cattle, and the sheep also, were frequently in such a wretched condition in the railway tracks, through overcrowding and want of anything to eat or drink, that the traffic authorities had at times during the journey to Sydney retrucked some of the animals in order to keep them alive. The cattle reach the Abattoirs from the Homebush yards; and, badly as they may have been treated before they arrive at the place of slaughter, their treatment from the time they are placed in the Abattoir pens, or in the paddocks rented by some of the butchers, on the Balmain side of the harbour, is very much worse. The barbarous manner in which the animals are killed, and the filthy nature of the circumstances attending the dressing of the meat, are quite sufficient to shock one's sense of decency, as well as to raise alarm in one's mind on the ground of health; but they are only the natural results of a thoroughly bad system. Food is never given to the cattle in the pens. Water is provided; but the stone troughs which hold it are nearly filled with an accumulation of dirt and refuse matter. The pens or yards are frequently, if not always, in a state of muddy filth, abhorrent to sight and smell. The cattle are goaded to such an extent by men armed with an instrument like a large bodhook that many of them appear to be in a state of constant terror, and on the mere approach of any one to the rails of the enclosure, rush from one end of the pen to the other and huddle together in a corner. Only the other day a butcher, taking one of the poles which are pointed with the mortise-chisels, was seen to launch it again and again at the head of a bullock he appeared to be trying to drive into the slaughter-house, and so keenly must the animal have suffered from the torture that at every stab it bellowed loudly. Why practices opposed not only to the poorest sense of humanity but to every good principle that should guide those in charge of our meat supply are allowed at all, seeing that Inspectors are appointed by the Government to watch over matters at the Abattoirs, it is difficult to say; but for a long time past practices have been resorted to which have needlessly tortured the animals in life, greatly injured the meat, and in all probability considerably affected the health of the people. There cannot be a doubt that diseased animals are frequently slaughtered for food. An inspection of the butchers' shops, the result of which will be given in a future article, brought to light sides of beef with large holes in them where diseased flesh had been, as it seemed, scooped or gouged out, and of a colour so green that the beast must in life have been suffering from some disease which affected its whole frame; and in the Abattoirs one of the commonest practices connected with the dressing of the meat is to slice away bruised or diseased parts of the flesh, so that when the carcass is exposed for sale in the butcher's shop it shall look at least tolerably sound and healthy. A few Sundays ago there was in the pen attached to one of the slaughter-houses an animal that ought to have been a cow, but what it might be described as in the emaciated, misshapen, and filthy condition it presented.

sented it is hard to say. The flesh had disappeared from its bones so much that the hide had tightened upon the frame, and the whole appearance of the animal was similar to, and in some respects worse than, that which is to be seen about the carcasses of bullocks or cows in the bush famished and dead from drought. It was standing in the midst of an accumulation of filth, by the side of a small reservoir of fetid fluid, and was apparently the first animal to be slaughtered on the Monday morning. One of the worst practices at the Abattoirs is the treatment of calves. For days—frequently for more than a week—calves are kept in a pen without food and without water; for though there is a trough of water in the pen the young calves cannot reach it, and the condition the animals get into by the time they are killed is wretched in the extreme. On the Sunday on which the emaciated cow was seen, there were some twenty or thirty calves in a pen, and they had been there since the previous Friday. Several of them were very little larger than kids, and so small that any chance of a drink from the water-trough was impossible. Rain had been falling all Saturday, and showers were not infrequent on the Sunday, and the calves exposed to the weather were in a very miserable state. The pen was inches deep in mud and filth, and the animals, wet, cold, and almost famished from want of food, were suffering greatly, several of them exhibiting signs of dysentery, and others, wanting water, too weak in their attempts to rise upon their hind legs, to reach the fluid in the stone trough. All this is bad enough to tell; but when there is added the statement that most if not all these calves remained in the pen in this disgraceful condition, which became aggravated as the days went by, until the following Friday, and that such a state of things is very common, it can be imagined what kind of veal is supplied to us by some of the butchers for food. Sometimes a little lucerne is thrown to the calves while they are kept in the pen; but they might as well have nothing, for most of them are too young to do anything but suck. When the calves referred to above were killed, some of the paunches were cut open, and not more than a teaspoonful of food was found in any of them, while most of them contained nothing but water. A few weeks ago a calf, after having been kept in the pen for days, escaped, and, being chased by some boys, got into the water near Glebe Island and caught cold, and long before it was killed it was quite blind and in a state of extreme wretchedness. But the stories about the calves and their inhuman treatment are legion. Sometimes, but very seldom, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals secures particulars and evidence sufficient to make out a case for the Police Court; and sometimes, but more seldom still, the Government Inspector summons an offender and has him fined. In a similar way to that in which the calves are kept the pigs and sheep are confined, but they are not kept in the pens for so long a time. It is of course not unnatural to see pigs wallowing in mud; but it is not pleasant to find that those at the Abattoirs are fed in the pens upon offal of the most disgusting nature, the remains of which accumulate and mix with the mud until the pens become exceedingly offensive. Pig-killing, too, is anything but an agreeable thing to see. Imagine the time to be 3 o'clock, on a Saturday morning, when the killers are as busy as butchers can be. A couple of flaming paint-pots light up some half-dozen brawny men in very dirty habiliments busy at two immense tubs of water—one of which is sending up a cloud of sickly steam—scraping the hair off the carcasses of a number of pigs that have just been killed. In front of them, and leading from the door of the slaughter-house, are rows of pigs, white and dressed for the shop, and behind them is a great vat steaming with boiling water, and resting on a brick fireplace over a red wood fire. The water in the tubs is a horrible colour, and, like the fluid used for washing the beef, thick as soap from the dirt and filth washed off the dead pigs. But there is nothing objectionable in that to the butchers. So long as the water is sufficient to denude the pigs of their hair they are careless of its colour or its cleanliness. One lot of water serves for the whole process, and apparently is never changed. The boiling water is taken from the vat with a bucket and put into one of the tubs, and afterwards when the whole of the pigs killed at one time are dressed is returned to the vat to be heated again. Driving a crowd of pigs from the pen into the place of slaughter where the lights are, the butchers arm themselves with large clubs and fell the pigs by striking them upon the forehead or the snout, sometimes repeatedly. Frequently the blows are ineffective, and sometimes the pig in its agony and bewilderment rushes headlong into the fire—an incident sure to provoke a laugh and an oath or other coarse expression from the man who is hunting for its death. No sooner are the required number of pigs down—seven or eight—than a couple of men stick a knife into their throats, and cutting the jugular vein, let out the blood in streams. While this is being done another man throws a few buckets of water over the dying animals to wash the blood from the carcasses, and the pigs are then bundled into the tub of hot brown soup. There they lie, and are scalded and scraped until all but a few particles of hair remain upon them, and in that condition are slid into the tub with the cold water or cold soup. At this tub a man scrapes the skin of each pig carefully with a sharp knife to remove the last traces of hair, and as he finishes them they are taken by another man, who hangs them one after another upon a hook, cuts them open, and throws the offal into a corner, rinses them with some water similar in colour to that in the tubs, and finally hangs them in the rows waiting for the butchers' carts. Then one of the butchers (or it may be more than one), feeling his bare feet uncomfortably dirty, and his toes clogged with the mud and filth that he has trod in while chasing the pigs to kill them, raises his feet one after the other on to the edge of the tub, and washes them in the water which has rinsed the pigs already killed, and which will rinse all that remain to be killed and prepared for the shops before the day's work is done. Such is the killing and dressing process which the pork put upon our tables goes through; but, bad as this is, it is not the worst thing connected with our pork supply. The manner in which the pigs are kept in the pens and fed is more than sufficient to make the pork unfit for human food; but, as in the case of the cattle, there are appearances about some of the animals, after the hair has been taken off, which unmistakably point to their having suffered from some disease. Sometimes a carcass is covered with a red rash, or blotches like the spots of measles, or it may be (as it was on the occasion when these appearances were seen by the writer) that the whole carcass is of a colour like that of the inside of leather, and so attenuated that it seems as if the animal had been suffering from some disease which not only discoloured the whole of the flesh but caused the pig to waste away. Yet these and all other pigs go the shops, and the pork is eaten by some people, either in the shape of joints, chops, or sausages. Not very long ago there were some horrible stories—not unconnected with pig-killing and pork consumption in the Colonies—of the results which followed the introduction of trichinae into the system of pork-eaters who fed upon diseased pork; yet these parasitic worms, with all the horrors which are said to follow their introduction into the human body, may be swallowed in bushels by the people of Sydney, for all that the inspection or care that appears to be exercised at the Abattoirs in regard to the pigs that are killed is likely to do to prevent it. With the sheep and the lambs it is the same. Scraggy and peculiar-looking mutton or lamb may be seen at any time—some butchers appear to sell nothing else—and the process of dressing the animals, after they have had their throats cut and their heads wrangled backwards to break their necks, is in its way just as unclean as in the cases of the pigs and the cattle. One of the offensive sights in the slaughter-houses is the heaps of offal lying about, and it is more offensive to discover what is done with them after they have remained where they are first thrown till they can remain no longer. A covered shoot has been placed in one part of the ground just above a tramway on which a truck runs to a punt, and into this shoot the offal is put when taken from the slaughter-houses; the idea being to pass it from the shoot into the truck, and from the truck into the punt which should convey it to sea. But it is days sometimes before it is taken from the shoot; and as during that time fermentation takes place, it sometimes almost bursts off the lid, fills the air with a pestilential effluvia, and attracts a swarm of gaunt and horrible-looking rats, some of which may be seen sniffing about for the filthy morsels even when the shoot is empty. As it is with the offal, so it is with the blood and that which mixes with the blood before it leaves the floors of the slaughter-houses and passes into the shoot which has been placed to convey it through a large cistern to a punt. The sinks in the gut-houses are in the day-time nearly filled with a fermenting and putrid mixture that will not pass away; the cistern through which the shoot passes is sometimes so foul that chloride of lime or some other deodoriser has to be thrown into it; and the punt into which the blood and that which is mixed with it passes remains generally for at least two days before it is taken away.

From beginning to end the whole system at the Abattoirs is bad. The treatment to which the animals are subjected before they are slaughtered is such as to drive them into a fever, or afflict them with some other complaint which undoubtedly makes their flesh not only unwholesome, but in the majority of instances wholly unfit for food. The manner in which the animals are killed is barbarous; the process of dressing is filthy; and the inspection paid for by the public is useless. The objectionable proceedings connected with the Sydney meat supply do not end at Glebe Island. The carts that go to the Abattoirs for the meat are, in most cases, anything but clean, and the drivers are some of the butchers that assist in killing the cattle, with their clothes and their persons unchanged from what they were in the slaughter-houses. It can be easily imagined what the beef and the mutton, and the pork and the veal, must be by the time they reach the butchers' shops; what they are when cut up and sold to customers remains to be told.

Inspector Oatley to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Glebe Island Abattoir, 24 April, 1879.

Referring to the paragraph herewith, which appeared in to-day's *Herald*, I do myself the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, the following:—

1st. Cows in a poor state, and remaining in the pens over forty-eight hours.

These were condemned by me as unfit for human food, and were sent to a boiling-down establishment. Cases similar to the one mentioned are of frequent occurrence, and are dealt with in the like manner. With regard to the detention in the pens over the prescribed time, it is my intention to take proceedings in the matter, as I have done in other cases.

2nd. Offal thrown into pens for pigs.

This must have been brought late on Saturday from some of the butchers' shops, inasmuch as the slaughter-houses had been thoroughly cleaned, and the offal removed on board the punt, after the slaughtering for the day had ceased. With respect to the pigs swallowing it and then vomiting it up, I know nothing of. The sow said to have given birth to a litter of young ones was not slaughtered as stated, but is still alive and doing well with two of her little ones.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. OATLEY,

Inspector.

P.S.—I forgot to mention when writing about the offal that on Monday morning I caused it to be collected and placed on board the punt.

[Enclosure.]

On Tuesday night it was reported that seven or eight cows, in a more wretched condition than the animal described in one of the articles that recently appeared in the *Herald* upon the condition of the Abattoirs, were in the pens at Glebe Island, and had been there since 5 o'clock on Sunday morning last, without any food. They were intended for slaughter yesterday morning, and in order that they might be seen by somebody not connected with the Abattoirs before they were killed, the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was informed of the state the animals were in, so that he might see them at an early hour yesterday. The cows, some of which had calves with them when brought to the pens, were part of a small mob of cattle numbering fourteen or fifteen, all of which were in a very bad condition. When Mr. Dempster, the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, visited the Abattoirs yesterday morning, he was told by the Assistant Abattoirs Inspector that the animals were going to be boiled down, but we are informed that such a thing as a beast being sent from the Abattoir pens to any boiling down establishment has not been known before, or at least for several years past, and that the appearance of the paragraph respecting these cattle in the *Herald* yesterday morning has probably been the cause of an alteration in the intention which would have consigned these animals to slaughter for the food of the people of Sydney. We are informed also that the attention of the Inspector of the Abattoirs was drawn to the condition of the cattle on Monday morning, but nothing was done with regard to them. It is stated that last Sunday one of the pens in which the pigs are kept was in a condition far worse than anything written about these pens has indicated. A quantity of offal brought from some butchering establishment in Sydney, where slaughtering on the premises is carried on, had been thrown into the pen as food for the pigs, and the animals after swallowing it had vomited the matter about the enclosure. One pig, which we are assured has since been killed for food, gave birth to a litter of young ones on or about Sunday; and some young pigs were seen lying dead near the pen afterwards. Not far from, or in another pen, was a bag of offal also brought from Sydney, which had been thrown down, and, fermenting or becoming decomposed, had burst the material of which the bag was made, and lay offensively on the ground.

[3d.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.
(RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 July, 1879.

RETURN showing what sums of money have been expended annually in providing suitable accommodation for slaughtering cattle, &c., &c., the nature of the work on which expended, the total expenditure for work, the total expenditure for land, the working expenses since the Abattoirs were opened, and the total working expenses, the revenue derived each year from the Abattoirs since they were opened, and the total revenue derived from the Abattoirs since they were opened, to 31st December, 1878.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Abattoirs, Glebe Island, and other works in connection therewith, to 31st December, 1878, so far as can be ascertained from the accounts of this Department.

Year.	Heads of Receipts.						Annual Total.
	Slaughtering Fees.	Rents Glebe Island Abattoirs.	Rent Glebe Island Ponds.	Rent of Ponds and Bridge.	Rent of Glebe Island Bridge.	Other Receipts	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1860	91 11 10	96 8 4	187 2 9	.....	.....	.....	375 2 11
1861	418 11 2	2,702 9 3	.....	741 4 8	.....	.....	3,862 5 1
1862	776 11 3	1,404 1 6	.....	988 14 3	.....	.....	3,169 7 0
1863	777 17 0	1,201 1 8	.....	.....	848 6 8	.....	2,822 5 4
1864	1,082 7 9	1,104 0 10	.....	.....	158 8 3	.....	2,344 16 10
1865	1,325 8 4	994 3 4	.....	.....	450 0 0	.....	2,769 11 8
1866	1,319 18 9	1,018 14 8	.....	.....	143 16 1	.....	2,482 9 6
1867	1,642 16 1	547 18 4	.....	.....	386 13 6	.....	2,577 7 11
1868	1,365 0 0	1,133 0 0	.....	.....	630 17 0	.....	3,118 17 0
1869	1,219 16 11	1,230 11 8	.....	.....	648 0 0	.....	3,098 8 7
1870	1,184 6 6	1,401 8 4	.....	.....	701 0 0	.....	3,286 14 10
1871	1,315 7 5	1,817 18 4	.....	.....	726 0 0	.....	3,859 5 9
1872	1,513 14 7	1,397 18 4	.....	.....	824 0 0	.....	3,741 12 11
1873	1,630 5 6	1,343 6 8	.....	.....	995 0 0	28 10 0	3,997 2 2
1874	1,608 13 10	1,320 8 4	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	15 10 0	3,944 12 2
1875	1,305 12 11	1,374 11 8	.....	.....	985 0 0	42 17 0	4,208 1 7
1876	1,831 19 7	1,480 16 8	.....	.....	985 0 0	31 14 0	4,329 10 3
1877	2,011 12 2	1,666 1 8	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	67 13 0	4,646 6 10
1878	1,793 11 8	2,038 6 8	.....	.....	.....	83 11 0	3,915 9 4
Total..	24,861 3 3	25,173 6 3	187 2 9	1,729 18 11	10,477 1 6	269 15 0	62,498 7 8

Department of Audit,
24 July, 1879.

C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

Head of Account,	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Loans 18 Vic. No. 25.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abattoirs	9281 9 10	7315 6 10	.....	.....	2648 3 7	424 4 5	15 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest at 5 per cent.	142 13 10	849 16 10	849 16 10	948 16 10	559 13 11	998 3 0	998 16 11	999 15 3	998 15 3	999 15 3	999 15 3
Loans 23 Vic. No. 10.											
Glebe Island Ponds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest at 5 per cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 15 10	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0
Glebe Island Bridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3906 13 4	12479 17 4	3900 5 3	.....	.....	.....
Interest at 5 per cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 11 9	451 7 8	925 15 1	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9
Loans 24 Vic. No. 24.											
Lodging-houses and public room .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1244 18 8	.....	.....	.....
Interest at 5 per cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 5 4	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11
Loans 31 Vic. No. 27.											
Alterations and additions to Abattoirs, including water supply .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest at 5 per cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans 36 Vic. No. 21.											
Water supply to Abattoirs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest at 4 per cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans 38 Vic. No. 2.											
Water supply to Abattoirs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest at 4 per cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditure from Loans, and interest thereon	9324 3 8	8185 3 8	849 16 10	948 16 10	3408 2 0	7214 8 4	14040 5 8	7182 2 6	2165 8 10	2165 8 10	2185 8 10
Consolidated Revenue.											
Completion of Abattoirs .....	.....	.....	2 19 4	.....	3850 0 0	1560 16 9	841 8 6	416 6 8	.....	.....	.....
Erection of toll-houses and gates, Glebe Island Bridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Alterations to Abattoirs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation to Mrs. Redman for land required for line of road to Glebe Island .....	.....	.....	325 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roads, and repairs to roads, Glebe Island .....	.....	.....	.....	15 10 0	1794 10 0	78 12 0	.....	31 10 0	884 4 0	1260 14 9	17 3 6
Salaries and contingencies of the establishment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 16 8	523 17 11	645 8 10	800 14 2	838 8 1	1030 10 7
Ponds, Glebe Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	559 16 7	1294 4 2	27 5 6	5 12 0	.....	.....
Commission on sale of Glebe Island Bridge and Abattoirs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 8 9	35 18 6
Salaries, Glebe Island Bridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs Glebe Island Bridge and Road .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs to buildings, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erection of additional room .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alterations to mutton-houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unforeseen expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improvements to Abattoirs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Consolidated Revenue .....	.....	.....	328 5 7	16 10 0	6034 10 0	2286 2 0	2559 8 7	1431 0 0	1890 10 2	2119 8 7	1084 10 7
Grand Totals	9324 3 8	8185 3 8	1178 2 5	965 6 10	9042 12 6	9500 10 4	16599 14 3	8612 2 6	3855 13 0	4294 15 5	3249 19 5

Department of Audit,
24 July, 1879.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
999 15 2	999 15 2	999 15 2	999 15 2	999 15 2	999 15 2	999 15 3	999 15 3	999 15 3	999 15 3	999 15 3	999 15 3	999 15 3	10995 4 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1832 0 0
94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	94 2 0	1747 11 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30166 15 11
1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	1009 6 9	17568 2 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1244 18 8
62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	62 4 11	1012 5 0
.....	.....	2100 0 0	9457 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12567 12 0
.....	.....	27 0 1	452 18 11	627 17 7	627 17 7	627 17 7	627 17 7	627 17 7	627 17 7	627 17 7	627 17 7	627 17 7	6140 18 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000 0 0	.....	.....	4000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 15 11	160 0 0	160 0 0	432 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1094 11 8	5 8 1	.....	2060 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 12 9	79 19 8	80 0 0	179 12 5
2185 8 10	2185 8 10	5302 6 11	13076 0 9	2703 6 5	2793 6 5	2793 6 5	2793 6 5	2793 6 5	2793 6 5	2793 6 5	2793 6 5	2793 6 5	111481 0 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1325 16 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10352 14 5
.....	1138 12 10	1476 5 0	322 10 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2972 8 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 6 3
100 0 0	94 6 2	89 18 1	1233 16 10	.....	547 14 3	87 17 0	139 17 3	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6205 12 6
850 13 4	789 6 8	801 2 3	638 0 7	811 13 9	508 6 10	884 1 2	1131 9 1	1127 10 5	1259 16 0	1267 11 6	2003 15 8	3064 18 5	29405 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1886 19 3
14 19 2	18 3 6	48 6 6	23 12 5	27 9 6	.....	26 7 5	28 3 8	30 0 4	23 13 0	27 7 8	23 16 7	19 9 1	279 17 4
.....	.....	28 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 10 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472 1 0	187 15 5	300 10 11	382 11 4	146 11 5	79 15 1	622 1 8	2701 14 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 17 9	507 8 9	.....	.....	.....	328 6 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 0 0	.....	.....	67 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1071 0 0	23 15 0	1099 16 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 16 2	25 15 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2173 15 9	2173 15 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 19 2	.....	13 19 2
865 11 6	2035 10 2	2446 1 4	2577 19 10	879 3 3	4378 17 3	1449 7 4	1477 5 10	1728 0 5	2873 9 3	1508 10 7	3792 7 8	6084 17 4	42957 5 1
3131 0 4	4200 19 0	7749 10 3	14054 0 7	3672 9 8	7772 3 8	4242 13 10	4270 12 4	4581 0 11	5000 16 9	10422 17 5	6831 2 0	9098 3 10	161443 5 7

C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

[3d.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

(RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 1879.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1879.

ABSTRACT RETURN of LIVE STOCK in each POLICE DISTRICT of the COLONY, for the Year ending 31st March, 1879.

Name of Police District.	Number of Stockholders.	Description of Stock.				Totals.
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Albury	1,238	11,374	64,743	957,714	4,994	1,038,825
Armidale	841	10,809	117,154	850,268	3,307	981,538
Balranald	55	1,773	18,258	765,902	210	786,143
Bathurst	1,143	10,242	30,760	287,111	4,694	322,807
Bega	441	3,199	44,571	465	11,387	59,622
Berrima	679	3,511	35,356	17,826	3,992	60,685
Bombala	221	3,848	30,371	271,594	1,493	307,306
Boorowa	320	3,108	8,944	323,886	1,495	337,433
Bourke	65	3,358	62,243	622,873	264	678,738
Braidwood	450	4,315	38,259	13,999	1,755	58,328
Brewarrina	91	3,394	71,970	554,279	353	629,996
Brisbane Water	262	854	5,593	100	1,498	8,040
Broulee	253	2,073	17,589	175	5,460	23,297
Camden, Narrellan, and Picton	660	5,138	41,703	7,830	5,135	59,826
Campbelltown	187	1,158	6,123	1,982	498	9,761
Carcoar	465	5,334	15,325	299,052	2,613	322,324
Castella	265	2,963	8,436	230,733	737	242,869
Cooma	513	8,538	63,251	571,130	1,359	644,278
Coonambula	224	2,761	28,459	487,277	685	519,182
Cowra	269	6,297	10,438	198,215	597	215,547
Deniliquin	476	4,935	24,159	1,537,283	1,013	1,567,390
Dawling	193	723	10,251	1,334	3,641	15,949
Dubbo	639	9,264	130,003	1,135,222	1,646	1,276,135
Dungog	309	2,119	19,060	1,566	5,700	28,445
Eden	215	1,559	14,905	2,460	2,831	21,755
Forbes	548	7,020	66,097	1,424,814	1,026	1,498,957
Glen Innes	238	4,122	70,624	140,242	980	215,968
Goulburn	1,242	11,482	91,894	208,076	6,830	318,282
Grafton	1,099	8,535	84,603	1,229	6,063	100,430
Grenfell	215	1,809	7,821	308,893	602	319,125
Gundagai	467	4,706	21,587	274,889	2,233	303,505
Gunnedah	147	2,642	12,154	297,795	887	313,478
Hartley	408	4,519	22,152	55,357	2,648	82,676
Inverell	390	4,044	29,621	245,452	1,716	280,833
Kjama	660	2,338	29,672	681	10,339	43,050
Liverpool	262	1,357	7,539	4,308	949	14,153
Macleay River	846	5,620	45,102	127	8,031	58,880
Maitland	968	6,110	26,958	4,569	4,617	42,254
Manning River	763	5,103	27,603	652	11,813	45,171
Metropolitan	1,607	4,166	6,415	735	5,153	16,469
Mitchell	88	4,850	47,658	1,205,794	323	1,238,625
Moama	207	1,106	4,489	140,713	455	146,763
Molong	589	4,536	9,410	285,990	1,787	301,723
Mudgee	698	6,438	17,300	134,552	2,955	161,242
Murrumbidgee	384	2,656	14,980	296,738	960	315,334

ABSTRACT RETURN of LIVE STOCK—continued.

Name of Police District.	No. of Stockholders.	Description of Stock.				Totals
		Horses	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Muswellbrook and Merton	269	3,399	30,452	31,583	845	66,279
Narrabri	139	4,078	87,522	249,481	808	341,889
Newcastle	230	1,107	5,215	614	1,459	8,395
Orange	540	5,145	14,374	45,474	2,940	65,933
Oxley	465	9,573	91,621	3,995,186	1,505	4,097,885
Parramatta	894	2,606	6,980	7,536	2,680	19,802
Paterson	253	2,373	20,307	3,686	4,791	30,657
Patrick's Plains	483	5,208	51,348	57,790	5,276	119,622
Penrith	474	3,161	15,898	5,669	2,090	26,818
Port Macquarie	235	1,678	15,727	1,324	4,567	23,296
Port Stephens	345	3,013	42,222	4,436	6,054	55,725
Queanbeyan	493	6,921	44,991	333,022	1,681	386,615
Raymond Terrace	326	2,409	14,439	563	3,307	20,718
Richmond River	868	7,174	146,630	416	3,273	157,493
Rylstone	296	3,142	12,761	142,212	1,128	159,183
Scone	346	3,982	39,524	197,972	969	241,447
Shoalhaven	714	3,741	28,739	706	2,016	41,202
Tamworth	683	7,813	30,008	402,528	2,361	442,710
Tenterfield	274	2,902	39,510	80,420	982	123,814
Tumut	436	3,031	36,718	136,774	2,163	180,686
Tweed River	68	204	1,021	.....	385	1,610
Vegetable Creek	27	569	6,207	98,213	145	105,134
Wagga Wagga	650	6,489	35,096	1,446,019	2,333	1,489,937
Walgett	54	2,487	94,408	250,255	197	347,347
Warialda	367	10,489	201,089	647,977	1,252	860,807
Wellington	500	4,302	8,899	257,236	1,604	272,041
Westworth	70	1,430	4,416	627,141	369	633,336
Windsor	722	5,361	13,420	3,355	5,908	27,944
Wollombi	265	2,379	13,245	1,067	2,158	18,849
Wollongong	596	2,072	19,932	922	5,653	28,579
Yass	619	5,744	19,208	348,069	2,300	375,321
Young	615	4,299	17,131	424,845	2,637	446,912
GENERAL TOTAL	35,517	336,094	2,768,601	23,962,373	219,055	27,286,123

N.B.—These figures will be subject to alteration after the final revision of the returns.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 10 June, 1879.Hr. NEWCOMBE,
Compiler.E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1870	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924	1875	346,691	2,856,699	22,872,882	219,958
1871	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066	1876	357,696	3,134,086	24,382,536	199,950
1872	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193	1877	366,703	3,131,013	24,503,388	173,604
1873	328,408	2,237,660	17,560,048	218,904	1878	328,150	2,746,385	20,962,244	191,677
1874	334,462	2,194,327	20,501,506	240,680	1879	336,094	2,768,601	23,962,373	219,055

ABSTRACT RETURN of AGRICULTURE for the Year ending 31st March, 1879, showing the Number of Holders of Land exceeding 1 Acre, Acreage under Crop and the Produce thereof in each

Police Districts.	Number of Holders of Land exceeding 1 acre.	Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land enclosed but not in cultivation.		Extent of Land unenclosed.		Total Extent of Holdings.		Crops.																	
		Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.		Rye.		Millet.		Sugar and Imphe.				
										For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	
Albany	1354	43280	28084	1124181	573864	313398	10788	1222837	618661	343224	192264	569	28	284	48	18	45078	19168	10	334	6	1	14	2224	194	70	
Armidale	856	12357	23207	251494	74254	368958	176015	268985	444667	179289	71984	5084	1521	17	87	8707	2956	530	164	18	1	1	758	78	1	3	
Bathurst	1182	176584	258614	108484	00335	555693	28209	211692	3245664	26720	1236	4052	49	800	704	743	15732	57124	244	2089	144	1	1	11504	471	1	
Bega	503	70874	833	1277182	148304	148304	148304	2966644	17983	0	18	2334	19	126	17	21	44	222	81	10	4	1	1	242	807	5	
Berrima	748	44194	10491	117681	52847	215119	48964	1438144	58783	133	15	1714	4203	44	37	945	5304	8894	95	78	38	4	1	1	1644	1	
Bombala	326	26711	14	1856681	26194	07505	17331	2382448	43639	14221	1212	1	1	154	24	12	158	584	6	15	10	4	1	1	116	1	
Boree	329	5354	2764	1108881	11995	103117	18491	2196572	25682	40714	243	1	1	1082	44	223	284	7224	2	74	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Bourke	42	18	1	6008	8100	6191	11210	3100	11210	3100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brandwood	42	41744	10144	160493	403644	129124	2342	1775798	47628	22744	2434	2255	3	77	411	10	2803	8794	44	44	3	1	1	1	4394	1	
Brewarrina	43	13	1	3738	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brisbane Water	274	12084	262	288044	27674	13202	3894	544674	55334	13	3	1034	6	7	12	20	19	45	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bronlee	208	6802	10714	467554	4834	274554	72464	66822	12882	2074	1	2321	22	2204	7	4	201	063	3	3	75	1	1	1	1	1	
Cadoux, Narrellan, and Pictou	674	40884	68304	1020304	689844	68844	1180094	72881	1180094	6794	15021	10994	4016	17	2911	5754	40816	08	8071	13	53	74	1	1	1	1	
Campbelltown	303	1894	1875	183734	127164	2257	1000	219284	160911	264	146	61	114	574	30	614	454	19614	44	20	7	1	1	1	1	1	
Carung	472	10284	1404	74434	66844	678774	28994	149638	91944	7291	246	716	14	475	22	224	10714	14054	12	12	31	1	1	1	1	1	
Cassilis	297	2057	2414584	3700	1231894	6306	367805	10500	1472	53	5864	51	14	13	8	12	123	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cooma	521	62584	2474	1883884	271614	2945814	51268	4572664	108777	26824	3164	744	3	414	22	6	635	16014	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Coonamble	237	22254	774	628174	1480	3066384	686	850004	20721	990	487	470	4	16	4	2	15	1284	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cowra	360	5197	247	592754	18211	43923	45218	988284	63678	31964	124	12414	4	42	7	1	2104	2475	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dandique	087	5425	145	1697569	3889	685154	500	1781603	1044	1870	2817	4	4	4	21	1	43	200	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dowling	199	15311	69144	51184	12184	11724	9074	29816	81384	104	2	650	20	22	2	1	1874	5384	1334	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dubbo	644	36834	7174	1683784	17747	730954	484	2457084	18842	4233	1247	14454	2	2382	34	203	142	3084	5	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Dungay	312	37422	2912	555727	10408	14530	4777	662994	17984	7274	65	26764	2	2382	1	10	104	103	474	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Eaton	235	8674	224	255914	18724	26920	16298	68270	207754	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forbes	014	6211	2104	268374	4586	169565	20358	441091	258514	4082	585	6504	314	24	25	6	57	6342	850	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Glan Innes	246	4151	4022	535124	8820	38596	60374	62824	14442	16440	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Goulburn	1809	158694	37894	418684	1685644	621894	668894	490894	320234	9633	183	4254	54	2548	1004	513	1267	3828	1	47	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Grafton	1145	17685	7264	96728	80424	390811	2718	1518304	182214	61	54	176804	25	2374	6	33	117	254	1	254	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greenfield	246	32844	8	1202544	250	301684	1	1627174	339	20194	83	8434	1	1	1	1	2144	4744	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gundagai	945	96784	4694	232304	168574	762544	10500	319487	28047	7451	2394	204	1064	15	3	548	630	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gundah	117	12464	68	289174	26304	1186004	21637	354164	54139	7451	2394	204	1064	15	3	548	630	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harvey	400	31824	1094	45491	11094	232904	4222	808644	16130	824	404	1724	1	70	17	124	600	1175	138	40	24	1	1	1	1	1	
Ilford	408	91694	10324	90857	139604	82164	11854	182374	320384	5066	154	2350	60	374	318	87	15404	180	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kistron	811	10804	13464	22264	82312	671	50	27044	331874	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Liverpool	300	1061	346	40304	380164	4445	4200	463074	44122	9	21	55	11	5	84	48	5	13904	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Macleay River	1027	86774	89254	76017	47899	3349	8451	88124	643974	233	297	26794	20	3744	184	3744	1562	10000	474	114	63	271	144	1018	144	1	
Manning River	782	3559	5622	52104	18161	210284	3438	41622	21847	2198	4	18042	4	3403	62	1054	154	154	15	8	24	1	1	1	1	1	
Metropolitan	1084	42824	8974	328754	33404	19422	4284	47692	180182	12	2	30	794	10	94	3223	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Milchaed	67	4	1	17764	1	44144	2590	20187	2590	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mooma	310	51434	509	216942	12864	8469	112	230574	16074	43764	8774	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Molong	618	14749	272	132450	2362	1168284	5917	262654	3541	106574	209	2651	24	75	12	1	296	3925	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mudgee	719	133732	48884	169489	82744	615494	4590	1743574	179634	8749	807	3627	183	246	18	604	204	14084	114	31	17	1	1	1	1	1	
Murrumbidgee	257	23854	3804	466329	32928	255994	7286	400314	306844	7364	216	246	21	22	19	6	114	585	6	6	1	1	1	1	1		
Musclebrook and Merton	238	4441	284	220662	24664	621474	4900	2772014	18395	2772	456	144	15564	23	104	1	180	604	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Narrabri	120	5674	19	624184	1433	303644	2888	928304	4580	20	42	1894	57	3	3	1	1824	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Newcastle	240	4766	7904	12417	9889	13612	3440	295092	139294	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Orange	523	16430	2812	96118	12730	13532	3580	176180	40192	121604	12	1118	114	6	18	1439	31924	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Oxley	480	7412	230	1904211	22493	2270664	1715																				

TURE.

The extent of Holding, distinguishing Freeholds from Leaseholds (exclusive of the area of Ruins leased from the Crown), together with the District of the Colony of New South Wales.

Table with columns: Unproductive, Arrowroot, Sown Grasses (For Hay, For Green Food for Cattle), Vineyards, Orange groves, Gardens and Orchards, All other in Crop, Total number of Acres under Crop, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Rye, Millet, Potatoes, Tobacco, Sugarcane (implies (Brazil)), Sugarcane grown, Sugar produced, Arrowroot, Hay (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Sown Grasses), Wine-making (No. of Acres, Wine produced, Brandy manufactured), Table use (No. of Acres, Quantity obtained), Vines unproductive, Fruits obtained.

AGRICULTURE.

DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantity of LAND under Crop, and the PRODUCE of the same, &c., in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Crops.																		Produce.																				
	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats	Cotton	Rye	Millet	Potatoes	Tobacco	Hops	Arrozuel	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane		Sown Grasses, Oats, Wheat, and Barley for Hay.	Vines	Soy, Groundnuts, Sesamides, &c., for Green Food for Cattle.	Gardens and Orchards.	Orangeries.	All other in Crop.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats	Carbon.	Rye	Millet	Potatoes	Tobacco	Hops	Arrozuel.	Sorghum and Imphee (Grains).	Sugar.	Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Sown Grasses for Hay.	Vines.			Oranges.
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	lbs.	bush.	bush.	tons	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	tons	galls.	galls.	tons
1870	190452	128041	101612	178011	...	2378	134	17132	3002	...	311	206	3017	75034	3002	17375	14616	...	3289	49324	3200950	4890805	149017	400700	...	37434	18002	54230	3192	...	24048	8400	3563704	1319852	460321	1087	955	...	
1871	147997	107178	40502	10682	...	1295	350	13327	2252	...	241	182	1476	2007	65403	4504	43091	17108	...	5240	429076	999536	2340654	47701	110804	11	11691	4747	34118	090	...	22397	2205	1615500	08601	342874	1947	1046	...
1872	154050	119300	34671	18790	...	1242	254	14770	5076	...	202	32	1904	2899	51805	4162	31008	14520	...	3789	417601	2220649	4019973	52254	230937	...	17339	4396	44758	4475	...	20454	2405	2780289	77469	412821	1705	508	...
1873	177651	116745	3727	13580	...	1200	231	15123	440	...	35	89	2470	2001	45832	4000	32510	15010	...	2802	454634	2898483	2934058	70708	370007	...	17671	4248	46112	2731	...	32912	280	10305840	105029	451450	990	573	...
1874	109350	116648	3570	15524	...	1230	270	14574	189	...	313	90	3565	3105	71437	4547	36490	10848	...	2943	461733	2575320	4123835	06404	328448	...	17681	4372	43424	1207	100	31490	550	1686224	1130062	378985	1010	020	...
1875	100011	118490	3084	17072	...	1143	192	13004	530	...	47	15	4937	4450	63087	4907	40530	17071	...	3012	464957	2148334	3618430	09053	203135	...	17330	3001	53504	0069	...	20700	500	15356618	08440	09425	1850	079	...
1876	133009	117582	4817	18855	...	918	140	13805	491	...	40	23	3553	2900	77125	4454	50054	19407	...	2708	451139	1859340	3410047	09576	352998	...	17758	2503	41203	4028	...	40787	1195	12050138	63807	331740	2747	768	...
1877	145099	116384	5682	21823	...	1277	242	14171	333	...	53	51	3524	3231	111946	4457	41626	20453	...	3110	512340	3301979	3870537	134158	401910	...	23277	4400	42039	2140	...	80468	1530	10528020	150006	380709	2002	917	...
1878	176680	105510	5025	18580	...	1108	230	13802	300	...	61	57	3331	3796	136778	4183	63072	19000	...	2043	649056	2445507	3551800	09435	353353	...	19134	3877	34957	3049	...	33554	2745	10383329	154075	708401	1491	787	...
1879	223353	120589	6152	23130	...	1392	234	10724	935	...	27	47	2940	4430	104003	4237	60249	18017	...	4937	49081	3440826	4420559	130073	447912	...	22569	6038	08590	7082	...	47484	1723	18279736	172406	084723	2540	1102	339844

NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND, WITH EXTENT OF HOLDINGS, &c., &c.					
Year ended 31 March.	Number of Occupiers of Land (excluding those for Pastoral purposes).	Total Extent of Holdings.	Extent of Land in Cultivation.	Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.	Extent of Land unenclosed.
		acres	acres	acres	acres
1870	87,720	7,857,400	482,324	3,092,219	3,601,931
1871	81,638	8,025,326	434,012	3,035,766	4,358,555
1872	89,174	7,855,007	417,861	3,981,506	3,515,711
1873	81,342	9,798,728	454,034	5,134,399	4,199,703
1874	82,253	10,519,032	401,783	5,626,063	4,321,794
1875	85,181	12,144,138	464,957	6,008,993	5,580,213
1876	90,884	13,225,497	451,136	7,771,067	6,203,250
1877	90,639	13,210,700	513,340	11,020,909	6,075,067
1878	40,829	10,435,304	546,550	13,782,020	6,098,720
1879	37,887	21,471,580	613,042	16,008,803	4,904,150

* 1872.—This quantity is exclusive of the produce of 743 acres of Sugar-cane grown in the Crafon District, which could not be ascertained.

RETURN showing the number of holders of LAND of various sized holdings of not less than an Acre in extent, with the acreage under crop in the year ending 31 March, 1879.

Holdings of various sizes.	Number of Holders.	Extent of Holding.			Acreage under crop.		
		Freehold.	Leaschold.	Total.	Freehold.	Leaschold.	Total.
From 1 to 5 acres	2,561	5,362½	2,299½	7,662	2,397½	1,017½	3,415½
6 45	2,115	13,224½	7,758½	20,983½	5,213½	3,497½	8,710½
16 30	2,236	25,673½	27,485½	53,159½	9,068½	14,740	23,808½
31 50	5,194	158,411½	59,169½	217,581½	30,560	23,693½	54,253½
51 100	6,510	383,845	133,992½	517,837½	60,244½	34,270½	94,515½
101 200	6,420	797,782½	178,961	976,743½	87,638½	28,457½	116,096
201 300	3,028	666,130½	105,395½	771,526½	57,959½	12,081½	70,041
301 400	2,885	880,510½	96,992½	986,503	49,947½	7,711½	57,659
401 500	1,177	486,562½	53,211½	539,774	26,232½	4,906	31,138½
501 600	777	383,440½	51,915½	435,355½	17,031½	2,787½	19,818½
601 700	1,674	981,636½	103,042½	1,084,679½	24,043½	3,186½	27,229½
701 800	355	222,565½	46,019½	268,585½	8,750½	2,445	11,195½
801 900	269	190,394½	40,610	231,004½	6,379½	413	6,792½
901 1,000	346	270,135½	64,125	334,260½	8,770½	1,574½	10,345½
1,001 1,500	802	787,824	198,944½	986,768½	18,063½	2,422½	20,486½
1,501 2,000	357	493,162½	142,034½	635,197½	10,078½	1,055½	11,134
2,001 3,000	387	780,740½	181,581	962,321½	9,849	1,317½	11,166½
3,001 4,000	162	457,310½	112,300	569,610½	4,405	225	4,630
4,001 5,000	102	397,496½	65,396	462,892½	3,687½	141½	3,829
5,001 7,500	149	738,949½	162,640	901,589½	5,437	684	6,121
7,501 10,000	84	643,059½	91,863	734,922½	5,334	104	5,438
10,001 15,000	91	936,100½	148,637½	1,084,738	3,328	43	3,371
15,001 20,000	52	779,212½	110,974	880,186½	5,270½	14	5,284½
20,001 30,000	51	1,097,768	179,337½	1,277,105½	2,041½	7	2,048½
30,001 40,000	36	1,077,589½	145,949	1,223,538½	1,625½	30	1,655½
40,001 and upwards	67	5,244,663	102,407	5,347,070	3,429½	30	3,459½
General Total	37,887	18,908,552½	2,563,043½	21,471,596	466,786	146,856½	613,642½

NOTE.—This return is exclusive of the area of Runs leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 19 June, 1879.

H. NEWCOMBE,
Compiler.

E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

(REGULATIONS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 September, 1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES,) Proclamation by His Excellency Sir
to wit.) HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON,
(G.S.) Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and
HERCULES ROBINSON, Saint George, Governor and Commander-
Governor. in-Chief of the Colony of New South
Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-
Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the seventeenth day of March, 1876, issued under the 10th section of the Act of Parliament of New South Wales, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," and numbered six; the importation or introduction into this Colony of stock, fodder, or fittings from any colony or country other than the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, is restricted and absolutely prohibited for the further period from the thirtieth day of June, 1876, to the 30th day of June, 1878: And whereas the period specified in the foresaid Proclamation has expired, and it is considered that cattle and sheep may, under proper regulations, be now imported into this Colony from Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and the United States of America, without incurring any risk of introducing any infectious or contagious disease in stock: Now therefore I, Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby absolutely prohibit for a further period of two years from this date, the first July, 1878, the importation or introduction of all stock, fodder, or fittings from any Colony or country, other than the Colonies and countries hereinbefore mentioned, and the Colony of New Zealand: And as regards cattle and sheep from any of the said countries of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, or the United States of America, do hereby declare that such cattle or sheep may, on and after the first day of November next (1878), be imported or introduced into this Colony subject to the following regulations, namely:—

1. No introduction of cattle or sheep shall take place from any of the said countries in which any infectious or contagious disease not known in Australia, other than foot and mouth disease exists, or in which there are more than one hundred centres of that disease.

2. All such cattle or sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony shall be taken direct from the place from which they start to the port of shipment; and if they do not travel on foot they shall be conveyed in a goods waggon or horse-box and shall not be put into any conveyance, stable, or other place

where cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs have been within the next preceding sixty days; and the shipper of such cattle or sheep shall, if called upon, make a statutory declaration that the requirements of this regulation have been duly complied with.

3. All such cattle or sheep, prior to their being shipped for this Colony, as well as all cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, or other animals put or to be put on board the same vessel as the first-mentioned cattle or sheep for the use of the passengers or crew, shall be carefully inspected by a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon appointed in that behalf for this Colony.

4. The exporter of such cattle or sheep shall produce to the Veterinary Surgeon inspecting the same a certificate from the seller or owner of such cattle or sheep, to the effect,—(1st.) That they had been in the country from which it is intended to ship them for a period of not less than sixty days; (2nd.) That they are free from infection; and (3rd.) that they had not within the sixty days next preceding been in contact with infection; and such certificate shall be endorsed as correct by the Inspector of Stock for the district in which such cattle or sheep were when sold for exportation or from which they started for the port of shipment.

5. If the Veterinary Surgeon be satisfied that the cattle or sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony, and the cattle, sheep, or other animals put on board, or to be put on board for the ship's use, are free from infection, and that all the other requirements of the said Act and of these regulations have up to that time, been duly complied with, he shall grant a certificate to that effect in the form of Schedule A hereto, and shall deliver the same to the Captain of the vessel, together with the certificate required by No. 4 of these regulations.

6. The skins of all cattle, sheep, or other animals, which may have died, or been slaughtered on board any such vessel during the voyage, and not destroyed or thrown over-board, shall be salted and securely packed in cases or casks, and shall not be landed in this Colony.

7. The Captain of the vessel on which such cattle or sheep are and their attendant shall, during the voyage, make a daily entry in books to be kept by them for that purpose, of the state of the health of such cattle or sheep and of those put on board for the ship's use, and shall deliver over the same to the Officer of Customs first boarding such vessel on her arrival at the port in this Colony at which it is intended to land such cattle or sheep, together with a declaration in the form of Schedule B hereto, and the certificates and all other documents relating to such cattle or sheep hereinbefore mentioned.

8. On the arrival of a vessel from any of the said countries at a port in this Colony with cattle, sheep, or other animals on board, the Captain shall give the Inspector of Stock for such port immediate notice of their arrival.

9. All such cattle, sheep, or other animals, shall forthwith be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon duly appointed in that behalf, and by the Inspector of Stock, and they shall determine whether or not such cattle, sheep, or other animals are infected and grant a certificate accordingly; and no such cattle, sheep, or other animals shall be landed until such certificate be granted.

10. If any cattle, sheep, or other animals be found to be infected they shall be forthwith destroyed, whether the same were intended to be landed or not.

11. All such cattle, sheep, or other animals found on inspection to be free from infection, shall before leaving the vessel be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct, and shall be conveyed by water to the quarantine set apart for imported stock.

12. Imported cattle or sheep intended to be landed in this Colony, shall remain in quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days, during which they shall be kept at their owner's expense, and shall be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct; and such cattle or sheep shall not leave the quarantine until they shall have been examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and Inspector, and declared by them to be free from infection.

13. All cattle, sheep, or other animals put on board any such vessel for the use of the passengers or crew, and removed to quarantine, shall remain there until the vessel is about to leave the port, when they may be re-shipped, on the order of the Chief Inspector of Stock.

14. No fodder put on board any vessel with or for the use of such cattle, sheep, or other animals, shall be landed in this Colony.

15. All fittings used for, with, or about such cattle, sheep, or other animals, and all effects belonging to their attendants, shall be disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct.

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate and Declaration by Veterinary Surgeon at Port of Shipment, of soundness of Stock.

I, the undersigned duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon, having made a thorough inquiry respecting, and a careful examination of, the live stock about to be shipped from the port of _____ by the _____ of which is the Master, for the Colony of _____ which are more particularly described in the Schedule below, and having made a like inquiry in regard to, and examination of, the stock about to be put on board the said vessel for the use of the passengers or crew thereof (particulars of which are also given below), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, none of the said stock are infected or likely to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Declared before me, at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Veterinary Surgeon.

J.P.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and Marks.	Date of Shipment.	Name and address of owner and attendant.	Consignee and destination.

Particulars of Ship's Stock.

Cows.
Sheep.
Pigs.
Goats.

V. S.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Declaration by Master of Vessel and Attendant.

No. of Stock shipped.	Description— Brands and Marks.	Where from.	Deaths during Voyage.	Cause of Death.	Date of Outbreak of Disease.	Date of the Death of each Animal.

I, _____, do hereby solemnly declare that the above statement with regard to the stock shipped on board the vessel _____ is true, and that the entries made by me in the book kept for that purpose of the state of the health of such stock during the voyage (and handed over by me with this declaration), are correct, and were duly entered on the dates at which they appear. And I moreover solemnly declare that no stock, fodder, fittings, or effects are now infected or are likely to be infected [or] that the stock, fodder, fittings, and effects are likely to be infected.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 187 _____

(Signed)

Master.

Given under my hand and Seal this third day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES S. FARNELL.

[1951]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[8d.]

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 35 Vic. No. 6, sec. 13.

Stock Branch, Department of Mines,
Sydney, 28th March, 1879.

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

THE following Regulations to amend Regulations previously issued under the abovesaid Act, are hereby published for general information, namely:—

SHIP'S STOCK.

1. The provisions of the Regulations of 3rd July last (1878), which requires that ship's stock arriving in any port in this Colony, by a vessel from any colony or country other than the Colonies of Australia or New Zealand, shall be sent to and remain in Quarantine while such vessel is in port.—shall not hereafter apply to such stock so long as the vessel on board of which they are shall not lie alongside nor within one hundred yards of any wharf.

QUARANTINE OF IMPORTED STOCK.

2. The Regulations of seventeenth December last (1878) are hereby cancelled, and the following are issued in lieu thereof, namely:—

- (1.) All imported stock found on arrival to be free from infection shall be conveyed to and kept in such quarantine as the Chief Inspector shall direct.
- (2.) All loss sustained with respect to such stock whilst being conveyed to or from, or whilst in such quarantine, whether by accident or by sickness arising from natural causes, or contracted from other animals, or by the destruction of such stock to prevent the spread of disease, shall be borne by the owner of such stock, and he shall have no claim whatever for compensation for any such loss; and an undertaking to that effect shall on the arrival of such stock be completed and delivered to the Inspector by the owner on demand, and to the effect also that all duly authorized expenses and charges connected with such stock shall be paid by their owner.
- (3.) The following charges in connection with such stock shall be paid by their owner to the Inspector on demand, namely:—

VETERINARY SURGEON'S FEES FOR INSPECTION.

<i>Cattle on board ship.</i>	£	s.	d.
Where the number does not exceed four head, for each visit and inspection, a fee of	1	1	0
Where the number exceeds four head, for every additional head an additional fee of	0	5	0

Sheep and Pigs on board ship.

	£	s.	d.
When inspected along with cattle, a fee for each sheep or pig of	0	1	0
When inspected without cattle, for each visit and inspection, whatever the number may be, a fee of	1	1	0

Stock in Quarantine.

For each visit and inspection, one half of the above rates.

CHARGES FOR TRANSPORT OF STOCK TO AND FROM QUARANTINE,—PAYABLE EACH WAY.

Cattle.

	£	s.	d.
For one head	0	15	0
For two head	1	5	0
For every additional head arriving on board the same vessel	0	5	0

Sheep or Pigs.

When conveyed with cattle, every sheep or pig up to 20	0	1	0
When conveyed without cattle, any number not exceeding 5	0	15	0
For every additional sheep or pig, without cattle, up to 20	0	1	0
And for every additional sheep or pig over 20, with or without cattle, an additional charge of	0	0	6

Keep in Quarantine.

Cattle per head per day—			
Stud cattle	0	3	0
Ship's cows	0	2	6
Figs, each, per day	0	1	0
Sheep	0	0	6

And (4.) The cost of disinfecting such stock or the vessel in which they arrive, or the fittings thereof, or the effects of their attendants, as well as all other charges and expenses of every description incurred through the importation of such stock.

E. A. BAKER.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.
(REGULATIONS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 September, 1878.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 18 June, 1878.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

The following Regulations, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the abovenamed Act, are hereby published for general information.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

III. ELECTION AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

Section 9. Qualifications of applicant for office of Inspector.

1. No application for the office of Inspector of Sheep shall be entertained unless the applicant is possessed of the following qualifications:—

1. That he is over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, and not in any way incapacitated by ill health or bodily infirmity from the active discharge of an Inspector's duties.
2. That he possesses a practical knowledge of horses, cattle, and sheep, and their management, and of the diseases known as scab, catarrh, fluke, worms, and foot-rot in sheep, Cumberland disease in stock, and of pleuro-pneumonia and black-leg in cattle, and of the proper treatment of these diseases.
3. That he is acquainted with the character, nature, cause, symptoms, and treatment of rinderpest, sheep-pox, foot and mouth disease, glanders, and farcy.

IV. TRAVELLING STOCK.

1. *Sheep.*

Section 14—Sub-section 3. Renewal of permit for fat sheep.

2. Every owner requiring a renewed permit for sheep which are represented as fat sheep sent *bonâ fide* to and returning unsold from market, shall, with the application for such permit, make and deliver to the Inspector a statutory declaration to the effect that the statements contained in such application are true.

2. *Horses, Cattle, and Sheep.*

Section 16. Alteration of route or destination.

3. No change of route or destination shall be granted to any travelling sheep which would increase the distance such sheep are entitled by their original permit to travel, except under a renewed permit and payment of the authorized travelling charges for such increased distance.

VI. IMPORTED SHEEP.

Section 27. Quarantine charges.

4. The rate to be charged for the keeping and dressing of imported sheep whilst in quarantine shall be as follows:—

	s.	d.
Sustenance and attendance, per day, each sheep	0	6
Administering three dressings, each sheep	2	6

VII. SHEEP BRANDS AND MARKS.

Section 34. Application and allotment of brands and marks.

5. All sheep brands used by owners, whether previously registered or not, shall be allotted and recorded in accordance with the provisions of this section; and all applications for such brands and for owners marks now in use, shall be made to the Inspector on or before the 1st day of August next (1878), and shall be allotted and recorded according to the following rules, namely:—

Brands.

1. Sheep brands already registered by owners shall be allotted and recorded to such owner if unobjectionable; but if the same brand shall have been registered to two or more owners in the same district it shall be recorded to the owner whose application to register bears the earliest date; and if the applications of such owners bear the same date, then such brand shall be allotted to the owner possessing the largest number of sheep.
2. Sheep brands not already registered, if unobjectionable, shall be recorded in the order in which they are received; and if two or more owners apply at the same time for the same brand it will be recorded to the owner possessed of the largest number of sheep.

Marks.

3. All marks used by owners at the time this Act came into force shall, as far as possible, be allotted and recorded to such owners; and if two or more owners in the same district apply for a similar mark, it shall be allotted and recorded to the applicant who can prove that he was the first to use such mark in that district; but if no such proof can be adduced the mark shall be allotted to the applicant who owns the largest number of sheep.

SCHEDULES AND FORMS.

6. The following forms shall be used in carrying out the provisions of this Act:—

FORM A.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Application for Permit to Travel Sheep.

To the Inspector of Sheep,

have to request that you will furnish _____ with a permit to travel the sheep more particularly described in the Schedule below, as required by section 14, sub-section 1, of the abovenamed Act.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands and Marks.	Name and Address of Owner and of person in charge.	From what District and Run.	Route intended to travel, and Distance.	Consignee and Destination.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 187 _____ Applicant.

No. _____

FORM B.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Permit to Travel.

THIS is to certify that the Sheep more particularly described in the Schedule below are hereby permitted to travel to their destination by the route specified in the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands and Marks.	Name and Address of Owner and of person in charge.	From what District and Run.	Route permitted to travel, and distance.	Consignee and Destination.

187 _____ Inspector of Stock.

No. _____

FORM C.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Renewed Permit to Travel.

THIS is to certify that a Renewed Permit has this day been granted to _____ to travel the sheep more particularly described in the Schedule below, from _____ their destination, to _____; and I acknowledge to have received the sum of £ _____ as the Travelling Charges payable for such Renewed Permit.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or Marks.	Name and Address of Owner and of Person in Charge.	Date of arrival at last destination, and where Sheep originally started from.	Route now permitted to travel.	Consignee and Destination.	Number of miles.	Travelling charges at two pence per mile per hundred.

187 _____ Inspector of Stock.

FORM D.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Declaration with respect to Fat Sheep returning from Market.

I of do solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars stated in the accompanying application for a renewed permit to travel *bona fide fat sheep* back from their previous destination, to are correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief: And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at
this day of 187,— }
Signature of a Justice
of the Peace— }

FORM E.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Travelling Statement.

I of do solemnly declare that I am the of the Travelling Stock, more particularly described in the Schedule below: And I further declare that the said Stock are this day to be taken by drover, from in the Sheep District of, and are intended to be driven by to being their destination in the District of by the following route, which is route, viz.:—

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Number of Stock.	Description of Stock.	Sex.	Marks.	How and where Branded.	Diseased or Sound.

Signed at this day of , 187 . Owner (or "Superintendent").
Witness—

FORM F.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Application to Record a Sheep Brand or Mark.

To

Inspector of Sheep,

187 .

Owner's Brand:— I have to request that you will record the Brand and Marks on the margin hereof, as the Sheep Brand and Marks to be used on Station, of of which is the Post Town, and on which there are now sheep and lambs belonging to and that you will also enter in your Record that the age of the sheep on the station is denoted by and the class by
Class Mark:— I enclose the authorized fees, amounting to £ particulars of which are given in the Schedule below.
Witness—

Owner (or "Superintendent").

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Particulars Recorded.	Number of Sheep.	Fees.	
		Rate each.	Amount.
Recording owner's brand			
" " mark		5/-	
" distinctive age mark		1/-	
" " class mark		1/-	
Publication in Gazette		1/-	
Total		£	

When received.

Date.		Time.	

FORM

FORM G.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Certificate of Record.

No.

187 .

THIS is to certify, that the owner's brand and mark mentioned in the margin hereof was this day duly recorded as the sheep brand and mark of in terms of the provisions of the abovesaid Act.

Inspector of Stock.

FORM H.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Memorandum of Acceptance of Modification.

187 .

Brand. Ear Mark. Distinctive Mark.

Brands or marks applied for
Modifications suggested

I HEREBY agree to accept the Brand or Marks modified as above, and request that the same may be recorded accordingly.

Signature.....

Insert date

Witness—

Should this memorandum not be returned within twenty-one days from the above date, the Brands or Marks herein suggested will be recorded as yours, in terms of the abovesaid Act.

FORM I.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

Memorandum of Transfer of Brand or Mark.

187 .

To the Inspector of Sheep,

District of

Owner's brand :— I being the recorded owner of the sheep brand and mark on the margin hereof, having
Owner's mark :— transferred the same to of do hereby request that you will make the
Age mark :— necessary transfer to of such brand and mark in your record, and enclose
Class mark :— herewith the sum of , as the authorized fees for such transfer.

Transferor.

Transferee.

Witness—

Department of Lands, Stock Branch, Sydney, 23 July, 1878.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1878.

The following Additional Regulations, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the abovesaid Act, are published for general information:—

IV.—TRAVELLING STOCK.

1. The Inspector may, when necessary, count any travelling stock, and the drover thereof shall, when required, afford the Inspector every assistance in making such count.

VII.—SHEEP BRANDS AND MARKS.

2. All owners' ear-marks shall consist of one or two cuts or marks and no more, and the tip or point shall not be cut off any ear.

3. When two or more applicants claim the same owner's brand or mark, and they decline to agree to the settlement proposed by the Inspector, their claims shall be referred by him to the Directors for the District, who shall hear and decide the same, and assess and tax the expenses of such hearing in the same manner as applications are heard and decided under the "Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866"; and the brand or mark in dispute shall be allotted and recorded as the Directors shall so decide.

4. The owners' ear-mark shall in every case be marked on the near or left ear of male sheep, and on the off or right ear of female sheep; and distinctive ear-marks, such as those denoting the age and class of sheep, shall in every case be marked on the off or right ear of male sheep, and on the near or left ear of female sheep. And all ear-marks made on sheep after the publication of this Regulation shall be held and deemed to be "owner's" or "distinctive" ear-marks, according to the ear of the sheep on which they are marked.

5. All owners' ear-marks shall, after the 31st day of December next, 1878, be made or marked with an ear-pliers, the cutters of which shall be of such size and shape as the Chief Inspector of Stock shall prescribe; and all owners' ear-marks made or marked after that date in any other way shall be held and deemed to be unrecorded ear-marks.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Department

Department of Lands, Stock Branch, Sydney, 23 July, 1878.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby notifies, for general information, that the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, contained in section 14 of the abovenamed Act, with respect to travelling sheep, shall apply and be in force in the following sheep districts, namely:—

Albury.	Forbes.	Narrandera.
Armidale.	Glen Innes.	Narrabri.
Balranald.	Goulburn.	Pilliga.
Bathurst.	Gundagai.	Queanbeyan.
Booligal.	Hay.	Tamworth.
Cannonbar.	Hume.	Urana.
Carcoar.	Menindie.	Wagga Wagga.
Coonabarabran.	Molong.	Warialda.
Condobolin.	Merriwa.	Wentworth.
Corowa.	Moree.	Yass.
Deniliquin.	Mudgee.	Young.
Dubbo.		

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Stock Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 August, 1878.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby notifies, for general information, that the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, contained in section 14 of the abovenamed Act, with respect to travelling sheep, shall apply and be in force in the following additional sheep districts, namely:—

Moree.
Walgett.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.
(REGULATIONS)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 December, 1878.*Stock Branch,
Department of Mines,
Sydney, 17th December, 1878.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

The following Regulations, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the abovesaid Act, are published for general information.

OWNER'S TATTOO SHEEP MARKS.

1. All tattoo marks used as owner's sheep marks shall consist of not more nor less than two letters and one numeral representing consecutive letters and numerals, and the shape and character of such letters and numerals and their size and arrangement shall be fixed and determined from time to time, as the Minister may direct, by notice in the Gazette.

2. All registered owner's tattoo sheep marks shall be marked in a clear and legible manner as follows, namely:—

- (1) Every such mark shall be imprinted on one or other of the portions specified in the Schedule hereto, and in the consecutive order therein indicated.
- (2) The breeder or person imprinting the first registered tattoo mark upon any sheep may do so upon any of the portions mentioned in the Schedule hereto.
- (3) If the breeder's or first registered tattoo mark be made upon any portion other than the first, then the first portion shall in that case be held to follow the fourth portion.
- (4) Every second or subsequent registered tattoo mark shall be imprinted on the portion which, according to the rule hereinbefore specified, is the next in order to that on which the immediately preceding mark is marked.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

First portion,—	the rear or left ear.
Second "	the off or right ear.
Third "	the under side of the tail.
Fourth "	under the rear fore arm.

And all sheep shall be deemed to be marked with the registered tattoo mark, which shall appear to be the last mark imprinted upon such sheep, according to the order prescribed by these Regulations.

* 393—

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained in these Regulations, the owners of pedigree sheep, may, with the sanction of the Directors, number such sheep with a tattoo mark on the off ear for stud purposes, and in that case the third portion shall be held to be the next in order to the first.

OWNER'S EAR-MARKS.

The size of the cutters in the pliers for marking the under-mentioned owners' ear-marks in sheep, shall be as follows:—

	Length.	Width.
The Bayonet	1 inch	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
" Club	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Fork	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Half half-penny	1 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Notc	1 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Slush	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	plain slit.
" Slit	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
" Swallow tail	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ " "
" Triangle	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ " "
" W (a double swallow) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ " "

W. H. SUTTON.

Stock Branch,
Department of Mines,
Sydney, 17th December, 1878.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

REGISTRATION OF TATTOO MARKS.

In accordance with the foregoing Regulation it is hereby notified, for general information, that owner's tattoo sheep marks will be registered at the office of the Registrar of Brands, Sydney, on and after the 1st January next (1879) for the Colony:— But all applications for such marks will, in terms of section 34 of the above Act, require to be made in the first instance to the Inspector for the district in which it is intended to use such marks, who will make the necessary entries in his record and forward the applications to the Registrar of Brands.

It is also notified that, in carrying out this registration, the tattoo marks shall each consist of two Roman letters and one numeral, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in width, and will be of the form and arranged in the manner shown in the following example.

EXAMPLE of the manner of combining Two Letters and One Numeral, whereby with the letter A leading 750 separate marks are obtained, namely:—

AA0	AB0	AC0	AD0	AE0	AF0	AG0	AH0	AJ0	AK0	AL0	AM0	AN0	A00	AP0	AQ0	AR0	AS0	AT0	AU0	AV0	AW0	AX0	AY0	AZ0
AA1	AB1	AC1	AD1	AE1	AF1	AG1	AH1	AJ1	AK1	AL1	AM1	AN1	A01	AP1	AQ1	AR1	AS1	AT1	AU1	AV1	AW1	AX1	AY1	AZ1
AA2	AB2	AC2	AD2	AE2	AF2	AG2	AH2	AJ2	AK2	AL2	AM2	AN2	A02	AP2	AQ2	AR2	AS2	AT2	AU2	AV2	AW2	AX2	AY2	AZ2
AA3	AB3	AC3	AD3	AE3	AF3	AG3	AH3	AJ3	AK3	AL3	AM3	AN3	A03	AP3	AQ3	AR3	AS3	AT3	AU3	AV3	AW3	AX3	AY3	AZ3
AA4	AB4	AC4	AD4	AE4	AF4	AG4	AH4	AJ4	AK4	AL4	AM4	AN4	A04	AP4	AQ4	AR4	AS4	AT4	AU4	AV4	AW4	AX4	AY4	AZ4
AA5	AB5	AC5	AD5	AE5	AF5	AG5	AH5	AJ5	AK5	AL5	AM5	AN5	A05	AP5	AQ5	AR5	AS5	AT5	AU5	AV5	AW5	AX5	AY5	AZ5
AA6	AB6	AC6	AD6	AE6	AF6	AG6	AH6	AJ6	AK6	AL6	AM6	AN6	A06	AP6	AQ6	AR6	AS6	AT6	AU6	AV6	AW6	AX6	AY6	AZ6
AA7	AB7	AC7	AD7	AE7	AF7	AG7	AH7	AJ7	AK7	AL7	AM7	AN7	A07	AP7	AQ7	AR7	AS7	AT7	AU7	AV7	AW7	AX7	AY7	AZ7
AA8	AB8	AC8	AD8	AE8	AF8	AG8	AH8	AJ8	AK8	AL8	AM8	AN8	A08	AP8	AQ8	AR8	AS8	AT8	AU8	AV8	AW8	AX8	AY8	AZ8
AA9	AB9	AC9	AD9	AE9	AF9	AG9	AH9	AJ9	AK9	AL9	AM9	AN9	A09	AP9	AQ9	AR9	AS9	AT9	AU9	AV9	AW9	AX9	AY9	AZ9
AOA	AOB	AOC	AOD	AOE	AOF	AOG	AOH	A0J	AOK	AOL	AOM	AON	A00	AOP	A0Q	AOR	AOS	AOT	A0U	A0V	A0W	A0X	A0Y	A0Z
A1A	A1B	A1C	A1D	A1E	A1F	A1G	A1H	A1J	A1K	A1L	A1M	A1N	A10	A1P	A1Q	A1R	A1S	A1T	A1U	A1V	A1W	A1X	A1Y	A1Z
A2A	A2B	A2C	A2D	A2E	A2F	A2G	A2H	A2J	A2K	A2L	A2M	A2N	A20	A2P	A2Q	A2R	A2S	A2T	A2U	A2V	A2W	A2X	A2Y	A2Z
A3A	A3B	A3C	A3D	A3E	A3F	A3G	A3H	A3J	A3K	A3L	A3M	A3N	A30	A3P	A3Q	A3R	A3S	A3T	A3U	A3V	A3W	A3X	A3Y	A3Z
A4A	A4B	A4C	A4D	A4E	A4F	A4G	A4H	A4J	A4K	A4L	A4M	A4N	A40	A4P	A4Q	A4R	A4S	A4T	A4U	A4V	A4W	A4X	A4Y	A4Z
A5A	A5B	A5C	A5D	A5E	A5F	A5G	A5H	A5J	A5K	A5L	A5M	A5N	A50	A5P	A5Q	A5R	A5S	A5T	A5U	A5V	A5W	A5X	A5Y	A5Z
A6A	A6B	A6C	A6D	A6E	A6F	A6G	A6H	A6J	A6K	A6L	A6M	A6N	A60	A6P	A6Q	A6R	A6S	A6T	A6U	A6V	A6W	A6X	A6Y	A6Z
A7A	A7B	A7C	A7D	A7E	A7F	A7G	A7H	A7J	A7K	A7L	A7M	A7N	A70	A7P	A7Q	A7R	A7S	A7T	A7U	A7V	A7W	A7X	A7Y	A7Z
A8A	A8B	A8C	A8D	A8E	A8F	A8G	A8H	A8J	A8K	A8L	A8M	A8N	A80	A8P	A8Q	A8R	A8S	A8T	A8U	A8V	A8W	A8X	A8Y	A8Z
A9A	A9B	A9C	A9D	A9E	A9F	A9G	A9H	A9J	A9K	A9L	A9M	A9N	A90	A9P	A9Q	A9R	A9S	A9T	A9U	A9V	A9W	A9X	A9Y	A9Z
OAA	OAB	OAC	OAD	OAE	OAF	OAG	OAH	OAJ	OAK	OAL	OAM	OAN	OAO	OAP	OAQ	OAR	OAS	OAT	OAU	OAV	OAW	OAX	OAY	OAZ
1AA	1AB	1AC	1AD	1AE	1AF	1AG	1AH	1AJ	1AK	1AL	1AM	1AN	1A0	1AP	1AQ	1AR	1AS	1AT	1AU	1AV	1AW	1AX	1AY	1AZ
2AA	2AB	2AC	2AD	2AE	2AF	2AG	2AH	2AJ	2AK	2AL	2AM	2AN	2A0	2AP	2AQ	2AR	2AS	2AT	2AU	2AV	2AW	2AX	2AY	2AZ
3AA	3AB	3AC	3AD	3AE	3AF	3AG	3AH	3AJ	3AK	3AL	3AM	3AN	3A0	3AP	3AQ	3AR	3AS	3AT	3AU	3AV	3AW	3AX	3AY	3AZ
4AA	4AB	4AC	4AD	4AE	4AF	4AG	4AH	4AJ	4AK	4AL	4AM	4AN	4A0	4AP	4AQ	4AR	4AS	4AT	4AU	4AV	4AW	4AX	4AY	4AZ
5AA	5AB	5AC	5AD	5AE	5AF	5AG	5AH	5AJ	5AK	5AL	5AM	5AN	5A0	5AP	5AQ	5AR	5AS	5AT	5AU	5AV	5AW	5AX	5AY	5AZ
6AA	6AB	6AC	6AD	6AE	6AF	6AG	6AH	6AJ	6AK	6AL	6AM	6AN	6A0	6AP	6AQ	6AR	6AS	6AT	6AU	6AV	6AW	6AX	6AY	6AZ
7AA	7AB	7AC	7AD	7AE	7AF	7AG	7AH	7AJ	7AK	7AL	7AM	7AN	7A0	7AP	7AQ	7AR	7AS	7AT	7AU	7AV	7AW	7AX	7AY	7AZ
8AA	8AB	8AC	8AD	8AE	8AF	8AG	8AH	8AJ	8AK	8AL	8AM	8AN	8A0	8AP	8AQ	8AR	8AS	8AT	8AU	8AV	8AW	8AX	8AY	8AZ
9AA	9AB	9AC	9AD	9AE	9AF	9AG	9AH	9AJ	9AK	9AL	9AM	9AN	9A0	9AP	9AQ	9AR	9AS	9AT	9AU	9AV	9AW	9AX	9AY	9AZ

A similar number will, of course, be produced by making each of the other letters lead, and in this way 19,500 marks, in all, will be obtained.

The fee for the registration of each mark, including publication in the Gazette, will be six shillings (6s).

W. H. SUTTON.

Stock Branch,
Department of Mines,
Sydney, 17th December, 1878.

THE following additional Regulations, made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the abovesaid Act, are published for general information:—

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

All Imported Stock, found on arrival to be free from infection, shall be conveyed in such manner to and kept in such quarantine as the Chief Inspector shall direct, under the following conditions, namely:—

1. That all loss sustained with respect to such stock whilst being conveyed to or from or whilst in such quarantine, whether by accident or by sickness arising from natural causes, or contracted from other animals, or by the destruction of such stock to prevent the spread of disease, shall be borne by the owner of such stock; and he shall have no claim whatever for compensation for any such loss; and an undertaking to that effect shall, on the arrival of such stock, be completed and delivered to the Inspector by the owner on demand; and to the effect also that all duly authorized expenses and charges connected with such stock shall be paid by their owner.

2. That the following charges in connection with such stock shall be paid by their owner to the Inspector on demand, namely:—

(1.) <i>Veterinary Inspection on arrival and on leaving Quarantine:—</i>	s. d.
Cattle, per head, on each occasion	10 6
Sheep and pigs, each	1 0
(2.) <i>Transport to and from Quarantine:—</i>	
Cattle, per head, each way	5 0
Sheep and pigs, each	1 0
(3.) <i>Keep in Quarantine:—</i>	
Cattle, per head, per day:—	
Stud cattle.....	2 0
Ship's cows	1 6
Pigs, each, per day	1 0
Sheep " "	0 6

And (4.) The cost of disinfecting such stock, or the vessel in which they arrive, or the fittings thereof, or the effects of their attendants, as well as all other charges and expenses of every description incurred through the importation of such stock.

W. H. SUTTON.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.
(AMENDED REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 41 Vic. No. 19, sec. 21.

Stock Branch,
Department of Mines,
Sydney, 27th June, 1879.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

THE following Regulations, made by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the abovesaid Act, and in lieu of the Regulations of 17th December last (1878), which are hereby repealed, are published for general information.

OWNERS' TATTOO SHEEP MARKS.

1. All Tattoo marks used as owners' sheep marks shall consist of not more nor less than three letters or two letters and the sign &.

2. The letters and signs used in owners' Tattoo sheep-marks shall be of the Roman or Script style or character, and shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in width.

3. All recorded owners' Tattoo sheep marks shall be marked in a clear and legible manner as follows, namely:—

(1). Every such mark shall be imprinted on one or other of the following portions, and in the consecutive order in which they are here given, namely:—

First portion,—The near or left ear.

Second portion,—The off or right ear.

Third portion,—The under side of the tail.

Fourth portion,—Under the near fore arm.

(2). The breeder or person imprinting the first recorded Tattoo mark upon any sheep, may do so on any of the portions hereinbefore mentioned.

(3). If the breeders' or first recorded Tattoo mark be made upon any portion other than the first, then the first portion shall in that case be held to follow the fourth portion.

(4). Every second or subsequent recorded Tattoo mark shall be imprinted on the portion which, according to the order hereinbefore prescribed, is next to that on which the immediately preceding mark is marked.

4. All sheep shall be deemed to be marked with the recorded Tattoo mark, which shall appear to be the last mark imprinted upon such sheep, according to the order hereinbefore prescribed.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, the owner of pedigree sheep may, with the sanction of the Directors, number such sheep with a Tattoo mark on the off ear, for stud purposes, and in that case the third portion shall be held to be the next in order to the first.

6. All applications for Tattoo marks shall, in terms of section 94 of the above Act, be made in the first instance to the Inspector for the district in which it is intended to use such marks, who will make the necessary entries in his record and forward the applications to the office of the Registrar of Brands, Sydney, to be recorded for the Colony.

7. The fee for recording each Tattoo mark, including publication in the Gazette, will be six shillings (6s.)

OWNERS' CUT EAR-MARKS.

8. The size of the cutters in the pliers for marking the undermentioned owners cut ear-marks, shall not exceed the following:—

	Length.	Width.
The Bayonet.....	1 inch	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
" Club	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" Fork	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" Half halfpenny.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" Hole	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" Note	1 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" Slash	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
" Silt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
" Swallow-tail	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" Triangle.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" W (a double swallow).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

E. A. BAKER.

Stock Branch,
Department of Mines,
Sydney, 27th June, 1879.INTRODUCTION OF SHEEP ACROSS THE MURRAY,
FROM VICTORIA.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, for public information, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has cancelled Regulation No. 5, of 4th September, 1877, under the abovesaid Act, which requires the endorsement of the certificate granted by the Inspector of Sheep for the District in Victoria, from which sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony commenced to travel, by the Inspector for that portion of Victoria contiguous to the crossing-place at which such sheep crossed into this Colony.

E. A. BAKER.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STOCK SALE YARDS BILL.
(PETITION FROM THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 September, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware that a Bill is now under the consideration of your Honorable House under the title of the Stock Sale Yards Bill, which provides for the establishment of Stock Sale Yards, to be under the management of and the revenue from which are to be received by the Government.

That in the year 1870 an Act was passed by the Legislature giving to the Municipal Council of Sydney the power to establish Cattle Sale Yards and to receive fees for all cattle intended for slaughter, yarded, or brought for sale by auction within 10 miles from the city of Sydney.

That your Petitioners proceeded to take measures for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect, but found that the construction of the clauses with reference to the payment of fees was so defective as to render them inoperative, and prevented any further action in the matter.

That your Petitioners have since endeavoured to obtain the needful amendment of the Act by the Legislature, and a Bill was introduced by the Government during the Session of 1877, giving them full power to establish Sale Yards and receive fees therefrom.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the provisions of the Act already passed should not be set aside by the transfer of its intended power from the Municipal Council to the Government, but that the maintenance of Cattle Sale Yards and the revenue derivable therefrom should be in the hands of the Sydney Corporation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will so amend the Bill now before your Honorable House as to confer upon your Petitioners the privileges intended to be granted to them by the "Cattle Sale Yard Act of 1870."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES MERRIMAN,
Mayor.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

(LETTER FROM UNDER SECRETARY, COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TO THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1879.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 January, 1879.

It having been decided that in the erection of the International Exhibition Building, with a view to facilitating the transaction of business, you should act under the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, I am directed to inform you of the course which Sir Henry Parkes thinks should be pursued.

2. As the Director of the Botanic Garden must necessarily have much to do in connection with the new structure, in preparing the ground, laying out walks and flower-beds, and generally adapting the grounds to the character of the building, it seems very desirable that you and that officer should carry out your respective work in concert so far as one may affect the other. Should any matter of difficulty arise, in which there may be a difference of view, as affecting the work as a whole, the Colonial Secretary wishes an immediate reference made to him, but it is believed that any reference of the kind will not be often necessary.

3. You will at all times afford every facility for the Commissioners to obtain a knowledge of the plans of the building and the progress of the work in execution, and should suggestions be made by them you will give the fullest consideration to such suggestions; but no material alteration or additional work involving serious cost is to be undertaken without the matter being first referred to the Colonial Secretary.

4. You will proceed with the work without any delay, and adopt every means in your power to ensure its completion before the 1st August.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(LETTER FROM COLONIAL ARCHITECT TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 April, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order*, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29 April, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the letter of the Colonial Architect to the Colonial Secretary
 “ submitting a plan or sketch of the proposed Building for the International
 “ Exhibition.”

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office,
 Sydney, 23 December, 1878.

In accordance with the verbal instructions of the late Colonial Secretary, I have prepared the accompanying sketch design for the International Exhibition Building, which I now do myself the honor to submit for approval of the Minister.

2. As far as I am aware no site has yet been determined on for this building, but the design referred to has been specially adapted to suit the Inner Domain, in accordance with the views of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

3. The building shown on this plan comprises an area of floor space equal to 333,750 superficial feet or $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the total enclosed space being upwards of 11,000,000 cubic feet. The floor-room is apportioned as follows, viz. :—

	Acres.
Basement.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ground Floor.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galleries.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

A dditional space will be provided for Refreshment Rooms, &c.

4. In order to enable this building to be erected by the time required, it is necessary that the site should be determined as soon as possible, and that I be authorized at once to make the necessary preparations and arrangements with a contractor or contractors as I may consider best for carrying out the work with such expedition as the circumstances of the case require. As far as regards the materials with which the building will be constructed, this matter will have to be ruled by circumstances, all due care being taken that they be of a sufficiently durable kind to answer the purpose and time for which the building will be required.

5. With regard to the cost of the building, I think—considering the present labour rates and prices of materials—that, unless from some unforeseen circumstances, it is not likely to exceed the amount proposed to be provided, viz., £50,000.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
 Colonial Architect.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

(ARRANGEMENT MADE WITH MR. JOHN YOUNG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 June, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9 May, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of any Agreement or Contract, and other Papers or Documents,
“in reference to the arrangement made with Mr. John Young to supervise
“the erection of the Exhibition Buildings.”

(Mr. Farnell.)

SCHEDULE.

No.		PAGE.
1.	Mr. Henry Hudson to the Colonial Architect. 4 January, 1879	2
2.	Report of the Colonial Architect. 4 January, 1879	2
3.	Minute of the Colonial Secretary. 6 January, 1879	2
4.	Mr. John Young to the Colonial Secretary. 7 January, 1879	2
5.	Ditto ditto 7 January, 1879	2
6.	Ditto ditto 8 January, 1879	2
7.	Memorandum by Colonial Architect. 8 January, 1879	3
8.	Minute of the Colonial Secretary. 8 January, 1879	3
9.	Ditto ditto 18 January, 1879	3
10.	Memorandum of Agreement with Mr. John Young. 22 January, 1879	3
11.	The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Mr. John Young. 22 January, 1879	4

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

No. 1.

Mr. Henry Hudson to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 January, 1879.

Referring to our conversation this morning, as to what arrangements we were prepared to make to carry out the works required to be done in the erection of the Exhibition building, we hereby propose that our Mr. Robert Hudson give his sole time and attention to the carrying on the whole of the works according to your instructions; that I buy the whole of the materials required for the work, and also assist in every other way possible to carry out the work economically and expeditiously; that unless any unforeseen contingencies arise we will have the building erected in the time required; all accounts to be examined and certified weekly; that after the first week in February the money required to carry on the work be provided by the Government weekly, and that for our joint services as herein stated we be paid a commission at the rate of seven and a half per cent. as the work proceeds on the total outlay.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HUDSON,

Pro HUDSON BROTHERS.

No. 2.

Report of the Colonial Architect.

I FORWARD herewith for approval of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary terms of arrangement which I have entered into with Messrs. Hudson Brothers. I consider them fair and reasonable, and the best that could be made for ensuring expedition and economy. The work will be commenced on Monday morning 4 January, 1879. J.B.

No. 3.

Minute of the Colonial Secretary.

THIS proposal, with Colonial Architect's minute, under the consideration of Cabinet. Doubts raised as to whether the Messieurs Hudson would be able to complete the building in the time agreed upon, and some objection as to rate of commission. Decided that Mr. John Young should be communicated with. H.P., 6/1/79.

No. 4.

Mr. John Young to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

New Lands Offices, Sydney, 7 January, 1879.

I have the honor to offer to superintend the construction of the Exhibition building and other works in connection therewith; arrange and carry out the work in the same manner as I do my own works as contractor, for a commission of five pounds (£5) per cent. upon the amount of the total outlay, including purchasing all plant and materials required, and make all sub-contracts necessary.

Payments to be made weekly by the Government for all labour and materials for the works.

I should also be willing to supply all the working plant, scaffold, ladders, ropes, blocks, tackle, chains, barrows, and other necessary plant (which would cost three or four thousand pounds, and taking it back when the work is done), at my own expense; and if required pay wages and materials weekly and receive monthly payments upon the certificate of the Colonial Architect for the full expenditure, for an additional commission of five pounds (£5) per cent. upon the outlay.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG,

Contractor.

No. 5.

Mr. John Young to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 January, 1879.

I should like to explain the offer made herein to superintend the erection of the Exhibition.

That 5 per cent. commission is for the superintendence completed by me.

If the Government paid for the plant required for the work it would cost them about 5 per cent. or perhaps more. I would be willing to supply the plant, &c., at that rate, or without supplying it as may be deemed advisable.

I am, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG.

No. 6.

Mr. John Young to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

New Lands Offices, Sydney, 8 January, 1879.

It has occurred to me this morning that it may be necessary to explain to you, in reference to the plant for the proposed Exhibition, that plant includes any labour-saving contrivances the experience of a builder enables him to apply for any work he may do, as for instance, at the Lands Offices I have a machine that saves the labour of twenty men.

In my offer for plant for proposed Exhibition it includes these things.

It

It is the use of these mechanical contrivances (or plant) that enables one contractor to often succeed where another not using them would fail. My offer being to superintend the whole of the Exhibition works for a commission of £5 per cent. is complete in itself without plant.

The plant I could purchase or make, and it could be sold at the time the works are completed by auction and the Government receive the money, or I would supply it on the terms offered.

I am, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG.

No. 7.

Memorandum by Colonial Architect.

Colonial Architect's Office, 8 January, 1879.

Memo.—With reference to Mr. John Young's proposal to construct the International Exhibition building, the terms appear very similar to those of Hudson Bros., with the exception of the percentage, the former asking 5 per cent., and the latter 7½ per cent. The offer of Hudson Bros., however, has the advantage of the entire services of their Mr. Robert Hudson, in carrying out the work, which from my knowledge of Mr. Hudson as a most energetic and competent man, I consider a great importance in a work of this kind, where expedition and tact in the management of a large number of men are so necessary; moreover this firm has the additional advantage of all the most modern machinery required for woodwork, &c., which is also a matter of great importance. The other proposal of Mr. Young with regard to plant could only be considered by allowing Hudson Bros. to make an offer in respect to this matter, as their first proposal did not touch upon it. I would remark that Mr. Young has stated no time for completion of the work. I may here remark that seeing Mr. Young's name on the list of Commissioners I did not ask him for an offer, thinking the two would be incompatible; Messrs. Hudson Bros. being our annual contractors I considered them the proper persons to apply to. No doubt it would be desirable, and no doubt conducive to the successful carrying out of this important work, if the services of both Messrs. Hudson Bros. and Mr. Young could be obtained by their agreeing to offer for it jointly.

JAMES BARNET,

Colonial Architect.

No. 8.

Minute of the Colonial Secretary.

The offers of Messrs. Hudson Brothers and of Mr. John Young considered by Cabinet.

HAVING in view the fact that time does not admit of calling for tenders, it is decided that the work be carried out by the Government according to the Colonial Architect's plans, and under the superintendence of a practical and thoroughly competent man. It is further decided that inasmuch as Mr. Young has undoubtedly had a more extensive experience than the Messrs. Hudson in the erection of large buildings, and as for the same service the commission proposed by Mr. Young is 5 per cent., and the commission proposed by the Messrs. Hudson 7½ per cent. on the total outlay, the services of Mr. Young be engaged, provided that he consents to be bound to complete the building within the time fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, namely, before the 1st August, 1879.

The question of providing plant to be left for decision hereafter.—H.P., 8/1/79.

No. 9.

Minute of the Colonial Secretary.

CAN be put by for present.—H.P., 18/1/79.

No. 10.

Memorandum of Agreement with Mr. John Young.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and John Young, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, of the other part. Whereas the Government of the Colony of New South Wales have resolved to erect a building on that part of the Domain forming the grounds attached to Government House, Sydney, known as the Inner Domain, for the purpose of an International Exhibition being held therein, and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of the said Colony, acting on behalf of the Government of the said Colony, has agreed with the said John Young that he, the said John Young, shall undertake to do and perform all the works connected with the erection of the said building, upon the terms and conditions following: Now this agreement witnesseth that Her Majesty the Queen, so far as the agreement hereinafter contained is to be observed and performed on the part of the Colonial Government, doth hereby agree with the said John Young, his executors and administrators, and the said John Young for himself, his executors, and administrators, so far as the agreement hereinafter written is to be observed and performed on his and their parts doth hereby agree with Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, as follows, that is to say:—

1. The said John Young shall and will, immediately upon the signing of this agreement by him, proceed to erect all the buildings which have been designed and required to be done, or which at any time hereafter, until the whole of the said buildings required for the said International Exhibition are declared by the Government of the said Colony to have been completed, shall be designed and required to be done in and about the erection of the buildings intended to be used for the said International Exhibition, according to the plans and drawings which shall from time to time be supplied to him for that purpose by the Colonial Architect for the time being of the said Colony; and erect and build, or cause the said buildings to be erected and built in accordance in all things with the said plans and drawings, and according to any specification or specifications for the said building which from time to time may be supplied to him by the Colonial Architect for the time being.

2. That the said John Young shall purchase, on account of the Government of the said Colony, upon his own judgment and opinion as to value, and by tender or private contract, as he may think fit, all materials required in and about the erection of the said buildings, excepting only such materials as the said John Young shall be informed that he is not to purchase. In making such purchases, the said John Young is to use the utmost care in securing material of the best quality and at the lowest market prices payable at the time of the making of the said purchases, and is to obtain for the benefit of the Government all such discounts or reductions in price as are usually or can by special agreement be obtained upon such purchases.

3. If it should be found that portion of the said buildings can in the opinion of the Government be advantageously erected under small contracts, the said John Young shall and will, when required by the Colonial Secretary for the time being so to do, let such portions of the said works as are to be done in small contracts to persons willing to take the same—such contracts to be entered into by the persons willing to contract for the said works with the said John Young on the terms for which the said works are to be done by them.

4. The said John Young is to employ all labour, and to find and provide at the cost of the Government all scaffolding, plant, tools, and implements required in and about the said works; and the whole of the works required to be done in erecting the said building are to be done by the said John Young—under his own personal superintendence in all respects, and as if the said work was being done by him on his own account as a contractor for same—subject however in all things to the supervision and the directions of the Colonial Architect for the time being.

5. A portion of the said building, to be not less than one-fourth of the whole of the buildings required, is to be completed and finished in all things for the reception of exhibits on or before the first day of June next; and a further portion, not being less than one-fourth of the said buildings, on or before the thirteenth day of July next; and the whole of the remaining portion of the said buildings on or before the thirty-first day of August next.

6. For the services so to be rendered by the said John Young as aforesaid, upon the same being rendered in accordance in all things with the terms of this agreement, the Government of the said Colony are to pay to the said John Young a commission of £5 per centum upon all money expended by the Government for materials for or labour employed in the erection of the said buildings, such payment to be considered as including all expenses incurred by the said John Young in carrying out the said works, and in and about the superintendence of the said works, and for his general services in and about the matters aforesaid; it being distinctly understood that the said John Young is not to have any claim upon the Government of the said Colony in respect of any matter or thing connected with or arising out of his employment hereunder, beyond the said commission or payment of 5 per centum upon the amount expended as aforesaid.

7. Messieurs Hudson Brothers, of Redfern, contractors, having expressed their desire to assist and co-operate in the works herein mentioned, it is the desire of the Government that the said John Young shall, so far as he may find it expedient so to do, avail himself of Messieurs Hudson Brothers' offer to so assist, by employing workmen from their workshops, or by making use of the machinery in their workshops, or obtaining from them materials for the said building, care being taken by the said John Young that, in acting upon the offer so made by Messieurs Hudson Brothers, no undue expense is incurred or occasioned.

In witness whereof the said John Young hath hereunto set his hand, the day and year first before written.

JOHN YOUNG.

Signed by the said John Young, in the presence of—

MAXWELL ALLAN.

The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., the Colonial Secretary of the said Colony, acting herein on behalf of and for the purpose of rendering this agreement binding upon the Government of the said Colony, but not so as that any personal liability shall be thereby incurred by him, hath hereunto set his hand, the day and year first before written.

HENRY PARKES.

Signed by the said Sir Henry Parkes, in the presence of—

MAXWELL ALLAN.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Mr. John Young.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 January, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith, duly executed, the agreement made between the Queen and yourself as to the erection of the Sydney International Exhibition building.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., M.P.
(IRON SUPPLIED FOR INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 May, 1879.

INFORMATION respecting Iron supplied by Mr. Macintosh for the International Exhibition Building, 1879.

(The bills are headed J. Macintosh & Son.)

	£	s.	d.
158 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. bolts	@ 28/-	221	19 0
9 " 2 " 0 " bolt ends	" 22/6	10	13 9
7 " 2 " 23 " bolts and nuts	" 32/8	12	1 8
2 qrs. 25 lbs. " "	" 36/-	1	12 9
33½ dozen " "	" 2/-	3	7 0
6 gross " "	" 9/-	2	14 0
6 " " " "	" 12/-	3	12 0
7 " " " "	" 8/-	2	16 0
209 lbs. " "	" -/3½	3	0 11
88½ gross " "	" 9/-	39	12 9
2 " coach screws	" 10/-	1	0 0
4 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. " "	" 36/-	8	16 1
2 " 1 " 25 " chain	" 25/-	3	1 9
1 " nails	" 20/-	1	0 0
6 sheets zinc	" 6/-	1	16 0
6 gross washers	" -/7	0	3 6
42 " " " "	" -/6	1	1 0
36 " " " "	" -/5	0	15 0
375 lbs. washers	" -/3	4	13 9
Miscellaneous items		28	8 1
		<u>£352</u>	<u>5 0</u>

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 9th May, 1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

(CORRESPONDENCE—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER AND SECRETARY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 April, 1879.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 March, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers, Minutes, Correspondence, &c., in reference to the
“appointment of the Commissioner and Secretary to the Paris
“Exhibition.”

(Mr. McElhone.)

Appointment of Secretary to the Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition.

SCHEDULE.

No.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Jules Joubert to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 31 December, 1877	2
2. Minute Paper for Executive Council. 31 December, 1877	2
3. Minute of Executive Council. 7 January, 1878	2
4. Secretary, Paris Exhibition Commission, to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, with enclosure. 9 January, 1878	3
5. Mr. Joubert to same. 15 January, 1878	3
6. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Secretary, Paris Exhibition Commission. 16 January, 1878	3
7. Same to Secretary, Representative Commissioners. 16 January, 1878	3
8. Same to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 16 January, 1878	3
9. Colonial Secretary to Agent General. 16 January, 1878	4
10. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Secretary, Representative Commissioners. 16 January, 1878 ..	4
11. Same to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 16 January, 1878	4
12. Secretary, Representative Commissioners, to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 17 January, 1878 ..	4
13. Extract from Government Gazette. 18 January, 1878	4
14. Colonial Secretary to Agent General. 18 January, 1878	4
15. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 18 January, 1878	5
16. Colonial Secretary to Agent General. 18 January, 1878	5
17. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Secretary, Representative Commissioners. 18 January, 1878 ..	5
18. Same to same. 18 January, 1878	5
19. Secretary, Representative Commissioners, to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 19 January, 1878 ..	5
20. Secretary, Agricultural Society, to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 23 January, 1878	6
21. Colonial Secretary to Secretary, Representative Commissioners. 28 January, 1878	6
22. Same to Agent General. 28 January, 1878	6
23. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 28 January, 1878	6

No. 1.

Mr. Jules Joubert to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

My dear Halloran,

Sydney, 31 December, 1877.

At 11 a.m. (in half an hour) I have a meeting of the Executive. It is *absolutely* necessary that I be made *officially* acquainted with the decision of the Government *in re* Paris Exhibition.

Mr. Farnell *told me* that the Government have approved of the nomination made by the Paris Commissioners.

I am told that I must leave by P. and O. Mail *this day three weeks*. Surely I should know whether or not I am appointed.

Mr. Moore says that unless I have cabins at once, the mail will be full. Under these circumstances, you will perhaps excuse me troubling you.

Yours, &c.,

JULES JOUBERT.

The Colonial Secretary directs a minute recommending Mr. Joubert's appointment as Secretary to the Commission, to proceed to Paris, to be prepared. Speak to me. Minute herewith. 31 December.

No. 2.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Appointment of Secretary to Representative Commissioners, Paris Exhibition.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 December, 1877.

I RECOMMEND the appointment of Jules Joubert, Esquire, as Secretary to the Representative Commissioners for the Colony at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, with remuneration at the rate of £500 per annum and actual travelling expenses.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

No. 3.

Minute of the Executive Council.

Extract from Minute No. 1 of 7th January, 1878.

Government House, Sydney, 7 January, 1878.

PRESENT:—

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honorable the Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable the Secretary for Mines.
The Honorable the Minister of Justice, and
The Honorable the Postmaster General.

JULES JOUBERT, Esq., to be Secretary to the Executive and Representative Commissioners for the Colony at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, with remuneration at the rate of £500 a year and actual travelling expenses.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

No. 4.

No. 4.

The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Commission, to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Paris Exhibition Commission Office, Free Public Library, Sydney, 9 January, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners, to enclose a copy of a resolution passed at their meeting yesterday, and to request that you will have the goodness to invite the attention of the Colonial Secretary thereto.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. ROBINSON.

[Enclosure.]

Commissioner's Office, Free Public Library, Sydney.

RESOLUTION passed at a Meeting of the Paris Commission, held 8 January, 1878:—

"That it be respectfully intimated to the Government that it is the wish of the Commission that Mr. Joubert, the Secretary to the Commissioners at Paris, proceed to Paris by the mail steamer leaving Sydney on the 21st January."

No. 5.

The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission, to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Paris Exhibition Commission Office, Free Public Library, Sydney, 15 January, 1878.

Sir,

In accordance with a resolution passed at meeting of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners on the 8th instant, to the effect that I should proceed to Paris as Secretary of the Paris Representative Commission by next outgoing mail (21st instant), I have taken my passage on board the P. O. Company's mail ship "Assam" to Brindisi.

It has been intimated to me that I should receive £500 a year during the period of my official duties, travelling expenses, and such expenses of residence as may be decided upon in Paris by the Commissioners.

Will you kindly furnish me with an official notification of my appointment, and instructions to guide me in fulfilling the office I have the honor to hold; also with an order on the Treasury for a sum of money to defray my expenses to Paris—say, £250.

It would also facilitate matters if you would kindly inform me how my salary or disbursements will be paid to me in Paris.

The mail starts at noon on Monday next; I beg, therefore, that you be kind enough to give the subject of this letter your earliest attention.

I have, &c.,

JULES JOUBERT.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Commission.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

Referring to your letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Exhibition Commissioners, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Jules Joubert, Esquire, to be Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, with remuneration at the rate of £500 per annum and actual travelling expenses.

2. I am desired to add that Mr. Jules Joubert's appointment will be notified in the Government Gazette of the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to be Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, with remuneration at the rate of £500 per annum and actual travelling expenses.

2. I am desired to add that a notification of your appointment will be published in the Government Gazette of the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Jules Joubert, Esquire, to be Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, with remuneration at the rate of £500 per annum and actual travelling expenses.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 9.

No. 9.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, London.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 16 January, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Jules Joubert, Esquire, to be Secretary to the Representative Commissioners for the Colony of New South Wales at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, with remuneration at the rate of £500 per annum and actual travelling expenses.

2. A notification of the above appointment will be published in the Government Gazette of the 18th instant, and I have the honor to add that Mr. Joubert will proceed to Paris by the mail steamer appointed to leave on the 21st instant.

I have, &c.,
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that in compliance with the application contained in your letter of the 15th instant, the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to cause the sum of £250 to be advanced to you to defray your expenses to Paris as Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

2. With respect to your inquiry as to how your salary and disbursements will be paid to you in Paris, I am desired to request that you will propose the manner of such payments.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the sum of £250 to be advanced to Mr. Jules Joubert, the Secretary to the New South Wales Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, to defray his expenses to Paris.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission, to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sir, Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Sydney, 17 January, 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. 78,232, appointing me Secretary to the Commissioners for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition.

Also your letter, No. 78,431, authorizing the payment to me of £250, for which accept my grateful thanks; and in regard to the manner in which payments on account of my salary and disbursements are to be made, I have the honor to suggest that you will authorize such to be made by the Commissioners in Paris.

I have, &c.,
JULES JOUBERT.

No. 13.

Extract from the Government Gazette.

[Gazette of 18 January, 1878.]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Jules Joubert, Esquire, to be Secretary to the New South Wales Commissioners at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

No. 14.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, London.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1878.

Referring to my letter of the 16th instant, intimating for the information of yourself and the other New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, that Jules Joubert, Esquire, had been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners, with salary at the rate of £500 per annum and actual travelling expenses, I have the honor to state that £250 have been advanced to Mr. Joubert to defray his expenses to Paris, and that I approve of his salary, &c., being paid him by the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,
JAMES S. FARNELL.

No. 15.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1878.

Referring to my letter of the 16th instant, notifying the appointment of Mr. Jules Joubert as Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, I am directed to state, for the information and guidance of the Colonial Treasurer, that the Commissioners have been apprised through the Agent General for the Colony, who is one of their body, that the Colonial Secretary approves of a Mr. Joubert's salary, &c., being paid to him by them.

2. Mr. Forster has at the same time been informed that the sum of £250 has been advanced to Mr. Joubert to defray his expenses to Paris.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 16.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, London.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1878.

With reference to my letter of the 16th instant, notifying the appointment of Mr. Jules Joubert as Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, I now have the honor to inform you that Mr. Joubert has been requested to report his arrival in Paris to you—for the information of the Commissioners, and in order that he may receive their instructions for his guidance in the performance of the duties that may devolve upon him as their Secretary.

I have, &c.,

JAMES S. FARNELL.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your salary and travelling expenses being paid to you by the New South Wales Commissioners at the ensuing Paris Exhibition, who have been apprised accordingly through the Agent General for the Colony.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Agent General for the Colony in London, and the several other gentlemen named in the accompanying list, have been appointed to be Representative Commissioners for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and to request that you will report your arrival in Paris to the Agent General, for the information of the Commissioners, and in order that you may receive their instructions for your guidance in the performance of the duties that may devolve upon you as their Secretary.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

List of Representative Commissioners within referred to.

Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet; The Honorable John Frazer, M.L.C.; Samuel Hebblewhite, Esquire; Donald Larnach, Esquire; Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esquire; Edward Levi Montefiore, Esquire; Monsieur Louis Francois Sentis; The Honorable Thomas Ware Smart, M.L.C.; Cave Thomas, Esquire; The Honorable John Brown Watt, Esquire, M.L.C.; Peter Nicol Russell, Esquire; George Russell, Esquire; Roderick William Cameron, Esquire; Dr. R. W. Forbes; Archibald Liversidge, Esquire; Joseph Becker, Esquire; and John Randel Carey, Esquire.

No. 19.

The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission, to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sir, Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Sydney, 19 January, 1878.

In acknowledging receipt of your favour of 18th instant, covering instructions for my guidance as Secretary to the Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, I beg to draw your attention to the fact that I have not yet received the reply of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to my letter of the 17th, begging that I be furnished with an authority to claim at Paris from the Commissioners there—

1. Salary.
2. Travelling expenses.
3. And other disbursements which are to be fixed by them on the spot.

Yours, &c.,

JULES JOUBERT.

No. 20.

No. 20.

The Secretary, Agricultural Society, to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sir, Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Sydney, 23 January, 1878.
I have the honor, by request from Mr. Jules Joubert when leaving by the S.S. "Avoca," to ask that the letter which he asked for on Friday last, and about which I called on Monday, may be either sent to me to forward, or be forwarded to Paris to him.

The letter had reference to some allowances he was to receive in Paris.

I have, &c.,
HENRY M. WRIGHT.

No. 21.

The Colonial Secretary to The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 January, 1878.
In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, respecting the salary, &c., to be paid to you as Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the ensuing Paris Exhibition, I have the honor to inform you that it has been intimated to the Agent General, for the information of the Representative Commissioners, that the term "travelling expenses" is intended to include the cost of your residence.

I have, &c.,
M. R. ALLAN,
(For the Colonial Secretary.)

No. 22.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, London.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 28 January, 1878.
Referring to my letter of the 18th instant, I have now the honor to explain, for the information of the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the ensuing Paris Exhibition, with regard to the salary, &c., to be paid to their Secretary, that the term "travelling expenses" is intended to include the cost of residence.

I have, &c.,
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

No. 23.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 January, 1878.
Referring to my letter of the 18th instant, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that it has been intimated to the Agent General, for the information of the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the ensuing Paris Exhibition, with regard to the salary, &c., to be paid to their Secretary, that the term "travelling expenses" is intended to include the cost of residence.

I have, &c.,
M. R. ALLAN.

Appointment of Executive Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Edward Combes, M.P., to Colonial Secretary. 21 February, 1878	7
2. Minute Paper for Executive Council. 23 February, 1878	7
3. Minute of Executive Council. 25 February, 1878	7
4. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Executive Commissioner, Paris Exhibition. 25 February, 1878 ...	7
5. Do. to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 25 February, 1878	7
6. Commission of Appointment. 27 February, 1878	7
7. Colonial Secretary to Executive Commissioner. 28 February, 1878	8
8. Do. to Agent General. 28 February, 1878	8
9. Do. to Representative Commissioners. 28 February, 1878	8
10. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 28 February, 1878.....	9
11. Extract from Government Gazette. 1 March, 1878	9
12. Executive Commissioner to Colonial Secretary. 13 March, 1878	9
13. Colonial Secretary to Executive Commissioner. 18 March, 1878	9
14. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 18 March, 1878	9
15. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 8 May, 1878	9
16. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 14 May, 1878.....	10
17. Minute of Colonial Secretary. 7 January, 1879	10
18. Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 8 January, 1879.....	10

No. 1.

E. Combes, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Fitzpatrick,

Australian Club, 21 February, 1878.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, offering me the appointment of Executive Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. This offer I unreservedly accept, and would beg to tender my best thanks to yourself and your colleagues for this expression of confidence in appointing me to so distinguished a position. I shall at once prepare for the journey, so as to get away by the first opportunity.

Believe me yours very truly,

EDWARD COMBES.

Prepare minute. His actual expenses to be paid.—M.F., 22/2. Herewith.—25.

No. 2.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 February, 1878.

Paris Exhibition—Appointment of Executive Commissioner.

I RECOMMEND the appointment of Edward Combes, Esq., as Executive Commissioner to represent the Colony of New South Wales at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878. I also recommend that his passage money to and from France and his expenses while there be allowed him.

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 3.

Minute of the Executive Council.

At Government House, Sydney, 25 February, 1878.

PRESENT:—

His Excellency the Governor;
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary; and
The Hon. the Secretary for Mines.

Extract from Minute of Executive Council, 78-9, 25/2/78.

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., to be Executive Commissioner to represent the Colony of New South Wales at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878. His passage money to and from France, and his expenses while there, to be allowed him.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Executive Commissioner, Paris Exhibition.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 February, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to have the goodness to cause an advance of £500 to be placed to your credit in the Commercial Bank.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 February, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause an advance of £500 to be placed to the credit of Mr. Edward Combes, the Executive Commissioner of this Colony to the Paris Exhibition, in the Commercial Bank.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 6.

Commission of Appointment.

Commission appointing Edward Combes, Esquire, M.P., to be Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, in connection with the Universal Exhibition in Paris.

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 EDWARD COMBES, of Glamire, in our Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, M.P.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by certain instruments under the Great Seal of our Colony of New South Wales, we have appointed Representative Commissioners for our said Colony at Paris, in France, in connection with the Universal Exhibition to be held in that city, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, to which Exhibition divers of our subjects in our said Colony 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 in all things connected with the said Exhibition, in conjunction with the Representative Commissioners referred to or such others 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 Paris, in connection with the aforesaid Exhibition: And we do hereby give unto you, in conjunction with any three or more of such Representative Commissioners when present, and then deciding by a majority, or they being, after due notice by post or otherwise, absent, then to yourself alone, full power to superintend the unpacking and reception at the aforesaid Exhibition of all articles that the New South Wales Commissioners appointed by us shall transmit from that Colony for exposition at Paris, and generally to act on behalf of such 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 France, 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 trusty and well-beloved SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, 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, this
(L.S.) twenty-seventh day of February, in the forty-first year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

By His Excellency's Command,—
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents No. 10, pages 494-5, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

M. R. ALLAN,
For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records.

No. 7.

The Colonial Secretary to The Executive Commissioner, Paris Exhibition.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having been pleased to appoint you to be Executive Commissioner for this Colony in connection with the Paris Exhibition, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a commission which has been prepared in your favour accordingly, and to state that you will be allowed your passage to and from France and your expenses while there.

2. I have the honor to add that Mr. Jules Joubert, the Secretary to the New South Wales Representative Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, has been apprised in the accompanying letter, which is enclosed for delivery by you, that as regards the performance of the duties devolving upon him he is to take his instructions from you.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

Dated 27 February, 1878.

28 February, 1878.

No. 8.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, London.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1878.

I have the honor to state, for the information of yourself and the other Representative Commissioners of New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Edward Combes, Esquire, M.P., to be Executive Commissioner for this Colony in connection with such Exhibition.

2. I have the honor to add, Mr. Combes is to be allowed his passage money to and from France, and his expenses while there, and that an advance of £500 has been granted to him.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

Copy of Commission herewith.

No. 9.

The Colonial Secretary to The Secretary, Paris Exhibition Representative Commission.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive, to appoint Edward Combes, Esquire, M.P., to be Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition, and that it will be your duty to take your instructions in regard to the discharge of the business entrusted to you in connection with the Exhibition from the Executive Commissioner.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 10.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Edward Combes, Esq., M.P., to be Executive Commissioner for this Colony in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

2. I am to add that Mr. Combes is to be allowed his passage money to and from France, and his expenses while there.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 11.

Extract from the Government Gazette.

[Gazette of 1 March, 1878.]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27th February, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Edward Combes, Esquire, M.P., to be Executive Commissioner to represent the Colony of New South Wales at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

No. 12.

The Executive Commissioner, Paris Exhibition, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Australasian Club, Sydney, 13 March, 1878.

I have the honor to request, that you will be good enough to advance the necessary sums of money for the personal expenses of the Executive Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, through the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, who will forward the same to me *per* their London Branch.

I would respectfully request that this should be done monthly.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD COMBES.

No. 13.

The Colonial Secretary to The Executive Commissioner, Paris Exhibition.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you, that in compliance with the request preferred in your letter of the 13th instant, the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to cause advances at the rate of £125 per month to be made to you, through the Commercial Banking Company, to meet your expenses.

I have, &c.,

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause advances at the rate of £125 per month to be made to Mr. Edward Combes, M.P., Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Paris Exhibition, through the Commercial Bank, to meet his expenses.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 May, 1878.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to point out that your letter of the 18th March last, authorizing the payment through the Commercial Bank of advances to Mr. Edward Combes, M.P., Executive Commissioner at Paris, at the rate of £125 per month, does not state the total amount to be so advanced, or the period during which the advances are to continue.

I have, &c.,

G. BAGAR.

The advances may continue to be made at all events until after the close of the Paris Exhibition. The matter will then be again re-opened.—M.F., 10/5.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for
Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 May, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, in which you observe that the authority for the payment of the allowance of £125 a month to Mr. Edward Combes, Executive Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, specifies neither the total amount that is to be so advanced, nor the period for which the advances are to continue, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that these advances may continue to be made at all events until after the close of the Paris Exhibition, when the matter will be again re-opened.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

Re-submitted, 7 Decr.
mitted, 23rd Decr.

Re-submitted, on formation of new Administration, 19/12.

Re-sub-

No. 17.

Minute of The Colonial Secretary.

I REQUIRE to see such papers as will fully inform me of the terms and nature of Mr. Combes's appointment, also any reports or letters which may have been received from him.—H.P., 7/1/79.

Papers herewith, 7th.

I don't think any further advance can be made to Mr. Combes until the Government is informed definitely as to the termination of his services, which appear to me (as at present informed) to have been concluded with the close of the Exhibition.—H.P., 7/1/79.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for
Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 January, 1879.

With reference to my letter of the 14th May last, concerning the payment of advances to Mr. Edward Combes, Executive Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, I am directed to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that the Colonial Secretary does not think any further advance can be made to Mr. Combes until the Government is informed definitely as to the termination of his services, which appear to Sir Henry Parkes (as at present informed) to have been concluded with the close of the Exhibition.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONTRACT PROVISIONS, BOARD OF INQUIRY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE QUALITY OF THE FOOD SUPPLIED TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM
AND GAOL AT PARRAMATTA, AND TO THE NAUTICAL
SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON";

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:—

RICHARD HILL, Esq., | JOHN STEWART, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esquire, CHAIRMAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6 May, 1879.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1879.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL, 1879.

PRESENT :—

Richard Hill, Esq. | John Stewart, Esq.

The Board met at the Redfern Terminus at 9 a.m., and proceeded by train to Parramatta, and thence to the Lunatic Asylum, where they were met by Dr. Taylor, the Superintendent. Accompanied by Dr. Taylor and his attendants, and Mr. McElhone, M.P., they first inspected, in the following order, the Green Yard, the Criminal Yard, the 1st Refractory Yard, the 2nd Refractory Yard, the Hospital, and the Hospital Yard, and the Female Division.

They also paid a visit to the storeroom, and examined the bread and other stores supplied to the inmates.

The result of their examination, by weight, of the bread was as follows :—

6	half-quarter loaves, weighed together, showed short weight ...	5	ozs.
1	Do.	do.	... 2 do.
3	Do. (stale), do.	do. a little over	1 do.

In consequence of a remark by the Assistant Superintendent that the scales were out of order, and had been so for some time, a critical examination of the machinery was made by the Members of the Board, and it was found to be perfectly adjusted.

The Board next proceeded to the kitchen department and inspected the meat in process of cooking for the day's consumption, which consisted of beef only. This was drawn out from the oven for the purpose, and was pronounced to be of good quality. John Wearo, head cook, and William Groves, second cook (nineteen years in that position, and twenty-two years in the service of the Government), were questioned, and testified to the quality of the beef as being an average quality.

The Board then inspected the potatoes and cabbages in course of preparation, which were also pronounced to be of good quality.

They then adjourned to the Board Room, and proceeded to take evidence. Mr. John Stewart having been called to the Chair, the following witnesses were sent for and examined :—C. Taylor, Esq., Medical Superintendent ; Mr. Henry Colley, Assistant Superintendent ; James Davies, William Gilligan, William Devine, George Boone, William Carroll, and Robert Payne, attendants.

The Board adjourned at 3.15 p.m., until Thursday next, 10th April, 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THURSDAY, 10 APRIL, 1879.

PRESENT :—

Richard Hill, Esq. | John Stewart, Esq.

The Board, accompanied by John McElhone, Esq., M.P., met, as before, at the Railway Terminus, Redfern, at 9 a.m., and proceeded by train to Parramatta, and thence to the Parramatta Gaol, where they were received by the Governor of the Gaol, Mr. J. G. Hussey.

After an inspection of the premises and an examination of the rations served out for the day's consumption, they proceeded to take evidence, John Stewart, Esq., *in the Chair*. John McElhone, Esq., M. P., and Mr. Hussey, being present by permission.

The following witnesses were examined :—Thomas James Oakes, head cook ; Francis Flaherty, senior warder ; Douglas Horsley Rowley, Richard Jones, George Richard Preston, Robert Jones, Joseph O'Neil, James Gordon, and Joseph Armstrong, prisoners ; John Garda Hussey, Esq., Governor of the Gaol.

The Board adjourned at 3 p.m., until Tuesday next, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

TUESDAY, 15 APRIL, 1879.

PRESENT :—

Richard Hill, Esq. | John Stewart, Esq.

The Board met at the Railway Terminus, at 9 a.m., and proceeded by train to Parramatta, and thence to the Lunatic Asylum. After an inspection of the meat in the oven for the day's dinner, the Board were shown by the Superintendent the steam-laundry and the back premises, from which a view of the farm can be obtained. They also satisfied themselves that the drainage from the Asylum is carried away by sewer into the river below the dam, and that the water supplied to the Institution is in no way affected by it. The Board then proceeded to the Board Room, accompanied by Dr. Taylor and John McElhone, Esq., M.P., and examined the following witnesses :—Martin Fleming, John Murphy, George Whiteman, James Cranie, George Collins, Thomas Creed, John Tuckwell, James Tidyman, John Latham, attendants ; George Thomas Tuckwell, cartor ; William Groves, assistant cook ; James Davies (recalled and further examined), Peter Lawler, Katherine Doyle, Ann Clarke, Margaret Greenham, Mary Bastable, attendants.

Charles Taylor, Esq., Medical Superintendent, was further examined.

The Board adjourned at 1.45 p.m., until Thursday next, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 17 APRIL, 1879.

PRESENT :—

Richard Hill, Esq. | John Stewart, Esq.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a.m., at the Circular Quay, where the Government steamer "Nca" was in waiting, and proceeded, accompanied by John McElhone, Esq., M.P., to the Nautical Training Ship "Vernon," where they were received by Captain Neitenstein, under whose guidance they made an inspection of the ship. Upon weighing four loaves of bread supplied for the day's use, there was found to be a deficiency of $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., but it was explained to the Board that the bread was weighed in bulk, and that any deficiency was always made good.

The Board made a tour through the various departments, and saw the boys at school and engaged in various occupations.

They then adjourned to the saloon and examined the following witnesses:—Captain F. W. Neitenstein, Commander and Superintendent; James Daniels, cook and steward; James Gorman, second officer.

The Board adjourned at 12:30 p.m., *sine die*.

MONDAY, 28 APRIL, 1879.

The Board met at Mr. Hill's residence, in Bent-street, Sydney, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT :—

Richard Hill, Esq., | John Stewart, Esq.

John Stewart, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman submitted his draft report, which was read a first time.

Adjourned until Tuesday next, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL, 1879.

PRESENT :—

Richard Hill, Esq. | John Stewart, Esq.

John Stewart, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board proceeded to consider the Chairman's draft report, which was considered clause by clause, verbally amended, and *agreed to*.

The Chairman was requested to submit the report to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN STEWART, CHAIRMAN.
RICHARD HILL.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Tuesday, 8 April, 1879.

(LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.)

	PAGE.
Charles Taylor, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent	1
James Davies, (late) Attendant	2
William Gilligan, "	5
" recalled	7
Mr. Henry Colley, Assistant Superintendent	7
William Devine, Attendant	10
George Boone, "	11
William Carroll, "	12
Thomas Mather "	12
Robert Payne, "	13
James Grove "	14
James Kencally "	14

Thursday, 10 April, 1879.

(PARRAMATTA GAOL.)

Thomas James Oakes, Head Cook	15
Francis Flaherty, Senior Warder	17
Douglas Horsley Rowley, Prisoner	18
Richard Jones, "	18
George Richard Preston, "	19
Robert Jones, "	20
Joseph O'Neil, "	22
James Gordou, "	23
Joseph Armstrong, "	24
John Garda Hussey, Esq., Principal Gaoler	25

Tuesday, 15 April, 1879.

(LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.)

Martin Fleming, Attendant	26
John Murphy, "	27
George Whiteman, "	29
James Crannie, "	29
George Collins, "	30
Thomas Creed, "	31
John Tuckwell, "	32
George Thomas Tuckwell, Carter	33
William Groves, Assista Cook	34
James Tidyman, Attendant	36
John Latham, "	37
James Davies, " (further examined)	37
Charles Taylor, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent (further examined)	38
Peter Lawler, Attendant	38
Katherine Doyle, "	38
Ann Clarke, "	39
Margaret Greenham, "	39
Mary Bastable, "	40
Charles Taylor, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent (further examined).....	41

Thursday, 17 April, 1879.

(NAUTICAL TRAINING SHIP "VERNON".)

Captain F. W. Neitenstein, Commander and Superintendent	42
James Daniels, Cook and Steward	45
James Gorman, Second Officer	46
Captain F. W. Neitenstein, Commander and Superintendent (further examined)	48

REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sir,

We, the Board appointed by the Government on the 4th April, 1879, to hold an inquiry "concerning the quality of the food supplied to the Lunatic Asylum and Gaol at Parramatta, and the Nautical School Ship, 'Vernon,'" have the honor to submit the following report:—

1. We commenced our inquiry on Tuesday, 8th instant, and concluded it on Thursday, 17th instant.

2. Our first visit was paid (8th inst.) to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, where we inspected the provisions in store as well as those in course of preparation for the mid-day meal, which all appeared to be of fair quality. Upon testing the bread by weight, we found in six 2-lb. loaves a deficiency of 5 ounces. This appeared at first sight a serious deficit, but upon inquiry it appeared that each day's supply is weighed in bulk, and that the full quantity is always made up.

We took the evidence of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Colley the Assistant Superintendent, and that of six officials, including two men whose statements we received with some diffidence, one having resigned a few days before, and the other having been dismissed for using insulting language to the Superintendent.

The evidence of the different witnesses was of an extremely contradictory character, but it sufficiently established the following facts—that at one time the bread was especially bad; that the mutton has been generally of poor quality; and that there has been at various times a good deal of grumbling among the attendants at the quality of the rations.

3. We visited the Institution again on Tuesday, 15th inst., and took further evidence without eliciting any additional material information. No proof or allegation was put forward of any collusion between the officials of the Asylum and the contractor, but the arrangements for receiving the provisions and testing their quality on arrival seemed to the Board to be somewhat lax. This duty devolves upon the Assistant Superintendent, and it appeared that on one occasion (on the 3rd January last) when the men came to him in a body to complain of the bread, he neither made an entry of the complaint nor placed it formally before his superior officer.

4. None of the witnesses had any charge to prefer against the Superintendent, and the fact that an address of confidence was presented to him a few weeks ago, signed by a majority of the attendants, coupled with the extreme cleanliness and good order apparent throughout the institution, tends to weaken the force of such evidence as was proffered by the malcontents in the Asylum.

5. On the 10th instant we visited the Gaol at Parramatta, where we inspected the rations, which were also of fair quality. We examined Mr. Hussey, the Principal Gaoler, the head cook, the senior warder, and seven prisoners. There again the evidence was of the most contradictory character. It showed however that the bread until recently has been of indifferent quality, and the mutton has been generally thin, which does not however appear to have been considered an objection by most of the witnesses. Complaint was also made of the tobacco, but the evidence was not conclusive on that point, and the tobacco in stock was undoubtedly of good quality. The Board place very little reliance upon the evidence given by the prisoners.

6. We next paid a visit (on the 17th inst.) to the training ship "Vernon," and made a similar inspection of the stores. The bread here also showed a deficiency of 3 ounces in four 2-lb. loaves, but we were informed that the total quantity was always made up according to contract, and that the contractor was not at all particular about throwing in an extra loaf or two when required.

We

We examined Captain Neitenstein, the Commander and Superintendent, the second officer, and the cook and steward.

We desire to express our appreciation of the evidence given by Captain Neitenstein, as well as of the excellent discipline he enforces with regard to the supply of provisions. Two of his officers are specially deputed to receive and examine all stores on delivery and to report to him any deficiency in quantity or quality. Each complaint is at once entered in the ship's books, a letter is forthwith despatched to the contractor (a copy of which is retained), and unless he makes good the deficiency without delay the necessary articles are purchased elsewhere and the account forwarded to him for payment.

In this way there is no room for malpractices of any kind. In justice to the present contractor it must be admitted that he is said to have promptly attended in almost every case to Captain Neitenstein's communications.

7. We think it right to observe that the excellent condition of the inmates generally, both in the Lunatic Asylum and Gaol, forbids the supposition of ill-treatment or insufficient food.

On the other hand, it is clear that the contractor requires looking after; and the evidence of Captain Neitenstein, pages 42 and 48, shows how easily this can be done.

8. Two points disclosed by the evidence appear to the Board especially worthy of notice :—

1. That the present contractor has given much more satisfaction than his predecessor, who appears to have paid very little attention to complaints of any kind in regard to the stores he supplied.
2. That since attention was called to the quality of the provisions supplied to these institutions by Mr. McElhone in the Legislative Assembly, *there has been a marked improvement in their quality.* Almost all the witnesses testify to the fact that this improvement has been especially noticeable.

9. As our instructions were confined to an inquiry into the quality of the food, we did not take especial note of the general arrangements for the well-being of the inmates; but the cursory inspection which we made of the premises in each case gave us a satisfactory impression of the management.

JOHN STEWART, CHAIRMAN.
RICHARD HILL.

Bent-street,
Sydney, 29 April, 1879.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL, 1879.

(LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.)

Present:—

RICHARD HILL, Esq.,

JOHN STEWART, Esq.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN McELHONE, Esq., M.P., PRESENT BY PERMISSION.

Charles Taylor, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Have any complaints been made to you lately of the quality of the meat, bread, or other articles of food supplied to this institution? None at all. Dr. Taylor.
2. How long is it since you received any complaint of the kind? A complaint was made by some of the male attendants on one occasion, during the past summer, about the bread supplied to them. 8 April, 1879.
3. What was the nature of that complaint—was it in reference to the quantity or the quality of the bread? The quality.
4. What was the nature of the complaint? The bread was not good; it was ill-baked, and was certainly not at that time up to quality. Some of it was returned.
5. Was any of that inferior bread supplied to the inmates of the institution? No; when I considered it bad, it was changed.
6. Was other bread supplied in its place? Yes, bread bought in the town, which was supplied without loss of time—the same day.
7. Was the quality of the bread inferior for more than one day? There was a doubt whether it was inferior. It was badly baked, but in my opinion it was not inferior. But during the great heat of the weather the bread was bad everywhere among the bakers in the town; it was the same with the bread supplied to my house.
8. How long did that last? It was complained of for perhaps four or five days.
9. Successive days? No.
10. At different times during the course of the summer? Yes; the complaint was that it was ill-baked. Kidman bakes this bread; he has a bakery in town, where he bakes the bread for the institutions he supplies.
11. Is the meat generally of the quality which the contractor undertakes to supply? Yes, it is.
12. Have you ever had occasion at any time to find fault with it or to reject it? I don't think there has been any meat rejected for three years, or that there has been any necessity for rejection or complaint.
13. That applies to the beef and mutton? To the beef and mutton. We have had to complain of the thinness of the mutton.
14. Is the meat we have seen to-day a fair sample of the average quality supplied to the institution? Yes, it is a very fair sample, but we have had it much superior.
15. *Mr. Hill.*] How long have you occupied your present position as Medical Superintendent, Dr. Taylor? It will be seven years in September next.
16. Without any interruption? No; I was in England for seven months in 1876.
17. Who was stationed here in your absence? Dr. Brown was the medical man; Mr. Firth was in charge.
18. Have you ever at any time complained of the quality of the meat? I have complained of the quality of the mutton—as to its thinness.
19. To whom did you complain? I have complained and written letters to Mr. Kidman about it.
20. Have you complained of it within the last month? No.
21. Are you sure? I am sure I have not.
22. What has been the quality of the bread during the last month, or two months? Excellent.
23. At all times? At all times.
24. Did you ever weigh the bread on any occasion? I never did.
25. You saw us weigh it this morning? Yes.
26. Whose duty will it be to complain of what you saw this morning, touching the short weight of bread? The storekeeper's; he should have reported it to me, and then I should at once have communicated with Mr. Kidman.
27. Is it not your duty when there is short weight shown so palpably to report it to the Treasury at once, without applying to the contractor at all? Yes, it would have been.
28. Then I apprehend that will be your first duty to-day? Yes.
29. When you state that you have had to complain of the quality of the mutton as to its thinness, what kind of mutton was it? It was poor mutton.
30. Wretchedly poor? No; but there appeared to be a thinness about the loins; it was not fat, but it was ruddy and wholesome meat. I have never seen any unwholesome meat supplied, or any that was unfit for human food.
31. Your complaint was of thinness—that there was a want of fat? Yes.
32. When you say thinness, do you mean that the meat was not of good quality? No, that it was not fat.
33. And do you, when you come in contact with meat thin as you describe this to be, look upon it as of good quality? Well, some of the inmates will not eat fat meat.

- Dr. Taylor. 34. Was it meat to which you would have sat down yourself? Gladly, or my family either.
35. Whose duty is it to inspect the meat on its arrival? The storekeeper's.
- 8 April, 1879. 36. Independently of you? Yes; he receives it, and before the messenger leaves, he has a report to make to me. He sends for me, and I generally go with Dr. Scholes, the assistant medical officer, and see it, and I see it again the next morning at the Weatherboard, on the opposite side.
37. Then do I understand you to say that you never see this meat except when your attention is called to it? I see it every day when I go my rounds; it is part of my duty.
38. I thought you said you only saw it when the storekeeper sent for you and called your attention to it? That is when anything is wrong; I see it hanging up every day—that is part of my duty—between 5 and 6 o'clock.
39. Does the storekeeper when he takes charge of it weigh it? Every day.
40. In the presence of the man who delivers it? Yes, Kidman's man, who brings it in a cart.
41. Then is the weight always right? I presume so.
42. How often are the scales adjusted? I do not know.
43. Then you do not know of your own knowledge whether they are right or not? I do not; I believe they are right.
44. Has any complaint been made to you that the scales were out of order? No.
45. Then, as far as you know, you cannot say whether they are in good order or not? It is a large weighing machine, and I believe it is in good order.
46. You have never had any complaints made to you about the weights? No; it has never been brought under my knowledge that they were out of order.
47. *Chairman.*] Have any of the female attendants ever complained to you of the bread or meat supplied to them? I do not recollect any complaint from the female attendants.
48. Have any of the female attendants ever bought their bread outside the institution because the bread supplied to them was so bad? I have never heard of it; I have heard that some of the men did so, but I never heard it of the female attendants.
49. Do you always examine the rations—the meat and bread—when they come in? I see them every day.
50. Are you aware that a number of the men—the attendants—made various complaints to Mr. Colley about the bread being so bad that they could not use it? Mr. Colley mentioned to me on one occasion that Davies and Devine had complained.
51. Did he mention no others beside those two? I do not recollect any others at this moment.
52. How long is it since you heard of this complaint? That was in the summer time, when the bread was bad; to the best of my remembrance no other men ever complained to me.
53. In that case some of the inferior bread had been served out to them? They complained of the quality; Mr. Colley did not think it was unfit to be served.
54. *Mr. Hill.*] You did not complain to the Treasury then, doctor? No, I did not think it required noticing to the Treasury.
55. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect the third January last, Dr. Taylor? I cannot say; if you call anything that happened on that day to my remembrance I may.
56. Do you know men named Payne, Devine, Fleming, Keneally, Latham, Crowley, Dunlop, Tuckwell, Bellamy, and McIlvie? Yes.
57. Do you recollect these men waiting on Mr. Colley at 7 a.m. on that day, and complaining of the bad bread? I do not; I was not on the premises at 7 a.m., and if such a meeting took place it was never reported to me.
58. Was it Mr. Colley's duty to make a report to you? Yes, if he had any complaint—certainly from such a body of men.
59. Did you ever hear of Mr. Colley trying to intimidate these men in reference to their complaint? I never did.
60. Did you ever hear him ask how so many men could leave their work at the same time? No; I heard no complaint made, except from the two men I have mentioned.
61. Did he ever tell you that Fleming said the bread was so bad that they could not eat it, and that they had come to make their complaint and see if they could get better? No.
62. Did Colley ever tell you that Fleming said it was worse than the bread served to the prisoners in the gaol? No; I do not remember it.
63. Did Colley tell you that Fleming said the men were treated worse than the prisoners, and that while the prisoners got good bread they could not get it? No. Mr. Colley dealt with the men in the first place; it is his province to deal with the attendants.
64. Is it not his duty to tell you when they complain to him? Yes.
65. Yet you say he did not tell you of this? No, he did not.
66. Did you ever hear that Payne said that he had been so ill from eating the bread that he had to take an emetic to work it off, and that he could stand it no longer? I never heard of it.
67. Did Mr. Colley ever report to you, Dr. Taylor, that Keneally had said the bread had been going from bad to worse so long that it was so bad that no one could use it at all? No, I never heard anything of it.
68. Do you know James Davies, who resigned? Yes.
69. Did Mr. Colley ever complain to you that Davies had been very ill from eating that bread? No; Davies himself told me that the bread did not agree with him.
70. Did you hear anything at all about Dr. Scholes being able to certify that Davies was ill from eating the bread? No; any such certificate should have been presented to me.

James Davies, called in and examined:—

- James Davies. 71. *Chairman.*] What was your occupation here? I was an attendant.
72. Are you doing anything now? I am doing nothing just now.
- 8 April, 1879. 73. But you were formerly an attendant in this institution? Yes.
74. How long is it since you occupied that position? I left on Thursday last.

75. How long have you been here? One year eleven months and four days.

76. In what capacity? As attendant.

77. The information you are required to give to this Board is in reference to your experience as to the quantity and quality of the food supplied to the inmates. Will you state what you know on those points in as few words as possible? On the 3rd January last, I, in company with Robert Payne, George Collins, William Devine, Martin Fleming, James Kencally, John Latham, Alexander McIlvie, Alexander Dunlop, James Crannie, James Tidyman, George Tuckwell, and George Bellamy, went to the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Colley, at about 7 a.m., to complain about the bad bread. Mr. Colley was having a bath at the time, and the servant came to the door and said he was having a bath. After waiting some little time at the door, Mr. Colley came to the back door, and went into the bread-house. We followed him out, and Robert Payne met him, and addressed him, saying, "Mr. Colley, we have come to you to complain about the bad bread; it has been bad so long, and is making us ill, and we cannot eat it any longer." Mr. Colley then asked us how so many of us could leave the yard at one time, to which Martin Fleming replied the bread was so bad we could not eat it, and we had come to him to complain of it. William Devine then said, "Mr. Colley, we are treated worse than the prisoners in the gaol." Some few Sundays ago, bread that had been received the previous night for the prisoners was sent away, and the same class of bread has been received here for us attendants. It was on Sunday, the 1st December, that the bread was taken out of the gaol. Payne then said it was so bad that he had had to take an emetic to work it off. I then said I had been ill for some time previous from the effects of the bread, which Dr. Scholes could certify to. Mr. Colley then said that if that was the case he should have known it before. I replied that Dr. Taylor and Dr. Scholes knew it. Robert Payne then said to Mr. Colley, "We have come to you to receive redress, as the bread is so bad that we cannot eat it any longer." George Collins then said that he could certify to my illness—

78. (*Mr. Hill*.) Was all this in your hearing? Yes.—

from the bad bread. Mr. Colley said, if we wished, that morning he would send into the town for bread for us, to which Collins replied, "No, it was not that morning alone that we wanted good bread, but in future." Mr. Colley then admitted that the bread was bad, but said it was not his fault, nor the contractor's, but that the fault lay with the Treasury—the contractor was cut down so low in his prices that he could not afford to supply good rations. Mr. Colley said the bread was as good as what he got at his own table, for which he paid double the price. That is all I have to say about the bread. I would like to make a statement about the other rations. On or about the 8th January last, I was assistant cook in the kitchen. Mr. Colley came in to inspect the dinners. I said to him, "Mr. Colley, there is not much improvement in the bread yet." Mr. Colley replied, and said, "What is the matter with it? You are always grumbling, you are never satisfied." I said, "No, Mr. Colley, I am not always grumbling, only when there is cause." Mr. Colley then said, "The bread is as good as I have on my own table, for which I pay double the price." I said, "No, Mr. Colley, it is not; I have a loaf of bread in my box, which I got from your baker, which I have had four days, and it is now sweet; but this ration bread stinks when it is one day old." On or about the 29th January, Dr. Taylor met me in the passage and said, "You are one of the men that complained about the bread this morning?" I said, "No, not this morning, I could not tell you what it is like." "You have complained," he said; to which I replied "Yes, but not to-day; I did not think it worth while." I complained some time ago to Mr. Colley, and got no redress, and I have not complained since. I have been buying my bread for some time past sooner than eat the ration bread." Dr. Taylor said I could resign, and I said he could accept my resignation at once, on those grounds. To this Dr. Taylor made no reply, and he walked inside into the Board Room. I now state that I have never seen first-class quality bread here, only at the outside half-a-dozen times, till the month of March last, when good quality bread was supplied from the town. I may also state that the mutton here has been something disgusting to look at. The female patients are allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of suet a day, and I have seen twelve and fourteen sheep from which you could not get that quantity altogether. And the milk, too—I have seen milk here fermented in the can. Milk that was brought the previous night would be fermented in the morning. The butter also has been something fearful. I have seen patients eating butter that I could not bear to be within yards of it. That is all.

79. (*Mr. Hill*.) How long did you say you were here altogether, Mr. Davies? One year eleven months and four days.

80. How long had you been in the Colony before you came here? About six years.

81. What was your occupation before you came here? I was in the Police Force.

82. You were a constable? Yes.

83. You were a policeman under the present Inspector General, Mr. Fosberry? Yes.

84. And in what capacity have you been employed here? As attendant.

85. Did your duties bring you in contact with Dr. Taylor every day? Yes, on most days.

86. You have spoken of the mutton as being something disgusting at one period? Yes.

87. How long ago was that? Until the month of March; about a month ago.

88. Over what period did this extend—how long was the mutton of a disgusting character? Always during my time in the building, until the month of March last.

89. Do I understand you to say that during the whole time you were here—one year and eleven months—the mutton was bad? Yes, up to last March.

90. Did you during the whole of that time eat this mutton? Yes, what I could of it.

91. Did you ever complain to anyone of its inferior quality? Yes.

92. To whom did you complain? Not to any of the officers.

93. To whom then? I complained at the mess-table.

94. To those you associated with? Yes.

95. But you never complained to Dr. Taylor? No.

96. And you went on eating the mutton during the whole of the time—the year and eleven months—that you were here, and never made any complaint to your superior officer? Yes.

97. Did you know that Dr. Taylor was the proper person to complain to if the food was bad? Yes.

98. Will you state the reason that you did not complain? I had heard from my fellow assistants that to do so would cause my dismissal or removal from the institution.

99. You had heard that? Yes.

James Davies,

8 April, 1879.

- James Davies. 100. But you never tested it? No.
- 8 April, 1879. 101. What salary did you receive when you came here? When I came here I got £66 a-year; but last year £6 was added.
102. Were you in the habit of speaking to Dr. Taylor? Yes; I always paid him due respect.
103. Nothing further? No.
104. You never spoke to him about the bad quality of the meat, or told him that one man had to take an emetic, and that you yourself were ill from eating bad bread. Did that arise from the bread being old; was the flour bad, or was it not cooked, or what? I believe it was bad flour; I believe that was the principal cause.
105. Over what period did that extend—I mean the bad bread? Up to the month of March last.
106. Did you put yourself in Dr. Taylor's way, or did you meet him by accident, when you remonstrated with him about your complaint of the bad bread? I met him by accident.
107. And did Dr. Taylor at that time advise you to resign? Yes.
108. And you did resign? No, not at that time, but I told Dr. Taylor he could accept my resignation on those terms if he wished.
109. How long did you remain after that? A little over two months.
110. And then you resigned? Yes.
111. You were not dismissed? No.
112. You have stated that you did not complain to Dr. Taylor because you thought that if you complained you would be dismissed? Yes.
113. Will you state your reason for complaining now, when you have left the establishment? I complained before I left about the bread.
114. But about the mutton and other stores—what was your reason for complaining after you left the establishment—was it from an angry feeling towards Dr. Taylor, or simply a desire to remedy the evil of which you complained? A desire to remedy the evil.
115. Are you sure there was no other reason? Yes.
116. Are you a married man? Yes; I am out of occupation now.
117. You spoke of the butter as being of very inferior quality? Yes.
118. What was it like? It was rancid, stinking.
119. During the cold weather as well as the hot? Yes.
120. Were you allowed butter during the whole time you were here? Yes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. a week.
121. And although it was bad, you eat it during all the time you were here? Sometimes it was eatable; when it was bad I wouldn't touch it.
122. How long were you in the establishment before you heard that if you made any complaints you would be dismissed? Not long.
123. Are you in the habit of reading the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly in the daily papers? Yes.
124. Then of course you were aware that Mr. McElhone had made certain complaints? Yes.
125. And was it in consequence of that that you put yourself in communication with Mr. McElhone—that you made it your business to see him? Yes.
126. And you have given him all the information contained in that paper (referring to memorandums in witness' hand)? Yes. I may state that I considered that to be the only means of redress.
127. Were you here when similar complaints were made on a former occasion, when a Commission sat to investigate them? No.
128. But you heard of it? Yes.
129. How long did you say you were in the Police Force? Four years and ten months.
130. Were you dismissed? I was discharged sick.
131. Then this character, which, I find is a good one (referring to testimonials produced by witness), bearing the signature of the Inspector of Police, and dated the 7th January, 1876, refers to you? Yes.
132. And this, dated in September, 1876, is a certificate of good character from Archbishop Vaughan? Yes.
133. The next is a character received from Mr. R. C. Cox, of Herefordshire; that is one you brought with you from a former employer in England? Yes.
134. *Dr. Taylor.*] Will you give the members of the Board a single instance known to yourself of a man dismissed from this service for making a complaint? No, sir, I could not.
135. Will you give the Board the name of a man you may have heard of as having been dismissed for complaining? There was a man named Burns.
136. You heard that he was dismissed? Yes.
137. You know no other case? No sir, not to my knowledge.
138. You are in delicate health are you not? I have been.
139. Are you not now in very poor health? No.
140. Are you not consumptive? No.
141. Did not you resign your employment in the Police Force because of your bad health? Yes, I had congestion of the lungs.
142. You said that soon after coming here you commenced to buy your own bread. When was that? In the month of December last.
143. For the first time? Yes.
144. And up to that time you could eat the bread? I could eat the crust, not the soft part of it.
145. Is it not a fact that your appetite, from your state of health is much more delicate than that of any other man in the institution? I believe my appetite since I have been here has been as good as any man's in the establishment.
146. That is, you could eat what other men did? Yes, there are other men here who were buying bread also.
147. Did you state that you tendered your resignation to me here? No.
148. Did I not say to you in a spirit of kindness and advice, "If this place does not suit you, and the food affects your health, you had better resign"? Yes, you said I had better resign.
149. You have been off duty several times for ill-health, have you not? One day only, on the 28th December.

150. Was that the occasion when you say Dr. Scholes attended you, and would be able to certify that you were ill from eating bad bread? Yes, that he could. James Davies.
151. Will you be kind enough to tell the Board why you have resigned now? Because a man—Gilligan—was dismissed from the Weatherboard—No. 2 division—on the 2nd or 3rd of this month, and I believe there was a suspicion existing that I was one of the men who had waited upon Mr. McElhone—that I was sent over for no other purpose than to get up some charge against me that they might dismiss me. 8 April, 1879.
152. *Mr. Hill.*] You have given us the name of one man who was dismissed for making a complaint about the meat? Yes.
153. Did you ever know that man, or come in contact with him? No, sir.
154. Then it was because of a mere statement that some one had been dismissed that you refrained from making a complaint to Dr. Taylor? Yes.
155. It was from that slender information that you refrained from complaining about the bread and meat? Yes, up to the 3rd January.
156. And you did not complain lest you should be dismissed too? Yes.
157. *Dr. Taylor.*] Did not you resign because you refused to do duty at the Weatherboard? No, I never refused to do duty.
158. Did you not resign in consequence of being sent to the Weatherboard to do duty? No.
159. *Mr. Hill.*] You were sent to the Weatherboard to do duty? Yes.
160. Did you go? Yes.
161. And how long did you do duty there? One day.
162. What took you away from the Weatherboard the second day—did you refuse to do duty—did you do duty at the Weatherboard the second day? No, I resigned for fear a case might be trumped up against me.
163. Will you state the origin of this fear of which you speak? I have already done so.
164. State it again? It was on account of the man Gilligan being dismissed, and I believed a suspicion that I, in company with Gilligan, had given Mr. McElhone information.
165. What was the difference between the duties which appertained to your position at the Weatherboard and those which you had formerly discharged? Well, I should be put out on duty in the paddock all day.
166. Did you like that? No, I did not.
167. Will you state whether it was not on that account that you resigned your position? No, it was not.
168. Did you ever tell any of your friends that you would not remain here because you did not like that duty? No; I told some of my friends that I would not go to the Weatherboard on account of believing that such a suspicion existed.
169. Then it was not from any dislike to the place that you left it? No.
170. Was your salary the same? Yes.
171. And the duties no more onerous? No.
172. What was the number of hours you had to work in each place? Sometimes twelve, sometimes sixteen hours.
173. Did you receive any extra remuneration for the hours after twelve? No.
174. *Chairman.*] You and Gilligan went to Mr. McElhone's house, I believe, and gave information which led that gentleman afterwards to speak about the inferior bread and inferior mutton? Yes.
175. You have stated that you believed a suspicion existed that you gave him information, and that was why you resigned? Yes.
176. Had you any reason to believe that you were suspected of giving that information along with Gilligan? Yes.
177. What grounds had you for that belief? On Thursday last Mr. Hugh Taylor was down here, and he was told that Gilligan was dismissed.
178. You stated just now that several men bought bread outside the institution. What were their names; Can you recollect? Peter Lalor, John Murphy, Martin Fleming, Alexander Dunlop, and Thomas Mather. Fleming used to fetch his bread with him in the morning.
179. *Dr. Taylor.*] Do you know what they did with their ration bread? Yes, it went to the pigs.
180. Did not some of them take it home and give it to their families? Some of them did, for their fowls, not for their families. There was one man in this establishment—John Lamond—who told me that he used to give it to his fowls, and that it killed them, and that he had told Dr. Taylor so. There is one thing I may state, that I have seen buckets full of bread going out of each yard.
181. *Chairman.*] What became of it? It went into the pig trough.
182. *Mr. Hill.*] You have seen that yourself? Yes.
183. Did you make any inquiry as to the cause? I have heard some of the patients speaking about it.
184. Is it not a fact that some of the patients get more than they can eat? Not when the bread is good.
185. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that the rations supplied to the inmates are equal to their appetites? No, unless they are allowed double rations; some of them are allowed double rations.
186. I mean are the patients supplied with enough to eat? I am not in a position to know.
187. I suppose you were in a position to hear complaints, if there were any? Yes.
188. And what were the complaints? That they did not get enough to eat.
189. Did you consider that those patients were sufficiently sane to answer questions of that kind? Yes.

William Gilligan, called in and examined:—

190. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I was an attendant in this institution up to the 3rd of this month.
191. How long have you held that position? Two years and three months. William Gilligan.
192. Do you know the purpose for which this Board is appointed? Yes.
193. We wish to obtain any information you may be able to supply in reference to the quality of the food supplied to the inmates of this institution? Yes, sir. 8 April, 1879.
194. You say you have been here two years and three months—were you dismissed? Yes.
195. For what? For using disrespectful language to the Superintendent—that is about him to the other attendants, who reported it to him.
196. What was the nature of the language you used? Well, I said he was a bloody scoundrel. 197.

- William Gilligan. 197. And were you dismissed at once? Yes.
198. Who dismissed you? The Superintendent.
199. Dr. Taylor dismissed you? Yes.
- 8 April, 1879. 200. What were your duties while you were here? To attend upon the patients and do whatever was necessary to do, to distribute the food, and keep the patients clothed and clean, and so forth.
201. Was it part of your duty to hand the food to them every day? Yes.
202. During the whole of the time you were here did the patients ever complain of the food supplied to them? Yes, I have heard them complain on one or two occasions, but we can't depend much upon what they say.
203. Did you ever complain? No; I did not care to speak to Dr. Taylor, he had snubbed me once or twice, and I didn't care to speak to him.
204. What were the occasions on which he snubbed you? On one occasion he snubbed me for omitting to salute him. I forgot to do it on one occasions and he said, "How is it, sir, you do not salute me," and he looked at me as if he would knock me down.
205. And what was the other occasion? I was sitting on a chair reading, and he said, "Now then, now then! how is it you do not stir yourself when you see me about." Well, under these circumstances, I tried to keep as wide of him as I could.
206. Do I understand you to say that this brought about a dislike to Dr. Taylor on your part? No, sir, not upon that account.
207. Will you tell us what it was then? Yes; he had been promoting men over my head out of their turn, and that caused in me a dislike to Dr. Taylor.
208. Had you been longer in the establishment and occupied a higher position than those men who were put over your head? I occupied the lowest position when I came here, but men who came after me were put over my head.
209. Did you ever remonstrate with Dr. Taylor or complain about it? No.
210. Why? Well, I thought I would get no satisfaction.
211. Will you state what the meat—the mutton—has been during the last two months? Well, I can't say much about the rations lately, but previous to that it was very bad.
212. Has the mutton been bad in the majority of cases? It has been then; on some occasions, to use an ordinary term, you could read a newspaper through it.
213. Do you consider mutton to be wholesome in that state? Well, I am not a butcher, and I could not say.
214. But you always eat it without complaining? We were always complaining, that is the attendants among themselves; we did not complain to the doctor.
215. Will you state why you did not complain to your superior officer? I was about to complain on one or two occasions; then I thought it was the duty of those who were in a higher grade than me to do it, and that I might be looked upon as making myself too busy if I made a complaint.
216. Then rather than complain you submitted to this bad meat? Yes.
217. Well, about the beef—was it better in quality than the mutton? Oh! considerably better.
218. What was the bread like while you were here? Well, during the last six weeks or two months there has been a marked change for the better. Previous to that it was very inferior—stinking. Upon one occasion one of the attendants called my attention to it, and said, "Have you got a razor?" I said, "What for?" "To shave this bread," he said. I looked at it, and there was a blue substance like a beard on it.
219. The bread was mouldy? Yes.
220. Was that when it was first given in? It was when we were serving it out to the patients.
221. Was it mouldy when you first saw it? Yes, I pressed my thumb against it, and there was something like a cobweb adhering to it.
222. Was that often the case? Yes, I could not say how often; that was the worst occasion.
223. Were you compelled to eat the bread in that state? Well, at that time the attendants had small bread supplied to them; this mouldy bread was not supplied to them.
224. Still you did not complain? No, I did not complain.
225. And you were dismissed, and did not leave of your own accord? I was dismissed.
226. And you had an unkindly feeling towards the Superintendent? Oh, I had forgotten all about that, it was putting the men over my head that I felt aggrieved at.
227. *Chairman.*] About this mouldy bread—had it just come from the contractor when you found out that it was mouldy? No, it was the morning after it came that it was distributed to the patients.
228. Some time after it was delivered? Yes, a day and a half—about twenty hours or something like that. It comes from the baker every morning, but some of it has to be served out the next day.
229. How about Sunday? Some of it has to be served out the second day.
230. *Mr. Hill.*] Was any butter supplied to you? Yes.
231. Was it of good quality? On about half-a-dozen occasions it was pretty good.
232. You mean that it was pretty good on half-a-dozen occasions and bad the rest of the time? Yes; I could not touch it; it was stinking.
233. Did you notice at any time whether quantities of bread, large or small, were given to the pigs? I did not notice that particularly, but all the leavings of the tables were gathered together for the farm.
234. Were you ever at the farm you speak of? Yes.
235. How many pigs are kept there? I have seen as many as twenty or thirty there.
236. Do they keep poultry as well? There may be, but I did not notice them.
237. Was any milk supplied to you when you were here? Yes; we had the use of milk on most occasions.
238. What was the quality of the milk? Well, it was very indifferent; if it were kept till the next morning a scum like grease would rise upon it, and underneath this scum there was a blue look about it.
239. Was this during the summer only? It was the greatest part of the time.
240. Did you complain about this? No, I did not; I considered there were men higher in the service—men who had been twenty years in the service—who had the right to complain.
241. What was the salary you received? I commenced with £66 a year, but after what was said in the Legislative Assembly there was a rise of ten shillings a month.
242. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect going to Mr. McElhone with Davies to give information? Yes.
243. On the first occasion, and the second time, when you were discharged? Yes.
244. Did Mr. McElhone ask you what you were discharged for? He did; and I told him that I had said to one of the attendants that Dr. Taylor was a bloody scoundrel. 245.

245. What reply did Mr. McElhone make to you. Did he say that you deserved to be dismissed for using such language, and that he would do nothing for you? Yes.
246. Did the other men complain of the bad bread besides yourself? Yes, many of them.
247. Can you give the names of the men who complained? There was Thomas Creed, John Ralph, William Algy, George Whiteman, William Lee; in fact I am not sure I did not hear the whole of them complain, but I would not be sure.
248. Did you ever hear Payne complain of it or Collins? No, I did not belong to that side of the establishment.
249. Did you feel that if you complained to Dr. Taylor you would not get any redress? Yes.
250. Why? Because I thought he would consider it was not my place to complain, as I had not been here for any length of time.
251. Are you aware that certain officers took round an address of sympathy to the Superintendent in consequence of something that was said about him in the Legislative Assembly? Yes, it was William Crowley and Thomas Mathers.
252. They took it round and asked the warders to sign it? Yes.
253. Did you sign it? Yes.
254. Why did you? Because I thought if I did not I should be a marked man, and should be likely to leave the institution.
255. Were you under the impression that if you refused to sign that address you would be marked as the man who had given Mr. McElhone the information? Yes, that was my impression.
256. And you signed it because you were afraid that if you did not you would be dismissed? Yes.
257. Did they state why they took this address round? No.
258. Are you aware whether Dr. Taylor knew these men were taking an address round? No; I imagine he was.
259. You do not know of your own knowledge? No.
260. Did several of the men refuse to sign that address? I do not know.
261. Did you ask any questions about it when it was presented to you for signature? I asked them what it was, and they said, "Oh! it is no harm," and one of them read it, and I signed it.
262. You concurred in it, and thought Dr. Taylor had been harshly used in the Legislative Assembly? Well, with regard to what was said about Dr. Taylor drinking, I think that was wrong.
263. When you say you think it was wrong, you mean that it was not true? Yes.
264. And that was one of the reasons for your signing it? Yes.
265. Was not your principal reason for signing that address that you thought Dr. Taylor's name had been improperly used? Yes.
266. And the other reason was, because you thought you would be a marked man if you did not? Yes.
267. *Dr. Taylor.*] Who gave you your appointment? You did.
268. Had you been trying to obtain such an appointment for several years? Well, it might be two or three years.
269. Did I ever behave to you in such a way as to show that I had a dislike to you, other than reminding you of your duty? Yes, you seemed to be very distant to me when I saluted you in returning it.
270. With regard to promotion, is that not at my option? I don't know, sir, whether it is.
271. Well, as a matter of fact, the appointments and dismissals of men of your class are in my hands? Well, I consider you did not use it fairly then.
272. Is it not a fact that the words you used, and for which you were dismissed, were these, "Dr. Taylor is the biggest bloody scoundrel in Parramatta this night"? I don't recollect the words "this night," but those were the words I used.
273. *Mr. Hill.*] Is it a fact that Dr. Taylor said he was very sorry—he was pained—to dismiss you? Yes; and I asked him would he allow me to resign, and he said, "Certainly not."

William
Gilligan.

8 April, 1879.

James Davies, recalled and further examined:—

274. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you remember an address of sympathy about Dr. Taylor going round, in consequence of something said by Mr. McElhone in the House? Yes.
275. Were you asked to sign it? Yes.
276. Did you sign it? No.
277. Why? Because I believe there was something imputed about the rations, and because I was one of the party who went to Mr. McElhone.
278. Was it read over to you? No.
279. Did you know anything of its contents? Nothing further than what I heard.
280. You knew that it stated certain things about Dr. Taylor? Yes.
281. Did you ever know Dr. Taylor to drink? No.
282. Neither directly or indirectly? No. I may say that I was asked a second time to sign the address, and I refused.
283. *Chairman.*] Did other men refuse to sign it? Yes.
284. On what grounds? On similar grounds.
285. *Mr. Hill.*] How do you know that other men refused to sign it? They told me so.
286. *Chairman.*] You have never known Dr. Taylor to be drunk? No.
287. Have you ever seen a sign of liquor upon him? No, sir.

8 April, 1879.

Henry Colley, called in and examined:—

288. *Chairman.*] Are you engaged in this institution? Yes.
289. How long have you been occupied in it? Nearly two years; two years next month.
290. In what capacity? As Assistant Superintendent.

Henry Colley.

8 April, 1879.

291.

- Henry Colley. 291. Have you ever had any complaints made to you about the quality of the bread supplied to the attendants? Yes.
- S April, 1878. 292. Will you be good enough to mention the complaints? During the heat of last summer the bread was not what it ought to have been, and on several occasions I objected to it, not so much on account of the material, but because it was ill-baked and heavy; sometimes bread had to be bought in town in place of it; and I have heard, among other things, that the attendants complained that it was not good.
293. How often did that happen? Several times; frequently after a very hot night the bread would be bad.
294. Would that be the fault of the yeast? No; the excuse was, so Kidman's people said, that on hot nights they could not make good bread.
295. What was done with this bad bread; was it sent back? Yes, and bread was bought in the town.
296. So that the bad bread was not distributed to the inmates? No; except on one occasion, when a part of it had to be distributed, just enough for breakfast. That was on a Monday morning, which is a bad time for getting a large batch of bread at short notice.
297. But that was the only occasion of its being distributed? Yes.
298. Was there much grumbling about it among the patients? No, not among the patients.
299. But it was not really wasted—it was eaten? Yes, it was eaten; it was heavy bread.
300. It has been alleged that the mutton was not of good quality sometimes, is that the case? Well, it was lean, but I don't think it would be good for patients in this establishment to eat over fat meat.
301. But it was not unwholesome? No; or I should not have taken it in. I have objected to take in unwholesome meat; meat that was not sweet.
302. Has it ever been sent back to the contractors? No, I don't recollect it. An odd sheep or two might be picked out, but I do not recollect the whole of it ever being sent back.
303. Was it actually used in the establishment? Yes, all that was accepted.
304. Was the beef of good quality? Yes. We have had thin beef occasionally.
305. Not always prime beef, but good and wholesome? Yes, as good as I eat myself.
306. Have you seen the supply provided for to-day? Yes; it is a fine quality, but it is small meat to-day, that is all; but I should not object to it on that account.
307. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you remember how often complaints were made to you about the bread? Well, I could not say—several times.
308. How many times—a hundred? Say half-a-dozen perhaps; not more than that.
309. Was it your duty upon these complaints being made to you to make them known to Dr. Taylor? Yes.
310. Did you do so? Sometimes, yes.
311. Then Dr. Taylor must have known that bad bread was supplied at intervals? Yes.
312. Then if Dr. Taylor has stated that he never knew it, he must have been labouring under an error? I think so.
313. You have no doubt that complaints were made, and upon ascertaining that the bread was bad you sent into Parramatta for some other bread to replace it? Yes.
314. Will you state what became of the bread that was bad? It was taken away.
315. By whom? By Mr. Kidman's agent.
316. Did you represent to Mr. Kidman's agent that it was unfit for the use of the establishment? I said it was bad, and I rejected it.
317. And you are sure he took it away? Yes, he did take it away.
318. You have said, in answer to a question touching the quality of the meat that you would not consider over fat meat good for such an establishment as this? Yes.
319. Will you state what you mean by over fat meat; or perhaps you will understand me if I ask you if you have ever seen over fat meat supplied to this establishment? No.
320. Have you ever seen mutton supplied so thin that you could almost see through it? I have seen very thin meat supplied.
321. And do you consider that when sheep are so thin they are fit for human food? No.
322. Well, in finding meat so thin, have you rejected it? Yes.
323. On how many occasions? I could not say.
324. Did you not consider it your duty to take note of such rejections? Well, we have taken something else in place of it. I never rejected the whole day's supply, only an odd sheep here or there.
325. Did you feel it your duty, as Under Superintendent, when the mutton was of inferior quality to reject it? I have rejected part of it.
326. Will you state what became of the mutton you rejected? It went away.
327. It was taken away by Mr. Kidman from the establishment? Yes; we did not have it.
328. Can you give me some idea how long it is since the last mutton was rejected. Was it a month ago? More than that. I can hardly tell you. I have nothing to go by; we have mutton twice a week, and I do not make any note of it.
329. How long do you think it was since the last mutton was rejected? I think as lately as three months ago I have put a sheep on one side. I said, "We won't take that, it is not up to the mark."
330. Can you give me an idea what quantity was rejected last time? I don't think I ever rejected more than a sheep, or perhaps a couple of sheep, in the day's supply—that is to say, I took beef instead of them.
331. Under whose supervision are the sheep weighed? I am there, and the cook is there.
332. It is your duty to be there, and you are there? Yes. I am there almost every day.
333. Can you say what was the weight of the sheep that were rejected? Well, they would not weigh very much; I have seen sheep 35lbs. weight, or lighter than that.
334. Don't you consider, when such an important duty devolves upon you, that you should see the weight of the inferior sheep which you reject? No.
335. Then you treat this matter as if it were a very light one? No. When they are put into the scale and I have found one light, I have had it out and put on one side; but I have never weighed it.
336. Then curiosity never led you to weigh these sheep even when they were so thin that you could almost, as one of the witnesses has remarked, read a newspaper through them? No. I never weighed them.
337. What is your salary? £270 a year.
338. How long do you say you have been here? Two years next month.
339. During that time have you always been on time of friendship with Dr. Taylor? Yes; perhaps he might use a hasty word now and then, but we have always been on good terms.
340. Have you ever seen the bread mouldy? No.

Henry Colley;
8 April, 1879.

- 341. Have you ever seen it stringy, so that you could pull it out? No; I have seen it doughy.
- 342. Did it occur to you that that arose from the flour being bad, or from its being badly baked? I attributed it to the weather, because the loaves I bought for my own use seemed to be heavy at the same time.
- 343. You saw the bread weighed this morning? Yes.
- 344. You were present when Mr. Stewart and I and Dr. Taylor weighed several loaves? Yes.
- 345. And you noticed the deficiency in weight? Yes.
- 346. Did it never occur to you that the bread was light during your superintendence? No, it was never light; I do not recollect a single instance of short weight.
- 347. Then you look upon it as a very extraordinary circumstance that the bread should be light in the presence of Mr. Stewart and myself? Yes, I could not understand it. To tell you the truth, I thought some of the weighing this morning showed full weight; we have been putting some of the same loaves in the scales that you weighed.
- 348. *Chairman.*] How do you weigh the bread when it comes? By bulk, twenty loaves perhaps at a time.
- 349. You weigh it wholesale? Yes, I never weigh a single loaf.
- 350. Then you might have a loaf over to make up the weight? I should not care about that so long as I got the proper weight.
- 351. *Mr. Hill.*] You were present when Mr. Stewart and I put six loaves into the scale and found them 5 ounces short weight? I saw that it appeared to be so in the scales, but that might be from a piece coming off in breaking the loaves asunder.
- 352. Has butter been served out regularly since you have been here? Pretty regularly.
- 353. Have you any idea of the quality of the butter? Yes, it is good on the whole; it has sometimes been a little rancid.
- 354. If it has been stated by some witnesses here that it has been so bad that they could not use it, would that be the fact? Well, they must be very fastidious. I have had it a little rancid myself, but only sometimes.
- 355. Is milk used here? Yes.
- 356. Can you give us any idea of its quality? The milk is inferior.
- 357. Have you ever complained of it? Yes, I have complained to Mr. Kidman, by letter, and also to the man who brings it.
- 358. Has it ever been so bad that you could not receive it? Yes, I have sent some of it away, and used preserved milk instead.
- 359. Supplied by Mr. Kidman? No, the preserved milk is in stock. I have sent the milk away, and we have not paid for it.
- 360. Did you ever make a formal complaint to Dr. Taylor about it? No, I did not make a formal complaint; I have mentioned it, but not as a formal complaint.
- 361. I hope I am wrong, Mr. Colley, but you seem to think these matters should be treated lightly? No, indeed I do not.
- 362. Do you not see that they affect the health of these poor people? Yes.
- 363. How long have you had leave of absence since you came? I have had none at all; I have never been absent since I came.
- 364. Do you know Mr. Kidman? Yes; he comes here sometimes; I have written to him frequently.
- 365. But you never thought it worth your while to make a formal complaint to Dr. Taylor? No.
- 366. Or to make an entry when inferior articles were rejected? No. If there had been any refusal to supply better things, then I should have called Dr. Taylor, but that was never the case.
- 367. From whom did you receive your appointment? From Sir Henry Parkes.
- 368. What was your occupation before you came here? I was in the Sheriff's office; I resigned that, and then I came here.
- 369. *Chairman.*] Do you know Davies, the warder who resigned the other day? Yes.
- 370. What sort of character was he? He was very quiet. I don't know anything against him—any harm.
- 371. How often did you tell Dr. Taylor about the milk being bad? I cannot recollect.
- 372. Did you tell him more than once? We have mentioned it in conversation, I do not know how many times.
- 373. Then if Dr. Taylor has stated that you never complained to him about the meat or bread, or the milk being bad, he would be labouring under a misapprehension? Do you mean a complaint or a report?
- 374. You have told him that the milk was bad, and if he says you never complained to him; he must have made a mistake? Yes, I suppose so.
- 375. Do you recollect the 3rd January last? Yes.
- 376. Do you know Payne? Yes.
- 377. And Collins? Yes.
- 378. Do you know Devine? Yes.
- 379. Keneally, Tidyman, Latham, Dunlop, Tuckwell, and Bellamy? Yes.
- 380. Did these persons complain to you about the bread being very bad? I don't recollect the names, but some of them did.
- 381. Did some of them state that they were treated worse than the prisoners in the Gaol? I don't recollect that.
- 382. Do you remember Davies saying he was ill from eating the bread, and that Dr. Scholes would certify to it? I do not recollect that remark; he might have made it.
- 383. Do you recollect Collins saying he could certify to Davies being ill from eating the bread? I do not; there was a good deal of conversation going on among them. That was on a Monday; it would be the very day that I found the bread bad myself.
- 384. Do you recollect admitting that it was bad, and saying it was better to have bad bread than none at all, and that if they did not eat it the men would have to go without their breakfast? Yes, that was on the morning I refer to.
- 385. Do you recollect saying that the contract bread was as good as that on your own table? Yes.
- 386. Do you recollect saying that the bad bread was not the fault of the contractor? I do not recollect saying so.
- 387. Do you recollect Davies assisting the cook? Yes.
- 388. Do you remember his saying the bread was bad, and your saying it was as good as the bread supplied to your own table? I do not recollect it.

- Henry Colley 389. Do you remember his saying he had bread from your baker which was four days old and still sweet, while the ration bread only one day old was stinking? I do not remember the conversation that took place.
- 8 April, 1879. 390. Do you recollect on the 29th January asking Devine what the bread was like, and Devine saying it was sour? Yes, I recollect meeting him.
391. Do you recollect asking Boone? Yes, Boone, and Devine were together.
392. Do you remember telling them that any one who did not like it had better resign, for they would get no better? No.
393. You recollect seeing these two men on the 29th January? Yes, I stopped them.
394. And you did not tell them that they could resign if they were not satisfied? No.
395. You say the milk was very bad sometimes? Yes.
396. Did you ever see it fermented? I have never seen it so.
397. Then, if Davies has stated that he has seen it in a fermented state the next morning, it would not be right? No, I have never seen it so.
398. Does Dr. Taylor see the food every day as it comes out of Kidman's cart? No, not always: I am there.
399. Then if he states that he sees it every day he must make a mistake? Well, I don't think he sees it exactly every day.
400. Do not some of the patients get snot sometimes? Not that I am aware of.
401. Have you ever seen five or six carcasses of sheep come to the institution so lean that there were not half a dozen ounces of kidney fat among them all? No, I cannot say I have, but I have seen sheep sent so lean that I have had to reject them.
402. The hoof on the whole has been pretty good, but the mutton has been inferior? Yes.
403. *Dr. Taylor.*] You mean to say, I suppose, that we have had conversations together about the quality of the supplies, but you have not considered it worth while to make an official report to me about them? Yes.
404. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of a certificate being sent to the Government, stating that the stores supplied by Mr. Kidman were invariably good? I could not say.
405. *Dr. Taylor.*] Our relations have always been friendly; there was no reason, was there, why you should not have reported everything freely to me? Certainly not; I am like other subordinates. I may sometimes require a word, that's all.
406. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you recollect an address being presented to Dr. Taylor, in consequence of some remarks made by Mr. McElhone in the Legislative Assembly? I have never seen it, sir.
407. *Chairman.*] Do you get the same rations served to you as the attendants? I am not on rations.
408. You get a money allowance instead? Yes; I never deal with Mr. Kidman at all.

William Devine, called in and examined:—

- Wm. Devine. 409. *Chairman.*] Are you engaged in this institution? Yes.
410. In what capacity? As attendant.
- 8 April, 1879. 411. How long have you been here? Since 1st December, 1877.
412. The object we have in view is to obtain information as to the quality of the meat and bread supplied for the use of the institution. Can you tell us anything about it—the bread first of all? Some of the bread on one occasion was not quite up to the mark, but I think the fault lay more with the baker than with the flour.
413. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you see the bread, meat, and milk when they come here? Yes.
414. Every day? Every day.
415. What has been the quality of the mutton supplied during the last two or three months? Oh, pretty fair.
416. When you say fair, what do you mean? I mean establa.
417. Has it ever come to your knowledge that carcasses of mutton have been sent away because of their inferiority? Not to my knowledge.
418. Then if any gentleman has stated that he has been compelled on account of its inferior quality to send it away, what would you say then? It has not come under my knowledge.
419. Then meat of an inferior quality might come here every day and be rejected without your knowing it? It might be.
420. Has the meat which you have been using for the last three months—I mean the mutton particularly—been of good quality? Fair quality.
421. Have you heard any complaints of it? I have heard complaints among ourselves. Whenever a lot of men meet together—even in a boarding-house—if the meat is ever so good, they will complain.
422. You have heard complaints made about the quality of the mutton within the last three months? I could not take my oath that a direct complaint was made. I have heard the men grumbling at the mess-table.
423. Did you ever complain to Mr. Colley about the bread or meat within the last three months? No, I did not make a complaint; I simply answered a question.
424. Were you one of the number of men who went to him to complain? Yes, I forgot that, it was about the bread; it was not up to the mark.
425. You mean it was inferior? It was not so good as it ought to be; it was rather sodden.
426. You mean it was not baked? Yes, it was sodden; the flour was good enough.
427. Did it frequently happen that the bread was in that state? Not so bad as it was that morning.
428. Did it frequently happen? No; occasionally it might be a little bad—a little sodden—but it was not the fault of the flour at all.
429. Understand that we are not here to extort any answers from you, but we expect that the questions we ask you will be answered fairly, and without prevarication—how often do you recollect the bread being bad? Well, I could not say.
430. Do you recollect anything that happened about the bread on the 8th January? Well, I never took notes of things that happened.

431. Do you recollect making a complaint to Mr. Colley about the bread being sour? I did not make a complaint; Mr. Colley asked me how the bread was, and I said it was sour. Wm. Devins,
8 April, 1879.
432. Who was with you at that time? A patient.
433. Do you recollect the circumstances? Yes, I was going for the patients' bread, and Mr. Colley met me and said, "how is the bread?" and I said, "a little sour."
434. Was Boone with you? No; then Mr. Colley asked me did any of the rest of the men say it was sour.
435. I think you said that the mutton, although at times a little thin, was always fit for human sustenance? Yes.
436. What has been the quality of the milk for the last three months? Very fair.
437. Have you ever had occasion to complain of it? No, I never had.
438. Have you ever heard other people complain? Well, I don't think that is a fair question to ask me; I am stating what I know myself. I have seen it sometimes a little poor. Where I come from there is what they call skim milk; it resembled that more than sweet milk.
439. You have not answered my question. Have you ever heard anyone here complaining of the quality of the milk? I believe there have been complaints among the men themselves.
440. I ask you again—have you ever heard anyone complain of the quality of the milk? I would not like to name anyone.
441. Have you ever heard complaints made since you have been in this establishment that the milk was bad? Not officially.
442. I must insist upon a direct answer to my question? I have heard the men grumbling round the mess-table, but I could not point out the men.
443. But you have heard complaints, and you know of your own knowledge that the milk has been bad? Yes.
444. And you have been here since the 1st December, 1877? Yes.
445. Did Dr. Taylor appoint you? Yes.
446. What was your appointment before? I was a gaol warder.
447. I suppose you see Mr. Taylor every day? Once or twice a day.
448. Has Dr. Taylor ever had occasion to complain of your conduct—were you ever dismissed from this institution? Never, sir.
449. Were you dismissed from the gaol? Never; not an hour.

George Boone, called in and examined:—

450. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this institution? I shall have been here two years on the 4th of next month. G. Boone.
8 April, 1879.
451. Have you seen any bad mutton, bad beef, bad milk or bread supplied to the establishment? Well, the mutton has been inferior sometimes, but the beef generally has been very good.
452. What do you mean by inferior mutton? I mean lean mutton.
453. Fresh and good, but lean? Yes, lean.
454. What about the bread? It has been inferior often, but this last month or so it has been remarkably good.
455. Was it good in January? Well, I could not say exactly.
456. Was not there some time last month when it was not good and sent back? I could not say.
457. Was the butter bad occasionally? Well, I did not use it myself; I did not care for it.
458. *Mr. Hill.*] What position do you occupy in this institution—are you a warder? I am an attendant. Sometimes I am employed in the wash-house, sometimes as labourer, and so on.
459. Who appointed you? Dr. Taylor.
460. What is your salary? Five pounds ten shillings a month.
461. Have you noticed particularly the quality of the mutton of late? No, I never expected to be asked any questions; it was good and wholesome, but poor. I know something about butchering, and we must make allowance for the season.
462. During the whole time you have been here have you ever seen really good—what you would call tip-top—mutton? Not tip-top mutton.
463. But you have seen it very poor? Yes.
464. Do you know that it has been so poor that it has been sent away? No; I could not say it of my own knowledge.
465. Has the bread been very bad within the last six months? It has been bad within that time, and unfit for use. The attendants have had to buy their own bread.
466. Do you know what became of the bad bread? I don't know; it was left on the table, and I suppose it went to the pig trough.
467. And you say that during the last month there has been a remarkable improvement? Yes.
468. To what do you attribute this improvement? I cannot say.
469. Have you ever noticed anything particular about the milk? No, I never took particular notice of it; in general it has been pretty good.
470. Have you ever had occasion to complain to the Superintendent? No.
471. Do you come in contact with Dr. Taylor every day? Yes.
472. Have you any complaint to make against him? None whatever.
473. *Chairman.*] You bear him no ill-will? None that I am aware of.
474. Were you asked to sign the address about him the other day? Yes.
475. Did you know what it was about? It was something about Dr. Taylor's character, I heard.
476. You say the bread has been remarkably good during the last month? Yes.
477. Have you heard that Mr. McElhone has made some statement in the Assembly about the quality of the meat and bread supplied to the Asylum? Yes.
478. And since that time, has there been any change in the quality of the supplies? In the bread—yes.
479. You are a pretty good butcher, are you not? I know how to cut up a sheep.

- G. Boone.
8 April, 1879.
480. Well, if you were a butcher, would you care about supplying that kind of sheep? Well, it would depend upon the customers.
481. As a matter of fact has it not been so poor that you could almost read a paper through it? Yes.
482. Do you know what a lumper is? No.
483. At any rate the sheep could not well be poorer? No.
484. While the beef has been of fair quality? Yes.
485. And the flour and the bread have been pretty bad on occasions? Yes.
486. Do you recollect a complaint made to Mr. Colley about the bread? Yes.
487. Why did the men go to Colley? Because he was the head of the attendants.
488. They expected that he would report the matter to Dr. Taylor, and that there would be an improvement? Yes.
489. And it did not get better? No.
490. Did you ever hear Mr. Colley say that if they did not like the bread they were getting they could send in their resignations and go away? Yes.
491. That was said to your knowledge, and in your presence? Yes, I heard it myself. His words were "They would get no better, and if they didn't like it, they could send in their resignations."
492. You have no complaint to make about Dr. Taylor? None whatever.

William Carroll, called in and examined:—

- W. Carroll.
8 April, 1879.
493. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed in this institution? As senior attendant.
494. Have you noticed whether the mutton supplied to this institution has been of ordinary quality or inferior? Well, it is very seldom I see it before it is cooked.
495. You have nothing to do with the meat or bread, or the food generally? No, only to serve it to the patients; we get our rations cooked.
496. Did you ever make any complaint about the food? No, I never made any complaints; and I don't know that I ever had occasion.
497. It is alleged that the bread was very bad at one time during the last three months? I believe it was a little sour at one time during the hot weather.
498. Have you ever noticed that the mutton supplied for the use of the establishment was very thin? No, I did not notice that.
499. The beef was good, was it not? Yes.
500. Was the milk good? Yes.
501. In fact you do not know of anything having been wrong with the provisions? No, I do not.
502. *Mr. Hill.*] How long have you been here? Over eleven years, and twenty years in the Government service.
503. From whom did you obtain your appointment? From Dr. Greenup.
504. Do you reside on the premises? Yes, when I am on duty; I am on duty every second or third night, and then I have to sleep on the premises.
505. Have you had any leave of absence during all the time? Oh, yes, we have a week every year.
506. And you say that the mutton and beef were pretty good? Yes.
507. Have you ever seen any very inferior mutton? Well, it has not been very fat.
508. Have you ever seen the sheep extremely thin? Yes, I have seen sheep pretty thin.
509. What did they weigh? Well, I suppose about 40 lbs.
510. Did you ever see any that weighed 25 lbs.? No.
511. Have you ever seen sheep without any residue of fat about the kidneys? No.
512. Have you ever complained to your superior officer about the quality of the mutton? No, I never have.
513. Have you heard other persons do so? I have heard the men complaining at the table.
514. Does the mutton you use come from Mr. Kidman? Yes, we get the same allowance as the prisoners, no better and no worse.
515. Have you ever been supplied with butter here? Oh, yes.
516. Has it been good or poor butter? Oh, very fair butter.
517. And how about the milk? Well, I can't say, because we get that in our tea; I could tell if I tasted it by itself.
518. Do you know anything about the address to Dr. Taylor, which was carried round the institution for signature? Yes.
519. What do you know about it? Well, Mather and a mate of mine and I went round with that address. It was just to show Dr. Taylor that the attendants under him were very sorry to hear what was said of him, and that we sympathized with him, and that it was nothing but falsehood.
520. *Chairman.*] Did you write that petition? No.
521. Who did? I cannot tell you. Mather came to me and asked me if I would assist in going round with it, and he brought it to me, and we went round with it together.
522. And you never saw this very poor mutton? No.
523. Has the mutton been of better quality during the last three or four weeks than it was three or four months ago? No, I don't think it has.
524. Were you examined before the Select Committee some time ago? I was.
525. *Dr. Taylor.*] Did you have any conversation with me about that address at any time? No, sir, you knew nothing about it until it went in.

Thomas Mather, called in and examined:—

- T. Mather.
8 April, 1879.
526. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed in this institution? As senior attendant in charge of the yard.
527. Have you paid any particular attention to the supplica of bread or mutton? No; on one occasion the bread was a little sour.

528. Have you paid any attention to the quality of the beef, and mutton, or bread, or milk supplied to this institution? Generally speaking the meat has been very good. Perhaps in the hot weather the milk might be a little sour, but lately we are getting much better milk. T. Mather,
8 April, 1879.
529. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you ever had occasion to complain of the quality of the mutton? No, never.
530. How long do you say you have been here? Over eleven years.
531. Have you ever noticed that the mutton has been either very superior or very inferior? Taking it on the whole, it has been very fair.
532. Have you ever noticed that it was particularly poor? In the beginning of the summer it might be a little thin, but since the last month it has been very good.
533. Have you ever seen the mutton so thin that there was not a bit of fat upon it? No, never.
534. *Chairman.*] You took the address to Dr. Taylor round with Carroll, did you not? Yes.
535. What were the contents of that address? We saw some statements in the *Sydney Morning Herald* reflecting upon Dr. Taylor's character; and knowing he was such a sober man, we thought it was not fair.
536. Did you write that address yourself? No.
537. Who did? It was written by a friend outside.
538. How many men refused to sign it? I do not know; I did not press anyone to sign it.
539. Did you introduce any remarks about the quality of the bread and meat supplied to the institution? No, I did not; it did not point to anything about the food in particular.

Robert Payne, called in and examined:—

540. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed in this institution? As attendant. R. Payne.
8 April, 1879.
541. How long have you been here? Nearly seven years.
542. Does the quality of the mutton, or beef, or bread, or milk, or butter come under your notice as it comes into the institution? It does immediately after.
543. Do you see the meat as it arrives? Yes.
544. Can you tell us anything about its quality? I consider it a good quality.
545. Is not the mutton sometimes rather thin? Well, it might be, but good and wholesome.
546. And the beef? As good beef as I have seen anywhere, and I have been twenty years in the Government Service.
547. You are on rations the same as the patients, are you not? Yes.
548. How about the bread, is not it sometimes rather sour? Well, I have seen it on one occasion rather sour.
549. When was that? It was about Christmas.
550. And the milk, is that good? Oh, passable.
551. And the butter? It is passable.
552. You have found none of these things so bad as to require you to complain about them? No; I have heard others complain, but I never did.
553. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you ever see the meat before it is cooked? Yes, daily.
554. Then, if other witnesses have stated that they have seen the mutton so thin that you could read a newspaper through it, you would think it was untrue? I should, because I have heard men complain at the table when they had no grounds whatever for complaints.
555. Taking all things into consideration, you think the meat supplied to the institution has been very good? Yes, I have not complained of it.
556. It always passed muster so far as you were concerned? Yes.
557. And you have never complained about the milk? No, as far as I have been concerned, it has always been good.
558. And with the exception of the bread, you have complained of nothing? No, except the bread on one occasion.
559. Did you take notice of an address that went round here for signature a short time ago? Yes.
560. Did you sign it? Yes.
561. Were you aware of the nature of it? I was.
562. Will you state what it was? It was something to the effect that we never gave any information about what had been said about Dr. Taylor.
563. Did you go round with that address? I did not.
564. But you knew why it was got up? It was to clear ourselves, and show that we did not give the information to Mr. McElhone, and also that we never complained of the bread or victuals, and never had any occasion to do so.
565. *Chairman.*] You wanted to clear yourselves from the suspicion of having given information to Mr. McElhone? Yes, and also to state that we had no grounds for complaining of the rations.
566. Do you recollect that part of Mr. McElhone's statement referred to some of the food being so bad that it absolutely stank? Yes.
567. And this address stated that the food was good? Yes.
568. Do you remember the 3rd of last January? Yes.
569. Did you go with Collins, Devine, Fleming, Kencally, and others to Mr. Colley to complain about the bread being so bad? Yes.
570. What was the matter with it? That was the occasion I spoke of; it was a little sour.
571. Did not you state that you were so bad at one time from eating it that you had to take an emetic to work it off? Yes, I was ill with it.
572. Did not you say to Colley, in the presence of several men, that you were so bad that you had to take an emetic to throw the bread off, for you could stand it no longer? I deny that I said I could not stand it any longer. I acknowledge that I said I had to take an emetic. Gentlemen, it was on a Monday morning that this bread made me sick; I remember it perfectly well. It was my duty to go round the yard and issue the bread. I went, and took some of the old bread.
573. Did you ever hear Davies complain about the bread? I have often heard him complain of things he had no grounds to complain of.
574. *Dr. Taylor.*] Did you ever complain to Dr. Scholes or myself because you were so ill? No, never.
- 575.

James Grove, called in and examined :—

- J. Grove. 575. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed here? As senior attendant.
 576. Do you see the meat and bread and other food supplied to the Asylum as it comes from the contractor?
 8 April, 1879. Yes.
 577. Have you ever observed anything particular about the mutton? It has been a little thin.
 578. Has it been so always, or only occasionally? Sometimes; sometimes it is too fat.
 579. Do you mean the whole of the carcass was occasionally too fat? Yes, the whole of the carcass sometimes.
 580. With regard to these lean sheep, has the meat been unsound? No, it has been thin, not unsound; and lately it has been first-class.
 581. Under the present contractor it is better than it was before? Yes.
 582. Can you tell us anything about the bread? Sometimes in the summer it has been a little sour; but it has been better lately.
 583. Sometimes it has been so bad that it has been sent back, has it not? Yes.
 584. *Mr. Hill.*] Has it ever come within your knowledge that mutton has been sent back because it was inferior? Yes.
 585. Within your own knowledge? Yes; I have been attending to the sheep myself.
 586. Have you ever seen it so bad—so thin—that you could read a newspaper through it? Yes; they have been sent back then.
 587. How long is it since you attended to the meat? It was about eighteen months ago.
 588. But you have not had opportunities of seeing the meat during the last eighteen months? No. I used to help the cook and cut the meat up.
 589. Are you supplied with rations like the other inmates? Yes; I take mine home and cook them, because I am nearer my home than to the mess-table.
 590. Are you a married man? Yes.
 591. Have you ever heard your wife complain of the thinness of the mutton? I never have.
 592. Do you get butter from here? Yes.
 593. What is the quality of it? Very good.
 594. What is the quality of the milk? I don't use it; I have never any occasion for it.
 595. Have you ever had occasion to complain of the bread? Yes; once or twice, in the summer, it was sour.
 596. Do you know anything of an address that went round the place touching some remarks made by a Member of Parliament? I do; I signed it.
 597. What was the nature of that address? We put our signatures to it to say that we had no hand or part in sending the information to Mr. MacElhone.
 598. You knew the contents of it? Yes.
 599. All that it contained was true then? Yes, as far as I know.
 600. Have you any complaints to make of the doctor? None whatever; he has chastised me once or twice when I was wrong.
 601. Is this a well-conducted establishment? Yes, I think so.
 602. *Chairman.*] Have you any complaint to make about the butter? Yes, sometimes it is a little rancid, but only once now and then.
 603. Has not the bread to your knowledge been condemned several times? I have had nothing to do with the bread for these two years.
 604. So that it might have been very bad without your knowing it? No, because I serve it to the patients, and I go to the store and get it.

James Keneally, called in and examined :—

- J. Keneally. 605. *Mr. Hill.*] How long have you been employed here? Going on for five years.
 606. In what capacity? As attendant.
 8 April, 1879. 607. Have you had occasion to complain of the quality of the mutton within the last three months? Not officially.
 608. Have you had occasion to complain in any way? Yes, sir, I had occasion.
 609. Is it a fact that the mutton has been very bad—very thin—at intervals. Yes, sometimes.
 610. Very bad, indeed? No, not to say very bad, but bad.
 611. And you have had to complain of the mutton because of its thinness? Yes.
 612. Have you ever seen mutton brought here without any fat at all? Oh, no; there is always a little fat.
 613. Have you ever had occasion to complain of the bread? Yes; we complained twice about it officially. That was in January, in the hot weather.
 614. What was the matter with it? It was badly cooked.
 615. What did you do? We complained to Mr. Colley, and he said he would write to Mr. Kidman. Mr. Kidman would then send us good bread for two or three weeks, and then it would be bad again.
 616. Have you noticed any change in the quality of the bread during the last three weeks? Yes; it has been much better.
 617. What about the beef? It has been very good.
 618. Do you get milk here? Yes.
 619. Have you had any cause to complain of the milk? Well, we have been grumbling among ourselves, but we never made any official complaint.
 620. It was not bad enough for that? No.
 621. And the butter, was that good? It was bad sometimes.
 622. But taking all things into consideration, you think you are well supplied? Yes, I think we are.
 623. *Chairman.*] You say that the rations have been better lately? Oh, yes.
 624. Since when have they improved? Since March, last month.
 625. That is about a month ago. Did you ever complain to Dr. Taylor personally about these things? No.
 626. But you complained to Mr. Colley that the mutton was very bad, and that the bread was bad? Yes.
 627. Did Mr. Colley say that if you did not like the bread you could leave it and resign your situation? Yes.
 628.

628. Did he say that Kidman would send good rations for two or three days and then send bad rations again? Yes. J. Keenally.
629. But the food has been better during the last month? Yes. 8 April, 1879.
630. And you think that what was said in the Legislative Assembly was the cause of his sending better rations? I don't know. We pointed it out to Mr. Colley, and he said it was no use, Mr. Kidman would send it good for two or three days, and then send it bad again.
631. Then so far as you are aware, Dr. Taylor knew nothing of this—Mr. Colley never reported it to him? No.
632. You are on friendly terms with Dr. Taylor, and have no fault to find with him? Yes.
633. You are of opinion that he has done his duty? I am.
634. And that if he had been informed of these complaints he would have remedied them? I think he would.
635. You complained more than once about the bread, did you not? Only once.
636. But it had been had before? Yes.
637. Why did you not complain oftener? It was of no use.
638. Why of no use? Because Mr. Colley said we could take that or leave the Asylum.
639. How do you know that? A man called Devine said so.
640. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you ever, since you have been here, heard subordinates occupying a similar position to your own state that if they complained they would be likely to be dismissed? Well, I never heard the words used myself.
641. You were never deterred by that reason—the fear of being dismissed—from making a complaint? No, sir; in fact there was no reason to complain after that.
642. *Chairman.*] Was not there a feeling among the men that if they did not hold their tongues they would be dismissed? Yes.
643. Had you that feeling yourself? Well, sir, I think there was no ground for complaint after the marked change in the rations which took place in March.
644. But Mr. Colley did not make use of your remarks to Dr. Taylor? Not the first time; I don't think he did.
645. *Dr. Taylor.*] You have been pretty active with these men in making complaints and grumbling, have you not? Well, I might grumble as well as the rest of them.
646. You have been here five years, I think? Going on for it.
647. Do you mean to say that the rations now are so much better than they were at any time since you came? The bread is better.
648. Do you mean to say you have never had such bread as you have now during the whole time you have been here? Oh, yes; off and on.
649. Has not the bread during your career in this establishment been frequently as good as it is now? Oh yes, it has.
650. Has not the beef been as good? The beef has always been good.
651. *Chairman.*] But the rations have been better during the last month? Yes.
652. And before that the butter was very bad—it was stinking? It did not stink, but it was bad.
653. And the milk? Well, it was not very good.
654. Did you ever have any milk offered to you unfit for use on the day it was received? No, not the same day.

THURSDAY, 10 APRIL, 1879.

(PARRAMATTA GAOL.)

Present:—

RICHARD HILL, Esq.,

| JOHN STEWART, Esq.,

JOHN STEWART, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN McELHONE, Esq., M.P., AND J. G. HUSSEY, Esq., GOVERNOR OF THE GAOL, PRESENT BY PERMISSION.

Thomas James Oakes, called in and examined:—

655. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed in this establishment? I am head cook. T. J. Oakes.
656. How long have you been here? Three years last December. 10 April, 1879.
657. Do you see the meat supplied by the contractor always as it comes in? I have for the last six months.
658. You receive it from the contractor? Well, I have been head cook for somewhere about a month, but I have been in the cook-house for about six months.
659. Have you ever noticed anything objectionable in the meat supplied to the gaol in point of quality? It has been very passable meat for some time back.
660. Has it ever, in your knowledge, been so objectionable that it has had to be refused or exchanged? Yes; I have seen it sent back.
661. *Mr. Hill.*] I may tell you that we have been appointed a Board to inquire into the quality of the provisions supplied to this institution, and we shall expect that in giving us any evidence you may be able to furnish you will speak truly and fearlessly, without favour or misrepresentation. About how long is it since the meat has been rejected within your knowledge? I have no recollection of the date, but I know it has been refused.
662. Has it been rejected within the last three weeks? It is more than that since the meat was sent back.
663. Has it been sent back within the last four or five or six weeks? It might be more; I could not say the time.

- T. J. Oakes. 664. What meat was supplied on that occasion? Beef; it might be two or three or four months.
 665. What was the fault with the beef? It was not fresh—it stank.
 10 April, 1879. 666. Was there much of it—was it a whole day's supply, or only a part of it? The day's supply.
 667. The whole of it? Yes.
 668. About how many pounds—was it reckoned by the quarter? Yes, by the quarter; there was somewhere about 100 lbs. weight—a few pounds over or under; I could not say exactly.
 669. Well, the contractor took it back, did he, and you got some more in place of it? Yes.
 670. That was one occasion. Do you remember any other occasion when the meat had to be rejected? I could not say since I have been in the cook-house. I won't say whether it was or was not.
 671. As a rule, is the meat good generally? Well, it has been for the last three months.
 672. Both mutton and beef? Yes.
 673. Was not the mutton sometimes very thin? At times it was very thin; we get mutton twice a week; there are two roasting days, Wednesday and Sunday.
 674. You do not remember any mutton having been refused during your time? No, I do not.
 675. When the mutton was so thin, was it wholesome and good in other respects? Yes, it was wholesome and fresh.
 676. How is this lean mutton generally cooked? It is baked in the oven.
 677. By itself? Yes.
 678. Are any vegetables baked with it? No.
 679. Do you know anything about the quality of the bread—do you receive it when it comes from the contractor? Yes, that is to say for the last two months; since I have been in the cook-house I have had to weigh all the bread.
 680. Have you found it generally to be of good quality? Yes, very good.
 681. Do you recollect any occasion when it was of inferior quality? Well, it was sent back last Saturday evening.
 682. It was not good bread then? Well, the gaoler refused to take it on Saturday evening, and some other bread was sent on Sunday morning.
 683. What was the fault with it? It was sour.
 684. Was it badly baked, or what made it sour? I could not speak as to the quality.
 685. In your opinion, was it the fault of the flour or of the baker—could you distinguish the cause of its being sour? Well, I did not look at the bread myself.
 686. At any rate it was too sour to be used? Yes, it was bread that came here on Saturday or Saturday evening for the men's use on Sunday; and Mr. Hussey said it was sour, and that if he took it and kept it over so that was sent back? Yes.
 687. the night, it would not be fit for the men the next morning.
 688. And fresh bread was supplied in its place? There was some more bread came in the morning, but whether it was fresh bread or not I could not say.
 689. Did you see this bread? Yes.
 690. Was it all sour? No, there was some good bread; it was mixed.
 691. Was the whole of the supply for this day sent back? Yes.
 692. Do you know of any other occasion when the bread was of inferior quality? Yes, some months ago it was, but I could not give you the date; it was on a Sunday. The bread was refused, and we got some other things in place of it; we got cabbages and biscuits. As to the date, I could not say; it was within the last six months.
 693. Have you any complaint to make of the bread supplied to you on the score of short weight? No, it is weighed on the scales.
 694. Is it weighed in bulk? Yes.
 695. Suppose eighty loaves should be found to weigh less than 160 lbs., how do you manage to make up the weight? We have to put more on.
 696. Another loaf or two to make up the weight? Yes.
 697. So that in that case you get more loaves than you are entitled to? Yes.
 698. And if one man gets less than his quantity, another gets more, and the full quantity is supplied? Yes, each yard draws a certain quantity, and the men distribute it themselves.
 699. In what quantities is it drawn out—twenty, or thirty, or forty loaves, or how many? There are about thirty men in each yard.
 700. In one mess? No, in different messes; there are five or six men in each mess.
 701. And one man draws the rations for the whole mess? Yes, for all the men in one yard, and he distributes it.
 702. Is any butter supplied to the inmates of the gaol? No, I have seen none since I have been here.
 703. Have you any complaints to make about the other rations—the tea, sugar, or tobacco? No, I have no complaint to make.
 704. Have you heard any complaints with regard to deficiency either in weight or quality—would you hear of them if there were any such complaints? Yes; I have no complaints to make of the tea, sugar, or tobacco, or anything of that kind.
 705. *Mr. Hill.*] You say you have been in the kitchen for the last six months? Yes, about six months.
 706. Are you a cook by trade? No.
 707. Is the meat you have been using the last month inferior or superior to the meat you used when you first came here? It has been better, if anything.
 708. That is of late? Yes.
 709. Has the quality of the meat been so marked in its character of late that you have noticed it? The meat has been much better; it is fat for one thing.
 710. Will you state how long it is since the improvement took place—was it within the last month? It has been better for perhaps the last two months.
 711. Have you noticed which has been the best, as a rule, the beef or the mutton, in quality? The beef.
 712. Has the mutton at anytime since you have been here been so thin as to be unfit for use? No, I could not say it has.
 713. Or, in plainer language, have you ever seen mutton come here without any fat upon it? I can't say I have.

714. Then the whole of the mutton during the period of six months, while you have been in the kitchen, has been in a state to be used, so far as quality is concerned? Yes; it has been thin at times.
715. But still catabic? Yes.
716. Have you ever heard complaints made about the quality of the mutton? I have heard my fellow prisoners say it was very thin mutton, and the likes of that—that is, as far as the complaints I have heard.
717. How long have you been in this establishment? As a prisoner?
718. Yes? Three years on the 23rd December.
719. *Chairman.*] You said just now the meat has been better during the last two or three months? Yes.
720. Have you not seen it very thin? Yes, I have seen very thin mutton.
721. So thin that you could almost see through it? Well, I have seen sheep that would not weigh much over 30lbs.
722. Are you a good judge of weight? Pretty good.
723. Has not the bread and mutton been better during the last three weeks than it has been for some time? It has been better, but I could not say that it has been better during the time I have been in the cook-house.
724. Have you seen the bread of inferior quality—sour in fact? Yes, I have seen sour bread, and it was sent back.
725. Has not the bread been better during the last three or four weeks, as a rule? Yes, as a rule we are getting very good bread.
726. Do you smoke? Yes.
727. Is that the quality of tobacco you are getting now (*producing sample No. 2*)? Yes, I believe that is the tobacco; I could not say.
728. Has the tobacco been better during the last three or four weeks than it was previously? I can't say that it has.
729. Have you seen tobacco like that (*sample No. 1*)? Yes.
730. You get that class of tobacco repeatedly, do you not? We got it for one week; once it was served to me.
731. Is there not one man appointed every morning as a delegate to look after the provisions and to make any complaints to the Gaoler? Yes, if he made a complaint he would see the Gaoler, and would be treated as fair as could be.
732. Did you ever know a man to be locked up for making a complaint about the food? No.
733. Have you noticed whether there is any difference in the quality of bread in summer and in winter? No, I have not.
734. It has been much the same in summer and winter? About the same.
735. At all events, you have not noticed any difference? There may have been, but I have not noticed it.
736. *Mr. Hussey.*] Have you ever known the bread turn sour in the winter? I can't say I have.
737. During what months does it turn sour, when it does turn sour? Well, in the summer, when it does.
738. Has not the meat been getting better lately, since the drought has broken up? Yes, the beef has been very good of late.
739. *Chairman.*] Have you not seen the bread very doughy and sour—sticky sometimes? Yes, when it has been sour it has been so.

Francis Flaherty, called in and examined:—

740. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed in this establishment? As senior warden.
741. How long have you been here? About three years; I came here from Darlinghurst.
742. Have you been all that time employed as senior warden? Yes; I have been sixteen years in the service altogether.
743. Did you ever hear any complaints among the men about the rations, or have you noticed any difference in the quality of the rations at different times? No, sir.
744. Are you in the way of hearing if there is anything wrong about the provisions? Well, sometimes I might hear a prisoner murmur, and then I would take him before the Gaoler.
745. Supposing the rations supplied to be of an inferior quality, to whom would the men make application or complaint? If I received the rations, they would complain to me and I would report it to the gaoler.
746. And he would report it to the contractor? Then it would go before a Board—two members from the Government and two from the contractor—and if the Board passed the food, the prisoners would be obliged to receive it.
747. *Mr. Hill.*] Is it your duty to see the meat when it comes here? Yes.
748. Then you always see it fresh? Yes, I see it, smell it, and examine it thoroughly.
749. Is that your duty? Yes.
750. What is the difference between the quality of the meat which is delivered here now and that which was delivered here three months ago? I don't receive the meat every day, only in the absence of the chief warden.
751. I thought you said just now it was your duty to receive it? In the absence of the chief warden.
752. Is there any difference in the quality of the meat supplied to the gaol now from that supplied about three months ago? No, I can't say there is.
753. Can you give the Board any idea of the difference in the quality of the beef and mutton? The mutton is very good.
754. Is it better than the beef? It is slightly better than the beef.
755. Have you never seen inferior mutton supplied to the Gaol since you have been here? I have never heard any complaints of the mutton here.
756. You have never felt it your duty upon inspection of the mutton, to call the attention of the Governor of the Gaol either to its inferiority or to its good quality? No, sir, I have never done so.
757. Nor with regard to the beef either? A long time ago I believe I did call attention to the beef, but I do not recollect the date.
758. But you remember some time ago that the beef was of inferior quality? Yes.
759. Was it returned? Yes, I know it was returned from here, but I can't recollect the date.
760. Returned for its bad quality? Yes.

T. J. Oakes,
10 April, 1879.

F. Flaherty,
10 April, 1879.

- F. Flaherty. 761. Can you recollect about how long that was? I can't say, sir; if I said about the date, it might probably be incorrect.
- 10 April, 1879. 762. Was it returned on account of its bad quality, or because it stank? It was because it was not of good quality. I think one time there were some little grubs at the bottom of it.
763. You mean it was maggotty—you know what a maggot is, don't you? Yes; it is a little small worm.
764. It was fly-blown, I suppose? Yes.
765. What about the quality of the bread, as a rule? It is good; so is the beef.
766. You have already said that the mutton is better than the beef? Yes; but I don't want to cast any slur on the beef; but if I gave my opinion, not being a professional man or a butcher, I would say the mutton is very good.
767. You say the bread is good. Have you ever seen it stringy? No; but I have seen it, and called Mr. Hussey's attention to it, when it was a little sour and not well baked.
768. Have you seen it mouldy? No, sir, I have never observed that at all.
769. *Chairman.*] How long did you say you have been here? About three years.
770. How often, during that time, have you received the meat here? The chief warder is generally off on Saturday, and on those occasions I receive it.
771. How often do you receive it? About once a week.
772. Have you paid particular attention to the quality of the meat? I have paid very particular attention to it.
773. Is it not a fact that the rations during the last three weeks have been better than they have been for some time previously—the bread and the meat? No, sir, I can't say they have. We have sent no meat back for some time, and of course if it had been bad, we should have sent it back.
774. Then you have noticed no difference in the rations during the last three, or four, or five weeks? I can't see any difference.
775. How often have you noticed that the bread has been sent back since you have been here? I should say from memory, more or less, about five times.
776. But you only received it once a week? Yes.
777. And so, for all you know, it might have been bad a great deal oftener? Yes; or it might have been good.
778. Do you get the same rations as the prisoners? No, sir.
779. You are not allowed tobacco, are you? No.

Douglas Horsley Rowley, called in and examined:—

- D. H. Rowley. 780. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed in the Gaol? As storekeeper and schoolmaster.
- 10 April, 1879. 781. How long have you been here? Since last September.
782. You were not here before that? I was here as clerk to the Gaol, but not as storekeeper.
783. *Mr. Hill.*] Is it a portion of your duty to see the beef and mutton as it comes here daily? It is, sir.
784. You take in the tea, sugar, tobacco, and other stores? Quite so, sir.
785. Have you ever had occasion to complain of the quality of the stores? Never since I have been in charge of the store.
786. All that has been received has been of good quality? Yes.
787. Have the weights always been right? Yes, sir; I weigh the things myself.
788. And you have never complained? I have never complained. Every requisition that comes in for tea, sugar, or tobacco that is necessary, I weigh it myself.
789. Have you ever heard, at any time, complaints about the quality of the meat? Not recently.
790. Will you explain what you mean by recently? Not within the last twelve months, I think.
791. You have heard no complaints during a period of twelve months? No, I am not certain; I don't think so. I would not be likely to hear of it; it does not come under my control.
792. Do you partake of the beef and mutton that come here? No, sir.
793. You get your meals outside? Yes.
794. How long have you been here? Since October, 1875.
795. Were you in Government employ before you came here? Yes, at Port Macquarie.
796. This is a piece of tobacco taken from the store this morning (*sample No. 2*); is it of the usual quality? Yes; I never had any complaints about it.
797. Look at that tobacco (*sample No. 1*). That looks drier; but I am not a smoker myself, and I am not a judge. This (*taking up No. 2*) appears to be better; it is newer.
798. You think the last sample is inferior? Well, I don't know, sir, I am no judge of it.
799. If that tobacco came out of the Gaol, you would be wrong in your statement that you have not had any inferior tobacco? Well, sir, I have never had any complaints about the tobacco; it would get dry after being kept for some time.

Richard Jones, called in and examined:—

- Rd. Jones. 800. *Chairman.* Are you an inmate of the Gaol? Yes.
- 10 April, 1879. 801. How long have you been here? Six years and a half.
802. Are you working at any particular work in the Gaol? Yes, I am working at a building that is being erected.
803. When will you be free? I don't know, sir; I am here for life.
804. What has been the quality of the provisions—the beef and mutton—since you have been here? Well, from 1877 to 1878 the rations were very good, but before that, from 1872 to 1877, they were very bad. The potatoes were very bad; I have been for six months without eating any; they were fairly rotten; the bread has been sour, and I have been without bread all day.
805. *Mr. Hill.*] In consequence of its inferior quality? Yes.
806. Did you ever complain of those things during all this time? Yes, often.
807. To whom? To the authorities of the Gaol.
808. Was the matter remedied in consequence of your complaint? Sometimes it was, and sometimes not.

809. You mean that sometimes no notice was taken of your complaint? Yes.
810. Do you ever get cabbages here? Well the first time was last Friday; I went to the doctor and asked him for a change and he gave it to me.
811. Do you mean to say that for six years you have never had cabbages but once? Not from the doctor; I have had it a few times instead of potatoes.
812. What has been the state of the meat supplied to the prisoners during the last three months? Very bad; very poor meat.
813. As a rule, what has been the difference between the beef and the mutton? The mutton has been the best.
814. Have you ever had mutton so bad that you could not use it? No, not so bad that you could not use it.
815. What I mean is, has it been very thin? Yes, nearly all bone.
816. Have you ever complained about the quality of the mutton? Yes.
817. Has mutton ever been supplied without a particle of fat? Without a particle of fat.
818. Can you give the Board any idea how long it is since this very inferior mutton was served to the prisoners? No, I can't say the date.
819. Have you ever complained about the beef? Yes.
820. What has been the quality of the meat during the last month? The last three weeks it has been better than it has been before; I would not be certain—perhaps three or four weeks.
821. Have you ever heard any reason given for its being better the last three or four weeks? No.
822. But the change has been so marked that others have noticed it? Yes, all the hands in the yard noticed it.
823. Has every thing been better during the last three weeks? Yes.
824. Have you ever had any additional punishment since you have been in the gaol? I had seven days once for disobedience to the overseer.
825. What countryman are you? A native of this country.
826. What are you serving sentence for? For life.
827. For what? For rape.
828. Were you a stonemason before you came here? No.
829. Have you ever seen the bread very mouldy? Yes.
830. Unfit for use? Yes.
831. *Chairman.*] Are you a smoker? Yes.
832. You get an allowance of tobacco? Yes, 2 ounces of tobacco.
833. Have you ever received rations of tobacco like that (*sample No. 1*)? Yes, about three weeks or a fortnight ago; I am not certain which.
834. Do you often receive tobacco like that? That is the sort of tobacco we use.
835. It is bad tobacco, is it not? Yes, it takes the skin off your tongue.
836. Have you had better tobacco than that during the last two or three weeks? Yes, very much better.
837. Have you had tobacco like that (*sample No. 2*) during the last two or three weeks? Yes, I have got a piece like it in my pocket now (*producing it*).
838. You are certain that you have repeatedly had tobacco served out to you like that first sample I showed you? Yes.
839. And that within the last three weeks a far better quality has been served out? Yes.
840. You have repeatedly had tobacco like the first sample? Yes.
841. And it was so bad that it took the skin off your mouth? Yes.
842. You have already told Mr. Hill that the rations have been of better quality during the last three weeks? Yes.
843. Do you see the meat before it is cooked? Sometimes.
844. Is not there a person picked out by the prisoners as a delegate to look after the food? Yes, one every day.
845. And if he complains of the food, what is done? He is locked up.
846. He is locked up for complaining? Yes, he is put into the cell, and brought before the Magistrates.
847. Were you ever appointed delegate? Yes.
848. Were you ever locked up for complaining? No.
849. How do you know it is a fact? Not long ago two men were locked up for complaining.
850. What are their names? Preston and Hanson.
851. Are they in the Gaol now? Yes.
852. Are you sure they were locked up? As far as my knowledge goes, they were.
853. Have you heard of any other cases of men being locked up for complaining? I think a man named Watson was also locked up for complaining about the food.
854. Is the water good you get here? No, sometimes it is very bad.
855. How do you mean? It smells bad.
856. Is that often? No, not very often.
857. In the summer is it bad? Yes.

George Richard Preston, called in and examined:—

858. *Chairman.*] This Board has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the quality of the food which you get from day to day, and I mention the fact to you in the hope that your answers to the questions we shall put to you will be truly and fearlessly given? I will answer them truly, your Worship, I can promise that; but I wish to have a promise from you that if I do speak the truth I shall not be punished afterwards.
859. I think we may give you that assurance? But I may be punished indirectly. You see, your Worship, it is impossible for me, under the circumstances, to go on from day to day without committing myself, if a person is so vindictive. I don't say he would do so, but he might. I have been punished once for making a statement in this prison, and that was done indirectly.

- G. R. Preston. 860. *Mr. Hill.*] What was the statement for which you were punished? I complained of the treatment I received at Berrima.
- 10 April, 1879. 861. And you were punished in consequence of it? Well, yes, I should think so; in fact I felt sure in my own mind that I was punished in consequence of that.
862. What employment do you follow here? I am a stone-cutter.
863. How long have you been here? Three years and one month.
864. Are you a long sentence prisoner? Seven years, sir.
865. What countryman are you? Well, I am a native of the Colony.
866. What has been the state of the food since you have been here—I mean the beef and mutton you are in the habit of receiving? Well, I am not acquainted with the quality.
867. Has the meat been good or bad during the whole time you have been here? I have known it such that it could have been better, but it could have been worse. But before I proceed any further, your Worship, I wish to know, will I be responsible for this.
868. No; I told you before that we have been appointed by the Government to make inquiries about the food supplied to the prisoners, and we can only arrive at the truth by asking questions, which we hope you will answer truly and fearlessly. I do not think you can expect either reward or punishment for anything you may say here? I would not look for reward, but you may depend upon my speaking the truth.
869. Have you noticed any difference in the quality of the meat during the last month—has it been better or worse? It has been better.
870. Have you ever known the mutton to be so bad that you could not use it? In what respect, your Worship?
871. From its leanness? Well, no, we never reject it on that account; in fact, to object to it on such grounds would be ridiculous; the quantity is what we complained about usually, not the quality.
872. What is the gaol ration? 1 lb., now, I believe, for each man.
873. With regard to the quality, which have you noticed to be the best, the beef or the mutton, as a rule? I fancy the mutton.
874. Have you been supplied with tobacco? Yes.
875. Can you state anything about its quality—has it been good or bad? Well, I don't profess to be a judge.
876. You use it, do you not? Yes.
877. Has it been better during the last three or four weeks? I imagine it has been better during the last two weeks.
878. Have you ever had tobacco served out of that quality (*handing witness No. 1. sample*)? Yes, three weeks ago we had similar tobacco.
879. And is this (*No. 2 sample*) the kind of tobacco you have had recently? This seems to be similar tobacco to what was served out last Saturday.
880. *Chairman.*] Have you ever been appointed delegate to look after the food? Yes.
881. Had you ever occasion to report that the food was bad? No, I never objected when I was delegate, but I have objected to the food when I have been in the yard.
882. Have you noticed the bread to be sour and mouldy? Yes.
883. How often have you observed that during the last two years? It was frequently bad six or eight months ago, but not since.
884. Was it bad, sour, or mouldy during the last summer? It was about six or eight months ago, but not since. We get remarkably good provisions when Mr. Hussey is here, but he does not always pass the food. When the bread has been sour, I have known him to send it back on a Saturday afternoon, so that we might get good bread on the Sunday; and he has objected to it, not because it was sour then, but he was afraid it would be, because it has been frequently sour on a Sunday.
885. Then when Mr. Hussey is here you get better provisions? Yes, it is generally known.
886. Have you ever been punished for complaining of the food? I was locked up, but I was not punished. I complained of the hominy being sour, and it was taken to the doctor, and he passed it as good; but I put a dish of it away on a shelf, intending to have it examined by the doctor. So this dish was put away, and when I came out of the cells you could not go near it, it was so bad.
887. And that is what you were locked up for? Yes.
888. You were locked up, but when the hominy was found to be bad you were not punished for making the complaint? Yes; the quality of the things is not what we complain of so much as the quantity; in fact, we would not complain about the quality; we don't consider that; it is whether we get sufficient.
889. That is to say, whether you get a bellyful? Yes.
890. Do you think you do not get enough to eat to keep a man strong? Oh, no, it is not sufficient.
891. Do you know what weight you are now? I am 10 st. 4 lbs., without my coat.
892. How long ago were you weighed? About six weeks ago; I weighed myself.
893. When you came to the gaol what weight were you? I was 11 st. 2 lbs., and I am in heavier clothes now than I was when I came here. I have lost, as near as possible, one stone since I have been here; I was never so light in my life.
894. Do you know the quantity of the rations you are allowed—bread and meat? I think it is 1½ lb. bread and 1 lb. of raw meat, but I am not sure.

Robert Jones, called in and examined:—

- Robt. Jones. 895. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed here? As clerk to Mr. Waters, the overseer of the shoemakers and tailors.
- 10 April, 1879. 896. How long have you been engaged in that way? Two months.
897. How long have you been in the gaol altogether? I was sentenced on the 13th November, 1876.
898. You have of course paid some attention to the meat and bread and other stores supplied to the inhabitants of the gaol? Yes.
899. Can you tell the Board anything of their quality—speak of the bread first; is that of good quality? Well, as a general rule, it is not good. There may be good bread occasionally, but then for a week afterwards it is bad.

900. When it is bad, what is done with it—is there no person to refuse it? Yes, you see the thing lies in a nutshell. A man is appointed to be a delegate; that is, he is placed by the men to look after the interests of the prisoners, and that man is supposed to be at the scale when the rations arrive. The chief warden, generally speaking, is also there, overseeing. The rations may be indifferent, or there may be something wrong, but most men are deterred from speaking about it in consequence; they don't wish to render themselves liable to punishment. Robt. Jones.
10 April, 1879.
901. Who punishes them? Well, you see the chief warden takes the post of delegate himself. He takes upon himself to pass the rations; he makes a tour among the prisoners, and if there is a complaint offered, he says, "Why, haven't you a delegate?"—at the same time the men have no actual power, because they are threatened with the cells if they speak.
902. That is your opinion? Yes.
903. What was the last occasion on which you saw bad bread or bad meat? On the 29th of last month—that was bread.
904. How much of it was bad? I could not say, only what I got myself—3 lbs. for myself and mate.
905. The loaf you received was not good? No.
906. What was the matter with it? It was sour.
907. What was the next occasion previous to that when the bread was bad? I could not exactly state the date.
908. But about the time? It has been pretty good for the last fortnight, but previous to that, generally speaking, it was very indifferent.
909. Do you mean that it was sour every day? Not always sour, but very stale—bread that had been baked three or four days. Then, perhaps, it would come in good for one day, and then it would be stale again.
910. Do you mean that you cannot remember the number of times when the bread was bad, because the occasions have been so numerous? Yes, that is what I mean.
911. To whom did you complain of it? I don't know that on the last occasion there was any complaint made, because it was on a Sunday. I have never made a complaint myself since I have been in the gaol, except once about the tobacco.
912. Do you know that complaints have been made? Yes; there have been complaints made, but the reason there was no complaint made on this occasion was that the bread was sent back, but whether the bread that came the next morning was fresh bread or the same bread I could not say.
913. About the meat—is that generally good or bad? As regards the meat it is still of very poor quality generally.
914. Both beef and mutton? Yes; and there is one thing, as you have called upon me to speak—when there is a quarter of meat—because it is usually a quarter that is supplied—providing there is any excess as regards weight, instead of taking it off the neck or shin, as they should, they cut 30 lbs. or 40 lbs. off the flank and leave all the bone. It is ordered to be cut off and put into the contractor's cart.
915. That is to say, if the size of the meat has to be reduced, the best part is cut off? Yes.
916. Who orders it to be cut off? The chief warden.
917. And what becomes of it? I cannot say; it goes out of the gate.
918. Is the meat generally as inferior as you say? Well, I have seen some good meat lately, but generally it has been very bad.
919. How recently has it improved? During last week.
920. What is the fault with it? It is so very poor, and it is impossible for the cook to turn out the quantity allowed. If the meat is good he can turn out 10 ozs. or 11 ozs., but he cannot turn out more than 5 ozs. if it is bad.
921. That is after he has cooked it? Yes.
922. But it is not unpleasant or unpalatable meat? No, I don't say it is, because as far as any putrid meat goes, that is always sent back; it might be a little tainted sometimes in summer time.
923. The thin meat is not unwholesome, but it is not satisfying—that is the fault you find with it? Yes.
924. Is there any other fault with the food supplied that you can mention—is the water good, the tea, sugar, tobacco? As a general rule the tea, sugar, and tobacco are not good.
925. What is the fault with the tea? That it contains too many of these little round balls like those that come off a gum tree, and it takes an immense quantity to make it taste like tea. The fact is that our palates are out of order as regards these things.
926. What is the fault with the sugar? Well, it is, generally speaking, coarse brown sugar, of an unpleasant flavour. I do not mean to say it has not a sweetening flavour, but when there is no milk it is not pleasant to the taste.
927. But is it not a fact, that the flavour that one person dislikes another may like? Yes, it may be so.
928. What about the tobacco. Is that the same as you get served out to you (*handing sample No. 2 to witness*)? Yes.
929. Is that about the kind of tobacco you had three months ago? Yes.
930. Which is the best of these two samples? I could not form an opinion. I should prefer this (*No. 2 sample*) for my own use.
931. What have you been supplied with lately? Here is a piece I got last week (*producing it*).
932. Have you ever had any like this (*sample No. 1*)? I remember one occasion, some few months ago, when the tobacco was very bad, and the men complained about it.
933. It was not so good as you are getting now? No, and the attention of the senior warden was called to it. The man wished to see the Gaoler, but he could not see him; it is always a kind of boon at any time to see the Gaoler. If we say we don't consider this tobacco up to contract, the answer we get is, "Give it away." I gave my tobacco up along with the others, and our names were taken down, but I have never seen the tobacco since.
934. *Mr. Hill.*] How long have you been here? One year and eight months. I came in August, 1877.
935. What countryman are you? I am a Londoner.
936. Have you ever noticed which is the best in point of quality, the beef or the mutton, that you are supplied with? It is a question a man cannot answer truthfully, because the mutton is sometimes bad and sometimes

- Robt. Jones. sometimes good ; but, as a general rule, I think the mutton has been of a better quality except on one or two occasions. I have seen some very bad mutton.
- 10 April, 1879. 937. You allude to its poorness? Yes, the quality was very fair.
938. Have you ever been appointed a delegate to inspect the provisions? Yes.
939. Have you ever been imprisoned or put into the cells for giving reports of an improbable character? No.
940. You said that some of the men had been punished because of their reports—will you state who they were? I cannot call them to mind now, sir.
941. Is it an understood thing among the prisoners who are appointed as delegates to inspect the food, that they are liable to be imprisoned if they give reports that are unfavourable? Yes, it is an understood thing ; and I have heard the chief warden threaten to punish men if they complained about the quality of the food, myself among the number.
942. I think you said something about the quality of the bread—that at one time it was of very inferior quality. Was it stringy or mouldy? I have seen it very sour.
943. Have you ever had it when it has not been properly baked? Frequently.
944. Have you ever seen it mouldy? Not when it came ; it has turned mouldy when it has been kept some time.
945. You are clerk in the shoe shop, are you not? Yes.
946. Were you clerk when you first came here? No, only for the last few weeks.
947. Were you appointed in consequence of good conduct? I presume so.
948. Are you a long-sentence man? I am doing seven years ; I have had two years remitted, leaving me five.
949. Have you ever had occasion to complain of the quality of the tobacco? Only once, and then it was taken from me, so I thought it better to put up with it than to lose it altogether.
950. But it has been better of late than it used to be? Yes, in my opinion.
951. *Chairman.*] How long do you say you have been here? One year and eight months, and nine months at Berrima.
952. Is the hominy as good here as it was at Berrima? Yes, it was scandalous at Berrima.
953. Is the quality of the meat as good? Yes.
954. As to quantity—do you get as much here? No. It appears that these people know very well when there is going to be an inquiry. Now, I have had more meat than I have had for weeks to-day.
955. What do you mean by the hominy being scandalous at Berrima? It was badly cooked and left to get cold in the dishes, and the men could not eat it.
956. Have the rations served out here been better in quality and quantity during the last two or three weeks? Far better.
957. Are you a judge of bread and meat? Yes, I use them every day.
958. Has the bread been sour since you have been here? Yes.
959. How often? I can say with a clear conscience, it has been sour twenty or thirty times since I have been here.
960. And the mutton has been very thin? Yes.
961. But it has been much better the last two or three weeks than it was previously? Much better.
962. Have you stated as a fact that you had bad tobacco, and that it was taken from you because you complained? Yes.
963. And you got nothing in place of it? Nothing.
964. And do you state that you often put up with inferior articles rather than complain, for fear of being punished? Yes, and I should not have come here if I had not been called.
965. Your reason for not complaining was to keep out of punishment? Yes.
966. How many weeks is it that you have been getting this quality (*sample No. 2*) of tobacco? Three or four weeks I think.
967. How long were you getting this inferior tobacco (*sample No. 1*)? A good while.
968. Were you in the habit of getting that bad tobacco? Yes.
969. Would it burn your mouth? Yes, I should think it would.
970. It is far inferior to the other? Yes, as far as my judgment goes.

Joseph O'Neil, called in and examined:—

- J. O'Neil. 971. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this gaol? About twenty-one months I think—not in this gaol altogether.
- 10 April, 1879. 972. But in this gaol, how long have you been? About 12 months ; I came on the 26th May, 1878.
973. Are you employed in any capacity? Yes, as Yardsman.
974. You are only a prisoner? That is all.
975. Have you found the articles supplied as food of good or bad quality since you have been here? Frightfully bad sometimes.
976. What has the bread been like? It has been something frightful.
977. Is it bad to eat? It has been very good for the last week.
978. Before that, was it sour? Sometimes, and sometimes it was returned.
979. When it is sour do you complain of it? Yes.
980. To whom? To Mr. Watt, the chief warden.
981. When a complaint is made, is the article complained of changed or improved in any way? I don't remember any time that it has been changed.
982. But you remember complaints having been made? Yes ; there was one day in particular that bad bread came, and other things were given for it—cabbages and biscuits.
983. When was that? Before Christmas.
984. You do not mean to say that the bread generally was so bad that the men could not eat it? Well, I have tried to eat it and I could not ; I have been ill and had pains all across my chest.
985. How about the meat—is that generally good? Very good latterly, but it has been very poor, mere skin and bone sometimes.
986. Are the beef and mutton equally good now? Yes, what we have had the last week has been very good.
987. Which was the worst before, the beef or the mutton? The mutton, it was just skin and bone.

J. O'Neil.

10 April, 1879.

988. When neither were good, the beef was the best? Yes.
989. Has it improved since the last drought—do you remember that? No; how long ago was that?
990. About a year ago? It has not improved until last week.
991. And then there was a marked improvement? Yes, by all means.
992. Have you improved your condition since you came here from Berrima? No, I am very bad; sometimes I am afraid I shall not live till the morning.
993. Would you like to go back to Berrima? Oh, no! I would rather go anywhere than to Berrima.
994. But your health has been failing you since you came here? Yes.
995. And you have lost flesh? No, I have gained in flesh, but I have not been so well in health.
996. How long have you had your present complaint? About six years.
997. *Mr. Hill.*] Are you suffering from heart disease? Yes.
998. Are you under the doctor's treatment? Yes, I see him occasionally.
999. Did I understand you to say that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the meat during the last fortnight? Oh, yes.
1000. Was it very noticeable—the marked inferiority of the meat when you came here? Yes.
1001. Has it ever been so bad that the prisoners could not eat it? Yes, I have seen them throw it away.
1002. Has it ever been so thin that there has been no fat at all on it? Yes, when it was cooked there was nothing but the bones left with the skin sticking to it, and the men have said they would rather have beef, because the mutton was nothing but bone.
1003. Do you know that men are appointed to inspect the meat when it arrives, called delegates? Yes.
1004. Have you ever been one of them? Yes, on two occasions.
1005. Did you ever complain of the meat? No, sir.
1006. Why did you not complain? The reason was, because if I made a complaint I should have been locked up.
1007. How do you know? Well, I know it from the routine of other prisoners, that it was useless to make a complaint, because they only get locked up.
1008. Did you ever know any men locked up for complaining? I know two about two or three months ago were locked up only for complaining about the hominy.
1009. How do you know it was for complaining of the hominy? They were told so; they were told that they were punished for making a groundless charge, and that the hominy was good. A lot of men in the yard came and asked why they were locked up.
1010. How often were you a delegate? Only twice.
1011. And you were afraid to complain for fear of being locked up? Yes.
1012. Was the meat so bad on the occasions when you were delegate as to warrant a complaint being made about it? Well, I don't know. I know on several occasions the beef was quite black on the outside, and did not look as good beef should.
1013. And still you did not complain? No.
1014. Are you supplied with tobacco? Yes.
1015. What is the quality of the tobacco generally? Well, it is bad sometimes.
1016. Have you ever been supplied with tobacco of that quality (*sample No. 1*)? Yes, it burns my tongue. A few days ago I had my tongue all raw.
1017. From smoking that tobacco? Yes.
1018. Is any of this kind of tobacco supplied to the prisoners (*sample No. 2*)? Yes, last week I had some like that. This last week and the week before it has been better than I have seen it in the gaol. Tobacco like that (*No. 1 sample*) was served out about a month ago, or perhaps two months, I cannot recollect the date, and the whole yard said they could not use it. They gave it to Mr. Flaherty, and they have never seen it since.
1019. *Chairman.*] How long is it since you were convicted? It was in August, 1877.
1020. Were you ever convicted of any offence before? Yes, in 1874 a cheque of mine was dishonored at the Bank of New South Wales in Goulburn; it was for £48, and there was £7 or £8 short. If it had been presented the next day, it would have been honored.
1021. How long have you been getting this good tobacco? We have had it twice.
1022. And prior to that you had this bad tobacco? Yes.
1023. And it burnt your tongue? Yes, it was regularly blistered and quite raw.
1024. Have you any complaint to make about the bread? Yes, the men in the yard say it is not fit to eat.
1025. Why? It is regular sour bread, and has a musty kind of smell, quite sickening. Sometimes I would eat it and get pains across my chest. I had no other bread and I had to eat it. Sometimes it would be sent back. It was sent back last Saturday.
1026. Do you ever see Mr. Hussey to make complaints. Do you know whether the warders carry the complaints to him? I don't know. All I know is this, that on one occasion when the hominy was bad and the men would not eat it, it was brought before the doctor, and the men got bread in place of it that day.
1027. Which has been the best, the beef or the mutton, since you came here, in quality? Oh, the beef, by all means.
1028. Have you seen mutton repeatedly so thin that it was nothing but skin and bone? Yes, when it was roasted there was nothing but bones.
1029. Was there any fat about the kidneys? No.
1030. Nor on the back? No, you could see the bone.
1031. And during the last two or three weeks it has been of much better quality? Yes.

James Gordon, called in and examined:—

1032. Are you employed in the Gaol? Yes. I have been in this Gaol for the last fourteen years. I am James Gordon in the 15th year of my conviction.
1033. In what capacity are you employed? As a fitter.

10 April, 1879.

- James Gordon
10 April, 1879.
1034. Can you tell us what is the quality of the provisions supplied to the Gaol—beef and mutton, bread, hominy, and so on? I find no fault with them myself.
1035. What is the quality of the bread? Well, you would not find it anywhere to be good at all times.
1036. Have you ever seen it bad? When I first came to this Gaol it was bad enough.
1037. But lately, during the last week or two ————? Better than it used to be.
1038. Is not it still faulty sometimes—is not it sometimes sour? It is, sir.
1039. How long is it since you last saw it sour? Not for the last two or three months.
1040. How about the beef, is that good? Yes, it is very fair.
1041. About the mutton? It is very fair mutton; we are not supposed to get the best quality; we are supposed to get the third quality, not even the second.
1042. Of what? Of everything.
1043. Still none of those articles are unwholesome or unpalatable? Well, the doctor would be the man to tell you that.
1044. Is the hominy pretty good and well cooked? Yes.
1045. Do the men grumble about it? Well, the bad men do; sometimes they say it is not cooked—not well boiled.
1046. And the tea and sugar, are they good? Yes. I am not come to make any complaint. I am the longest sentenced man in the Colony.
1047. Have you had good health all the time you have been here—have you ever been laid up? I have, many a time.
1048. What do you work at? I am employed mending tools.
1049. *Mr. Hill.*] What countryman are you? An Irishman.
1050. You have said that you did not come here to make any complaint? I did not, sir.
1051. Did you think when you came into this room that we expected you to make a complaint? I did not, sir.
1052. We are here only to ask you a few questions, and we shall expect you to answer them truly, and without fear or favour? So I do, sir.
1053. Have you noticed at any time during the last six months anything particularly bad about the mutton? Well, it sometimes comes thin.
1054. It is poor mutton sometimes? Yes, it is sometimes.
1055. Have you ever found it necessary to complain about the poorness of the mutton? I never have.
1056. As a rule which is the meat of the best quality, the beef or the mutton? Well, we get the most of the mutton—1½ lb.—and I suppose persons generally consider the most the best, I would myself.
1057. Have you ever had to complain of the quality of the tobacco? Yes, the tobacco is in general bad.
1058. Have you noticed whether during the last week or fortnight it has been better than it used to be? No, sir, I can't see any change in it.
1059. Is this the kind of tobacco served out (*No. 1 sample*)? Yes, but sometimes we get different.
1060. Is this the sort of tobacco you have been getting the last fortnight (*No. 2 sample*)? Yes.
1061. Were you ever appointed a delegate to look after the meat as it comes in? I have not been a delegate for ten years.
1062. *Chairman.*] Not for ten years? No.
1063. Why is that? Because I prefer stopping away.
1064. Have you any reason for that? Not the slightest in life.
1065. Have you any reason to believe that if delegates complain of the food they are punished for it? I have heard it rumoured, but I don't know it of my own knowledge; a man may have been spoken to and been insolent, and who is to know.
1066. Has the character of the rations, taking them all round, bread and beef and mutton, been better during the last two or three weeks than it was previously? I believe the bread is better.
1067. And the mutton? Well, I can't say.
1068. Have you often noticed a very inferior kind of bread—very musty bread—supplied to the Gaol? I have often noticed it very stale.
1069. What we want to get at is whether bad provisions are supplied, or whether the prisoners get the rations to which they are entitled, and we only want the truth from you. Have you known, of your own knowledge, that the bread has been sour and mouldy? I have never seen it mouldy; I have seen the bread when it was stale, when you could squeeze it in your hands, which you know of your own sense you could not do with good bread.
1070. Has not the mutton been very poor—very thin? It has; I believe once it took seven or eight sheep to make our rations.
1071. Has not the beef been better than the mutton? Well, I don't know, sir; I prefer the mutton.
1072. Why? Well, I prefer it, it is a change.
1073. Has not the beef been very good to-day? I have not seen any.
1074. Why is that? Well, I am under the doctor, and I get two ounces of rice for my dinner; I have not had any meat for four or five days.
1075. What is the quality of the tobacco? Very bad.
- Well, Has it been better during the last fortnight? Yes.
1076. That (*sample No. 2*) came out of the store this morning; is that the tobacco you are getting now?
1077. It is very seldom the tobacco is like that.
1078. You have been getting very inferior tobacco to that for some time? Yes, I have not seen any figs like that for the last three or four months.
1079. *Mr. Hussey.*] Do the prisoners get their proper rations in this gaol? As far as I have seen in this Gaol, Mr. Hussey, I have always seen the officers do their best.
1080. Are the prisoners prevented from making complaints? Not that I know of, I have never been called before to make any complaint.

Joseph Armstrong, called in and examined:—

- Joseph Armstrong,
10 April, 1879.
1081. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Six years on the 1st September next.
1082. Have you ever been employed in any official capacity in the Gaol, as warder, or attendant, or anything of that sort? No.

1083. Is yours a long sentence? For life.
1084. How have you been supplied with provisions? Pretty fair.
1085. I mean as to quality? Well, sir, I have never made a complaint about bad rations.
1086. Have you always had a sufficient quantity? Always sufficient.
1087. And as to quality, have they been always sweet? Yes, with the exception of two or three days, when the bread was bad in the hot weather, and then we got biscuit in the place of it.
1088. Is the meat generally very fresh? Yes.
1089. It is said that the mutton is sometimes very thin? Well, I don't know; some don't like fat mutton.
1090. Is it wholesome meat? Yes, I have never had a day's sickness since I have been in the Gaol, and I can always eat hearty. I am 17 stone. I have been up to 19 stone 3 lbs., but I fell away from working hard.
1091. Do men often fall away when they come to the Gaol? Well, if they get bad rations they do.
1092. But, as a rule, do they fall off? Some puts on flesh and some don't.
1093. Do you smoke? Yes.
1094. Have you found any change in the tobacco supplied to you lately? The tobacco of late has been very good; it has been very good for the last three years.
1095. Has it been better during the last month? I don't think so; it is very good now.
1096. Don't you work at anything in the workshops? Yes, I work hard all day; I was painting the first three weeks, and I have been carpentering since.
1097. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you ever been supplied with tobacco of that quality (*sample No. 1*), which it is said burns the tongue and mouth? I never had any that burned my tongue, and I use a great deal of it; some weeks there might have been an odd fig like that.
1098. Does that resemble the tobacco you have been supplied with during the last three months? That I could not answer.
1099. Within the last fortnight have you had tobacco like that (*sample No. 2*) in appearance and quality? Well, it is like this (*producing a piece from his pocket*). I know it is very good tobacco. Of course, we cannot expect to get the best.
1100. Is it a fact that you have been supplied with very thin meat—mutton—in this Gaol? Well, I could not answer that, because we have always had plenty of it.
1101. You have had no reason to complain? No; I should have complained if there had been any reason.
1102. Has the mutton been of fair quality, or has it been very thin? Sometimes it has been thin, but there has always been plenty of it.
1103. *Mr. Hussey.*] Did you ever see tobacco like that (*No. 1 sample*) served to you in the Gaol before? I can't say that I have; I don't remember seeing any of that kind before.
1104. Do you think, if tobacco of that quality had been served out to you, that you could have forgotten it? I don't think I could, especially if it burned my tongue, because I am a great smoker.
1105. Do you remember the prisoners getting some things from outside the gaol at Christmas? Yes.
1106. Among other things, some tobacco? Yes.
1107. Do you remember some tobacco they got and threw away? There was some disturbance about the tobacco, but I can't recall what it was.
1108. Is this (*No. 1 sample*) the tobacco? I can't say, but I don't remember seeing tobacco like that in the Gaol.

John Garda Hussey, Esq., examined:—

1109. *Chairman.*] You are the Governor of this Gaol, Mr. Hussey, are you not? I am.
1110. How long have you acted in that capacity? For thirteen years.
1111. You have heard most of the evidence given before this Board? Some of it.
1112. There have been some contradictory statements made by different witnesses? Yes.
1113. And the Board think it desirable that you should have an opportunity of making any statement you may desire to make? I have no statement to make, only that what I said in my letter to the Colonial Secretary is correct. The character of some of these men who have been before you is such that I do not pay the least attention to their evidence.
1114. Have you had any difficulty with the contractors in regard to the supply of provisions—have they ever neglected your requisitions? I had a good deal of trouble and bother with old Kidman.
1115. How long was that ago? About a couple of years ago, and I had several insulting letters from him. I have had no trouble at all with the present contractor; he does whatever he is requested to do.
1116. When you have occasion to find fault with anything it is remedied at once? It is rectified at once.
1117. Is there any memorandum or stock book in which complaints of that sort are entered? Yes, I have a book in which I generally make notes, and I can produce it if you wish.
1118. So that you can refer to any dates? Yes, if there is a dispute between myself and the contractor, or any of the officers, I make a note of it. For instance, on Saturday week, when the bread came in, the senior warder called my attention to it. He said, "The bread seems good now, but the weather is hot, and it appears to be beginning to ferment"; so I called the man in, and said, "This bread is beginning to ferment, and I will not take it in this evening, you bring it back to-morrow morning, and if it is good wholesome bread then, I will take it," which he did, and made no objection whatever.
1119. Do you find any of the prisoners captious or fastidious? Very; there is a certain clique among them who make it a rule to render themselves as troublesome as possible. There are some of that sort in every gaol.
1120. Are they those who do any particular work? No, there is a class of men known as the "Fortics," who cling together, and whatever one of them says the others are bound to support.
1121. One witness states that he has been losing flesh ever since he came into the Gaol—do you weigh the prisoners? No.
1122. How could he know his weight? I do not know.
1123. *Mr. Hill.*] Is it a portion of your duty to inspect the meat when it comes into the place? Well, I am answerable for it.
1124. Is that a portion of your duty? No, the chief warder receives the meat.
1125. I will put it in a different way—do you ever inspect it? Oh yes, frequently.

Joseph
Armstrong,
10 April, 1879.

John Garda
Hussey, Esq.,
10 April, 1879.

- John Garda Hussey, Esq. 1126. Have you ever seen mutton of very inferior quality—so thin that you could almost read a newspaper through it? No, sir.
1127. Which do you think is the best, the beef or the mutton? They are both good of their kind.
- 10 April, 1879. 1128. Has there been a single instance during the last six months that you have had to send back meat on account of its quality? No, I do not think so; but I could not speak with certainty without referring to my book. I remember once or twice having had to send it back because it was stinking.
1129. It was not poor meat? No, it was fat good looking meat, but when we cut it open there was an abscess in it.
1130. Do you often go to the store where the tea, sugar, and tobacco are kept? Yes.
1131. Have you had occasion to complain of the quality of the tobacco? No, I cannot say that I have.
1132. Are you a smoker? Yes, a heavy one, and I should be perfectly content to smoke the tobacco the prisoners use. Sometimes the tobacco, like everything else, is better than at other times.
1133. *Chairman.*] Do you remember seeing any tobacco of that quality (*sample No. 1*) served out as rations in this Gaol for the last two or three years? No.
1134. During the whole time you have been in charge of the Gaol? Oh, I cannot say that. I do not remember ever seeing tobacco like that. It is such tobacco as I should have condemned.
1135. *Mr. Hill.*] Then if some of the prisoners say that tobacco like that has been served out, and that it has burned their tongues, it would be untrue? I have known prisoners complain of their tongues being burnt, and the tobacco has been good. At the same time I do not remember any tobacco like this, but I recollect that some tobacco like it was brought in at Christmas, and the men threw it away and would not smoke it. With regard to the bread, I may say that sometimes in the summer it is sour, and then it is changed. If I have any doubt about it I show it to the doctor, and if he passes it I receive it. Sometimes there is a smell about it and it is stale. The bread the prisoners are getting is a better quality than they are entitled to, and I may state that the prisoners all say the rations served out at Parramatta Gaol are better than those in any other gaol, and the greatest punishment you could threaten a man with would be to send him to some other gaol.
1136. *Chairman.*] How often have you had occasion to condemn the bread? I suppose half-a-dozen times at the least.
1137. Have you not seen the mutton very poor? No, I have not; I am not a butcher, but it is a rule for my own guidance to take for the prisoners what I would be perfectly willing to take for myself.

TUESDAY, 15 APRIL, 1879.

(LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.)

Present:—

RICHARD HILL, Esq., | JOHN STEWART, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN McELHONE, Esq., M.P., AND C. TAYLOR, Esq., M.D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
PRESENT BY PERMISSION.

Martin Fleming, called in and examined:—

- M. Fleming 1138. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you engaged in this institution? As attendant.
- 15 April, 1879. 1139. How long have you been here? Since 1863, I think. I came here in Dr. Greenup's time.
1140. Have you ever observed since you have been in this institution that the meat supplied has been of an inferior quality? No, sir.
1141. What meat do you generally get? Mutton and beef.
1142. Is the mutton generally of good quality? Well, I don't see it until it is cooked; I am in the back yard.
1143. You only see it when it is cooked? Yes, I have never had any occasion to look after it.
1144. Don't you get your rations here? Yes.
1145. And you have never seen anything about the meat to complain of? Well, not lately.
1146. Have you had occasion to complain of it within the last three months? I have had no reason to complain of it within the last six years—never since I have been here.
1147. Is the bread generally good? The bread is good now; I have complained once about the bread in Dr. Taylor's time and once in Mr. Firth's time—only twice altogether.
1148. How long ago was that? About seven years—more, I think. It was before Dr. Taylor came that I complained first.
1149. Is the bread ever sour that you have noticed? I have not noticed it except once about three months ago, when we spoke of it.
1150. Is the butter generally good? Well, yes sir; there have been a few times that I have noticed it has not been good, but we have to put it into a close box, and that might be the fault of it. But we have no fault to find with the rations.
1151. Is the butter fresh or salt? I think it is salt, as far as my judgment goes, but I could not be positive.
1152. *Mr. Hill.*] What was the condition of the bread when you had occasion to speak of it. Was it mouldy, or sour or stringy? I could not exactly give it a name; I considered it bad at the time I complained of it, I could not say what it was.
1153. But you complained of it because it was bad? Yes.
1154. Speaking of the meat—has the mutton always been good since you have been here? Well, I have had no occasion to find fault with the meat; it has always been good as far as I can say.
1155. Have you ever heard any one else complain of the meat? I don't think so.
1156. Have you never heard complaints about the thinness of the mutton? No, I have only heard complaints about the bread since I have been here.
1157. Has the beef always been good? Yes, I consider the beef has been very good.
1158. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect on the 3rd January last waiting upon Mr. Colley, with Payne, Collins, Devine, Tuckwell, Tidymen, Bellany, Dunlop, and others, to complain to him that the bread was bad? Yes.
1159. What was the fault with the bread then? That is a question I could hardly answer; to my taste it was bad.
- 1160.

1160. How was it bad—in what respect? Well, as far as I could judge, it was bad, and I made a complaint about it. M. Fleming.
1161. Was it sour? I could not say that it was sour. 15 April, 1879.
1162. Was it stringy? I could not say: it seemed to me that it was not well baked.
1163. Was it mouldy? I could not say it was mouldy.
1164. Had you ever had occasion to complain of the bread at any time previous to that? That was the only time I complained.
1165. Do you recollect Payne telling Mr. Colley that he had had to take an emetic to get the bread off his stomach about that time? Well, the time is so long ago that I could not say what took place; I could not be positive of the exact words.
1166. Have you not had to complain of the bread being bad at other times? Well, there might have been a turn or two when the men have complained of it among themselves, but I have never gone to the office about it only once.
1167. Have you not often heard the men complaining among themselves about the bread being bad? There might be a few of them complaining about the rations.
1168. Was that more than once? Well, they might have complained among themselves, but without going to the authorities except once, as far as I know.
1169. Is it not a fact that the mutton supplied to this institution has been very thin? I have only seen it cooked.
1170. Have you ever seen it without any fat upon it after it has been cooked? I could not say, except that I found no fault with it in the way of smell or in that way.
1171. I am speaking about the thinness of the mutton—can you not tell fat mutton from lean. We only want to get the truth from you? As far as I am concerned I will give you the truth, you may depend upon that; there is no occasion for me to say anything else.
1172. Do you recollect when you went with these men to complain to Mr. Colley, his saying anything about so many men leaving their work at the same time? I don't think that was the reason; it was that he did not like so many leaving the yard for fear of any row.
1173. Did you ever hear him say that if they didn't like it they could leave it, and that he could get plenty of men to take their places? I heard one man say he had said so.
1174. You said just now that the butter has been very bad sometimes? I think I have noticed a couple of times that it has not been very good.
1175. Have you ever noticed the milk? I get that in my tea, sir.
1176. *Mr. Hill.*] When you made a complaint with the others about the quality of the bread, what was the result? Mr. Colley said if he could he would get better bread in the town, and he would send out for it and could charge it to Mr. Kidman.
1177. And did he get it from the town? No. We were quite satisfied, as it was only for a day or two.

John Murphy, called in and examined:—

1178. *Chairman.*] How are you employed in this Asylum? As attendant. J. Murphy.
1179. How long have you been here? I came here on the 1st September, 1876. 15 April, 1879.
1180. You have had opportunities of seeing what sort of food is supplied to the institution? Yes.
1181. Are the rations you use the same as those supplied to the patients? Yes.
1182. How is the beef as to quality, generally? It is generally good; we never find fault with the beef.
1183. Is it always—invariably—good? Yes.
1184. Is the mutton equally good? Well, the mutton has been rather thin for some time back.
1185. Has it been better recently? Yes.
1186. How long has it been of good quality? About a month, I think.
1187. And before that? Before that it was rather thin.
1188. That was the only fault with it? Yes, I didn't care much about eating it; it was not very nice to the palate.
1189. Do you remember the drought in the early part of last summer—or some time ago? I have no particular knowledge of it.
1190. Has the bread been good generally? It is good now.
1191. How long has it been good? About a month or so.
1192. And before that, what was it like? Before that it was not very good. It was bad bread; I couldn't eat it—that is, not much of it; I used to fetch my own bread in.
1193. How long did you do that? I bought my own bread—not regularly on a stretch—but occasionally. Sometimes I would eat the bread that came here, but I could not eat much of it, and what I did eat did not agree with me.
1194. Were you the only one who bought your own bread? No, others bought their own bread besides me.
1195. How many of them do you think? At a rough guess, I should say four or five.
1196. You only bought it occasionally—not from day to day, but at intervals? Yes, at intervals. I don't know whether the others got it daily or not. I got mine at intervals.
1197. What was the fault with it? It was sour; it had a sort of alummy taste about it; it was not nice.
1198. *Mr. Hill.*] Did that, do you think, arise from the flour being damaged, or from the bread being improperly baked, or from bad yeast, or what? I don't know what caused it, but the bread was not good.
1199. You noticed that the beef has been better than the mutton? Yes.
1200. Has the mutton ever to your knowledge been so thin that you could almost read a newspaper through it? It has been thin—very thin—at times.
1201. Did you ever complain about it? No.
1202. Will you state the reason that you did not complain of it? Well, the reason was that others had been here longer than me, and I did not like to put myself forward, as a new chum, to report about it when others who were here before me should have done so.
1203. Have you ever heard it said that to make complaints would endanger a man's position in the Asylum? I never heard that said; but I have heard that there was a man who reported that the bread was bad, and got no satisfaction. 1204.

- J. Murphy. 1204. Did you ever hear that threats were held out that if the men who complained about the bread did not like it they could go elsewhere? I have heard that that was said, but I did not hear it said myself.
- 15 April, 1879. 1205. Did you hear of an address being got up to Dr. Taylor, in consequence of some remarks made by a Member of Parliament in the Legislative Assembly about the provisions supplied to the institution? I
1206. of that too.
1207. Was it presented to you? It was not.
- heard You did not see it? No.
1208. Were you ever away on leave of absence? Yes; I have had a week. I have been off twice, a week each time. Every man gets a week in the year; and of course one day in the month we get leave.
1209. What is the quality of the milk with which you are supplied here? Rather thin, I fancy, at times, and watery, and very often sour in the morning.
1210. I suppose that has been in the summer? Yes.
1211. What has been the quality of the butter? The butter was bad too.
1212. Was it so bad that you could not eat it? I could not eat it.
1213. Did you ever complain of it? No, I never complained to the authorities.
1214. You preferred to put up with it rather than complain? Yes.
1215. What salary do you get? Seventy-two pounds a year.
1216. When you brought bread for your own use, what did you do with the ration bread? I left it here to do what they liked with.
1217. *Chairman.*] You did not take it away? No, I had no use for it.
1218. Has the butter ever been so bad that you have had to buy other butter? I have brought butter from my own house.
1219. But the bread has been good lately? Yes, for about a month, and the beef has been good generally, and in fact the bread and meat are very passable.
1220. But it is only during the last month that the rations have been good? About a month.
1221. Were you aware that complaints had been made by a Member of Parliament lately touching the quality of the rations? I was not aware of it until I saw it in the paper that Mr. McElhone had been speaking about them.
1222. *Mr. Hill.*] Did you read what that gentleman said about the rations? Yes.
1223. Was the description he gave a correct one? I cannot remember the words exactly.
1224. What was your impression about what he said—was it your impression that it was true? Yes.
1225. Have you noticed an improvement in the meat—in the mutton—since? Yes.
1226. Has it been perceptibly better? Yes, they have been better since they were spoken of in the House.
1227. And has it been your impression that that improvement was caused by what was said in the House at that time? Yes, sir; it appears to me now to be so.
1228. *Chairman.*] Have the rations generally—I mean not only bread and meat, but tea, butter, milk, and so on—been, on an average, much better than they were previously? Yes, a good deal better; they are passable now to what they were before. I have not taken much notice of the tea.
1229. You have not had to buy tea? No, I have not bought tea.
1230. But since Mr. McElhone spoke about the things in the House they have been better? Yes.
1231. And you can eat what you get without being sick? Yes.
1232. Do you know a man named Lamond? Yes, he is in the Criminal Yard.
1233. Have you ever heard him say that the bread he took from the Asylum killed his fowls? Yes, I heard him say so at the gate.
1234. I think he told Dr. Taylor so? I did not hear him say he told the doctor, but I heard him say that the bread he took home killed his fowls.
1235. What were the names of the men who bought bread for their own use? Lawler, Mathers, Davies, and Bellamy.
1236. Have you ever heard Mr. Colley or anybody else say that if the men did not like the bread they got they could leave, and he would get plenty of men to take their places? No, I never heard Mr. Colley say that.
1237. Did you ever hear anyone else say it? No, I don't think so.
1238. You said just now that it was useless to complain, and that you bought bread and butter yourself? Well, sir, Davies complained about the rations; I think he went to Dr. Taylor, and he was told that if he didn't like it he could leave it.
1239. You were not asked to sign the address to Dr. Taylor? Yes, I was asked to sign it, but it was not presented to me.
1240. And you refused to sign it? Yes.
1241. Why? Because from what I heard about it there were two different arguments in it.
1242. One that the statements made by Mr. McElhone were untrue? Yes.
1243. And the other that you had not given him the information? Yes.
1244. And what was your impression about it? Well, that one of the statements he made was true; but the other, I could not say it was true at all.
1245. Did you ever see Mr. McElhone before to-day? No.
1246. Either here or anywhere else? No, nor anywhere else.
1247. But you think that the remarks he made about the bread and the meat were true? Yes.
1248. And you would not sign the address on that account? No.
1249. Did you think it was an attempt to entrap you? Yes, I thought there were some good men trying to do some benefit to the institution, and some who were trying to find out who gave the information, and I didn't think it was right they should be left all alone.
1250. You did not think it was right that those men should be caught in that way and punished? No, I did not.
1251. You have no complaint to make against Dr. Taylor himself? No, I have nothing to say whatever about Dr. Taylor; I have never seen anything in him but what he ought to be.

George Whiteman, called in and examined:—

1252. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed here? As mess room attendant.
1253. How long have you been here? Going on for ten years—over nine years.
1254. Do you know whether the provisions supplied to this institution are of superior quality now to what they used to be? I do not notice any marked change or difference in them.
1255. Is the bread good now or bad? Very good.
1256. Has it always been very good? It has always been very good.
1257. Has the beef been very good? Very passable; as a rule it has always been good.
1258. And the mutton too? Yes, it is very good; I have no fault to find with it.
1259. Has it been inferior mutton during the last six months? It has been very good; as good as you get outside, as far as I know.
1260. Is not the bread sometimes sour? It has always been eatable at any rate, perhaps not so good some times as at others; in fact I could always eat it.
1261. It is very good just now, is not it? Yes.
1262. Not better than usual? No, I have noticed no difference in it, except on one occasion it was not just as good as it ought to be; but as a rule it is always very good.
1263. Are you supplied with the same bread and meat that the other inmates get? The very same.
1264. You have never had to provide bread for yourself from outside? Never since I came to the institution.
1265. Do you get vegetables along with your meat? Yes, potatoes and cabbages, and sometimes pumpkins, and carrots occasionally.
1266. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you never noticed that the mutton has been of very inferior quality? No, I have never noticed it to be inferior to what I get at home, which is purchased from the butchers outside.
1267. You consider it equal to what you can buy in the town? I consider it is equal to it.
1268. Have you noticed the meat to be better during the last two months than it was before? No, sir; I have not.
1269. Are you a native of this Colony? Yes.
1270. What has been the state of the bread since you have been here; have you never had occasion to complain of it? No; I have never complained since I have been in the service.
1271. Have you never bought bread for yourself? Never one ounce since I have been here.
1272. Have you never heard of persons similarly employed to yourself complaining of it? I have; but I have never complained myself. I have always lived upon the bread and meat and the rations supplied here.
1273. Without complaining? Without complaining.
1274. What has been the quality of the butter? It has been eatable. I have always eaten my rations without complaining.
1275. And the milk, has that been good? I have always used the milk without finding fault with it.
1276. *Chairman.*] Have you not noticed during the last three or four weeks that the bread and mutton have been better than they were before; has not the mutton been better? No; I don't believe it has.
1277. Did you not notice that the mutton was very thin some time ago, on many occasions no fat on it? No, I have not; not more than it is now. I never took much notice of the rations. I always eat what is eatable, and pass no remarks.
1278. Then if other men say it has been so thin that it has been almost like a Chinese lantern, they must make a mistake? Yes; I should think so.
1279. If Mr. Colley has said so, as well as other men, you think he must have made a mistake? I never knew but one man in the division I belong to complain of it, and that was Gilligan.
1280. Do you recollect the 3rd January last? I can't say I do.
1281. Do you know Payne, Collins, Devine, Bellamy, Keneally, Latham, and the others here? Yes, sir.
1282. Did you ever hear of these men waiting on Mr. Colley and complaining that the bread was bad? I don't belong to that division, and perhaps it was not the same bread I received.
1283. Then there might have been different bread supplied to their ward without your knowing anything about it? It is possible.
1284. And the same with the mutton? Yes.
1285. Do you know the difference between fat mutton and thin? Yes.
1286. And you have never noticed the mutton to be so thin that you could almost see through it. No.
1287. Have you ever seen it raw—when it was hanging up? Yes.

George
Whiteman.
15 April, 1879.

James Crannie, called in and examined:—

1288. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you engaged here? As an attendant.
1289. How long have you been here? I suppose ten years, or thereabouts.
1290. Has there been any complaint among the attendants about the provisions supplied to the institution during the last twelve months? There was, once.
1291. What was that about? About the bread.
1292. How long ago do you think it was? I could not say exactly; I know we went down one morning to Mr. Colley about the bread.
1293. Is that a good while ago? I do not remember.
1294. What was the fault with the bread on that occasion? It was bad.
1295. Was it sent back and exchanged? No, it could not be exchanged then I think. Mr. Colley said he would change it if he could, but he could not at that time; but he would see about getting better next day.
1296. Did that happen on a Monday? I could not say.
1297. Was the bread better the next day? I think it was.
1298. Has it been better than ordinary of late? It has.
1299. How long has it been better? Ever since, I think.
1300. Is the beef generally good? I never had any reason to complain of the beef at all.
1301. Is the mutton good? Well, I don't hear any fault found with it.

James
Crannie.
15 April, 1879.

1302.

James
Cranaic.
15 April, 1879.

1302. Is not it sometimes very thin? I never see it until I see it on the table.
1303. You have had nothing to complain of then, at all events within the last twelve months? No, only about the bread that time.
1304. Do you get the same food as the patients get? I get the same as the rest of the men.
1305. *Mr. Hill.*] Were you one of the body of men who went to Mr. Colley to complain about the bread? I was; that was the morning I spoke of.
1306. What was the condition of the bread then? It was bad that morning.
1307. In what respect, do you remember? No.
1308. Do you live outside the establishment when you are at home? I do, sir.
1309. Were you ever compelled to bring food here from your own house? No, I never was.
1310. You have heard that others have done so? I do not know, sir.
1311. You have been here ten years, I think, you said? Yes, on and off; I was not well at one time; I went to Newcastle.
1312. Do you get butter here? I do, sir.
1313. What has been the quality of butter? Well, it has been very good, except two turns—that is two weeks, when it was not very good.
1314. Has it ever been so bad that you could not use it? Oh, I always used it.
1315. What sort of milk have you had? I could not tell you that, because I used to put it into the tea-pot.
1316. Is it a fact that the mutton has been so thin at times that you could scarcely eat it? I always eat it.
1317. Have you noticed whether the provisions—especially the meat—have been better during the last two or three weeks? The beef has been always good.
1318. And the mutton? I never heard any complaints about the meat—only the bread.
1319. Has the mutton been better during the last two or three weeks than it was previous to that? No.
1320. It has never struck you that it has been better lately? No.
1321. Have you ever complained to Dr. Taylor about the provisions? No, only that time when we went in a body about the bread.
1322. *Chairman.*] You only see the meat after it has been cooked? I have seen it hanging up, but I never took any notice of it.
1323. You never looked at it? I never want to look at it.
1324. Can you not tell whether mutton is very lean or not, when it is cooked? I can.
1325. And you never noticed whether the mutton had any fat on it? I never took any notice of it.
1326. You said just now that the beef was very good? Yes, and the mutton too; it was very fair.
1327. If you were allowed money to buy rations, instead of having them served out to you, would you not get better mutton? I might.
1328. Would you not do so? I would if it were there.
1329. You would buy a better class of mutton than you have had served out to you here? I don't know whether I would get it or not.
1330. Would you not buy a better quality of bread, I want you to tell me the truth? Of course, I would buy the best in the shop.
1331. You would buy better bread than you get here? I get good bread here.
1332. Has it been better during the last three or four weeks than it was previously? Yes, it has been better since we went to complain of it.
1333. Do you know whether any complaints have been made within the last four weeks? No.
1334. Has the mutton been better during the last four weeks? I could not say that it has.

George Collins, called in and examined:—

George
Collins.
15 April, 1879.

1335. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you employed in this institution? As attendant.
1336. How long have you been here? A little over 18 months, sir.
1337. Do you get rations from the Asylum, or do you supply yourself? I get them in the Asylum.
1338. The same rations as those supplied to the inmates? Yes.
1339. Is the beef generally of good quality? Very good.
1340. And the mutton? Very good.
1341. Has that been the case all the time you have been here? Yes; I have had no fault to find either with the beef or mutton.
1342. Is not the bread sometimes not quite what it ought to be? It is, sir.
1343. But not lately? No.
1344. How long is it since it was not so good? About two or three months ago it was inferior.
1345. Was it continually of inferior quality, or only occasionally? Only occasionally.
1346. Not every day in the week? No.
1347. Can you say how many days in the month or week it was inferior? Well, I had no occasion to complain, only once.
1348. When was that? Between two or three months ago, as near as I can recollect.
1349. Was it very bad then? Yes.
1350. What became of it? I do not know.
1351. It was too bad to use? Well, I used it.
1352. Was it better the next day? Yes.
1353. Has the butter been generally good? Yes, sir, for butter got in a large quantity which cannot be expected to be so good as when you get a pound of fresh butter from a farm.
1354. It is salt butter that is supplied, is it not? Yes.
1355. Has it ever been so bad that you could not use it? No.
1356. Not in your time? No.
1357. How long ago did you say you came here? A little over 18 months.
1358. And you have never complained of the rations? Only once.
1359. When you went in a body and complained to Mr. Colley? Yes.
1360. And that was only about the bread? Yes.
1361. Is it a fact that the mutton has been of very inferior quality, compared to the beef? No, it not a fact.

1362. Have you never seen mutton supplied to this institution so thin that it was entirely destitute of fat? Yes, I have certainly seen thin mutton, but it was good wholesome meat; I have seen worse mutton, and eaten worse.
1363. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you noticed whether the meat has been better in quality during the last two months than it was previously? No, sir, I have not noticed it to be better. For my part, I have never had occasion to complain of the meat since I have been here.
1364. Do you live outside the establishment? Well, I get my meals here.
1365. But you sleep outside? Yes; week in and week out.
1366. Has it come to your knowledge that complaints have been made recently in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. McElhone, in reference to the quality of the provisions supplied to this Asylum—have you read a report of it in the newspaper? Yes, I did, on one occasion, when it stated that two persons of respectable appearance had waited upon Mr. McElhone and told him that we were getting an inferior kind of rations.
1367. Did you read the report of that gentleman's speech in the House? Well, I don't recollect whether I read it myself, or stood by and heard it read.
1368. Was it your impression that it was true or not? My impression was that it was not true.
1369. That Mr. McElhone must have been misinformed? Yes; I am speaking candidly.
1370. We have no desire to intimidate you; we are here to ask certain questions, and we shall be much obliged to you if you will speak the truth in replying to them? I will endeavour to do so.
1371. What was the quality of the milk? I have heard it complained of, but for my part, I never noticed it.
1372. Were you ever asked to sign an address to Dr. Taylor? No, sir, I was not asked; I saw the address in the hands of another man, and I signed it deliberately.
1373. *Chairman.*] Have you not noticed that, on the whole, the rations have been better since Mr. McElhone made that statement in the Legislative Assembly? No, sir.
1374. You have never had occasion to complain of them during the last month? No, sir; I have only complained on one occasion since I have been here—about the bread, and then Mr. Colley said he would see into it and it should be better, and it has been so.
1375. The bread had been bad before? It had been inferior before, but it was worse that morning.
1376. Has not the bread as well as the mutton been better during the last four weeks? It has been better than it was for two months, since we spoke to Mr. Colley.
1377. Do you remember a man named Payne saying the bread was so bad that he had to take an emetic to get it off his stomach? No; I was present with Payne at the time, but I did not hear him say that.
1378. Could he have said it without your hearing it? Well, I hardly think so, we were closer than we are now.
1379. Then if he stated that, he was wrong? Well, I could not say that.
1380. Were you ever ill from eating the bread? No, sir.
1381. Have you ever noticed the mutton very thin? Not out of the way thin.
1382. What do you mean by "out of the way"? Well, I saw worse mutton when I lived in the country.
1383. If you were to get a money allowance instead of rations, would you buy that quality of mutton? Yes, I often bought it.
1384. Would not you buy a better quality of meat? Perhaps I would not be able to buy better.
1385. But if you had the means you would buy fatter meat? No, sir, I would not. For my part, I prefer it thin; as long as the meat is sweet, I consider it good.
1386. But it may be so thin that you can almost see through it, and yet be sweet? Well, I saw none of that sort.

George
Collins.
15 April, 1879.

Thomas Creed, called in and examined:—

1387. How are you employed in this Asylum? As attendant.
1388. How long have you been here? About five years.
1389. Are you rationed here? Yes, sir.
1390. What has been the quality of the beef generally? Pretty fair, sir.
1391. Has it been good? Yes, sir.
1392. Has the mutton been equally good? Yes, sir.
1393. And the bread? Very fair.
1394. Has there been anything to complain of? Nothing, as far as I know.
1395. Has the bread or mutton improved in quality lately? No.
1396. They have been much the same? Yes.
1397. Was there not a complaint at one time about the quality of the bread? Not in the division I have been in.
1398. You were not one of the party who complained to Mr. Colley about the quality of the bread? No, sir.
1399. Is not the bread sometimes sour? No, sir; it might be once or so, but that must be expected sometimes.
1400. It was never so bad that you had to buy bread in place of it? No.
1401. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you ever noticed the mutton to be so thin as to be scarcely eatable? No, sir.
1402. Never upon any single occasion? No.
1403. Then you have never had to complain about the provisions upon any single occasion? Never.
1404. *Chairman.*] Has the butter always been good? Yes.
1405. And the milk? Well, sir, I am not a judge.
1406. You say you have been five years here? Yes.
1407. And you have never had occasion during that time to complain of the provisions—about the butter, for instance? No.
1408. Have you never noticed the bread to be bad once? It might have been a little sour once or twice, but that must be expected in warm weather; but on the whole it has been very good.
1409. Have you any particular reason for not complaining? No.
1410. Have you ever been told that it is no use to complain? No, sir.

Thomas
Creed.
15 April, 1879.

- Thomas
Creed.
15 April, 1879.
1411. Do you know a person named M'Carrol? Yes.
1412. Did you ever call his attention to the bread being bad? Never.
1413. Have you said to anybody outside the institution that you told M'Carrol the bread was bad? No.
1414. Just think for a moment? I am positive, sir.
1415. Do you know Gilligan that was here? Yes.
1416. Did you ever tell him about the bread being bad? No, he spoke to me on several occasions, and said, "Did not you say this and say that," but I did not remember saying it. I saw him on two or three occasions since he left the institution, and he says that I said it, but I am positive I never did.
1417. You might have said it and forgotten it? Well, I might; but I don't think so.

John Tuckwell, called in and examined:—

- John
Tuckwell.
15 April, 1879.
1418. *Chairman.*] How are you engaged in this Asylum? As attendant.
1419. How long have you been here? 2½ years on the first of next month.
1420. Have you ever had occasion to complain about the provisions supplied to you? No, I never complained.
1421. Have you heard of others complaining? Yes, I have heard of it once.
1422. To whom—to the Superintendent? No, only just among themselves.
1423. What was the complaint? It was about the bread.
1424. Were there any complaints about the meat? No, I never heard anything about the meat.
1425. Has the meat been generally good? Yes, take it all through, you would not get better meat through the town.
1426. The bread, I believe, at one time was not good? There was one time about three or four days the bread was not very good.
1427. Was that during the hot weather? Yes.
1428. Was the complaint at that time made to the Superintendent, Dr. Taylor? Well, I could not say; I never saw anybody myself going to the Superintendent; I heard the men talking to themselves about it.
1429. Was the bread better afterwards? Yes.
1430. The next day? Yes.
1431. Have you noticed any change in the quality of the provisions during the last two, or three, or four weeks? Yes, they have been better.
1432. They have improved in quality? Yes.
1433. Both meat and bread? Yes, I could not say much about the meat; it has always been good; the bread is far better.
1434. Has it been better in colour, or what? Yes; the colour is what it always has been.
1435. It is made of "seconds" flour, I believe. Has it always been so? Yes, I have seen some white flour look dark; it is according to the way it is baked.
1436. And you think the quality has been better during the last three or four weeks? Yes, at one time I considered it was not good, but since then it has always been very good.
1437. *Mr. Hill.*] You heard, I suppose, that some of the men went in a body to Mr. Colley to complain about it? Yes.
1438. Were you one of them? No, I was not.
1439. Do you mean to tell this Board that the mutton has always been of good quality? At times it has been only passable—I don't say all through.
1440. Are you a native of the Colony? Yes.
1441. I wish to tell you that we have been commissioned by the Government to make certain inquiries touching the provisions supplied to this institution, and all that we require of you is to tell the truth in reply to the questions we shall deem it our duty to ask you, and you will have nothing to fear? I have nothing but the truth to speak, and I do not care who hears what I say.
1442. Is it a fact that the mutton at times has been so thin that you could almost see through it? Well, I don't see it until it is cooked.
1443. And you have never had occasion to complain of its quality? No, I have never complained of anything.
1444. Has it always been eatable? Yes, I know I could always eat my bellyful.
1445. What has been the quality of the butter since you have been here? Well, during the summer time there have been times when it has not been as good as at others; but, taking it generally, it has been very good.
1446. Have you ever complained about the butter? No.
1447. Or the milk? No, I never complained of the milk. There have been times that when I went for it I did not take it.
1448. Because it was bad? It was sour, during the hot weather, in the summer; that was only just at odd times.
1449. *Chairman.*] The beef as a rule has been very good? Yes.
1450. Much better on an average than the mutton? Yes.
1451. You have never heard any complaint about the beef? No, because I think it is as good as what you get down the town.
1452. Do you recollect hearing of a statement made in the House by a Member of Parliament about the bread and the meat supplied to the Asylum being bad? Yes.
1453. Do you think that what Mr. McElhone said was true? Well, I don't know about its being true or not.
1454. Do you think the man who gave him the information told the truth or a lie? Well, I could not say; I never see the mutton until it is cooked.
1455. You can tell whether it is fat meat or thin? Of course it is thin at times.
1456. Which would you prefer, to have an allowance in money or to have your rations supplied to you? Well, take it all through, I would rather take the rations, all the year round.
1457. If you were buying mutton outside, would not you buy a fatter description of meat than you have been served with here very often? Well, to tell you the truth, I never eat much of it. I would sooner have one pound of beef than all the mutton. 1458.

1458. That is no answer to my question. I ask you whether, if you were buying mutton outside the Asylum, you would not buy it of a better quality than that which is supplied to the institution? Well, I would rather have thin mutton, and perhaps I might get it no better if I got it anywhere else.
1459. Is it a fact that you have seen the mutton very thin? At times I have.
1460. Is it not a fact that the rations have been better since Mr. McElhone spoke about them in the House? Well, the bread, I think, has been better; and, as I said before, it was only two or three times in the heat of summer that the bread was bad.
1461. Have you known any of the men to buy provisions for their own use outside the Asylum? I can't say that I have.
1462. But that may have been the case without your knowing it? It may have been, I do not know.

John
Tuckwell.
15 April, 1879.

George Thomas Tuckwell, called in and examined:—

1463. How are you employed here—in what capacity? As carter.
1464. How long have you been engaged here? Thirteen months.
1465. Are you rationed here? Yes.
1466. Are the provisions supplied to you good? Very good, sir.
1467. Good in regard to quality? Very good.
1468. And in quantity? Yes; as far as I know, there is plenty to eat here.
1469. Have you ever had occasion to complain about the mutton? Well, the mutton certainly, you may say, was rather bad on several occasions.
1470. It was not quite so good as the beef? No, the beef has been better.
1471. In what respect? It was not so thin as the mutton.
1472. It was sweet and wholesome, but there was no fat upon it? Yes.
1473. Was that frequently, or only occasionally? Occasionally.
1474. Is the bread always good? No, sir; it was bad on several occasions.
1475. Sometimes not so good as at other times? Yes.
1476. What was the fault with it? On one or two occasions it was sour.
1477. How often have you known it to be sour—in, say, a month? It was only bad on two or three occasions.
1478. Is the bread very good now? Very good.
1479. How long is it since you saw it sour? Well, I disremember; I think it is a month ago or more.
1480. Has it ever been so bad that you could not use it? I did not use it on one or two occasions, that is at one or two different meals in the day. I used it once a day on those occasions when it was bad.
1481. Did you purchase bread outside the Asylum? I did on one occasion.
1482. And what did you do with the bread supplied in the institution? I didn't do anything with it.
1483. Is the butter generally good in quality? Well, the butter has certainly been bad on two or three occasions.
1484. What was the fault with it? It was very strong and rancid.
1485. Was that generally the case, or only on occasions? Very seldom—on one or two occasions.
1486. And did you never complain when these articles were not as good as they ought to have been? No, I never complained.
1487. *Mr. Hill.*] Did you ever complain about the quality of the mutton? No, I never complained myself.
1488. Is it a fact that it was frequently very thin? It has been thin, but not always.
1489. Could you eat it? We have eaten it, sir.
1490. And you never complained? No, sir.
1491. Have you noticed within the last two months that the meat has been better than it used to be? No, sir; I have nothing to say against the beef whatever.
1492. Or the mutton? No.
1493. You have never complained about the quality of the mutton? No, not personally, myself.
1494. Did you know that complaints had been made by a Member of Parliament? I have heard it talked about.
1495. Did you see in the papers a report of Mr. McElhone's speech in the Legislative Assembly about the provisions supplied to this institution? Yes.
1496. Did you believe that he had spoken the truth—that he had been properly informed—or that he had been misinformed? That would be very hard for me to say.
1497. How long did you say you had been here? Thirteen months on the first of next month.
1498. And you have never once complained about the provisions? No.
1499. *Chairman.*] The beef you get here as a rule is good, is it not? Very good.
1500. It is of much better quality—much fatter—than the mutton? Yes.
1501. So that there are no complaints about the beef? No.
1502. You say you have seen the mutton very thin on several occasions? Yes.
1503. Would you buy that sort of mutton outside if you were laying out your own money? Well I have had worse.
1504. But you would not buy it if you could get better? Not if I could get better, I suppose.
1505. You said it was wholesome? I said I eat it.
1506. I suppose it was Hobson's choice—that or none? Yes.
1507. As a matter of taste you would prefer mutton of a little better quality—a little fatter? Yes.
1508. Did you ever see it raw? Yes.
1509. Have you ever seen it so thin that you could almost make a Chinese lantern of it if you held it up? I have seen it thin, but never so bad as that.
1510. Are you any judge of the weight of a sheep? Pretty good.
1511. What would be about the weight of the lightest sheep you have seen sent to the Asylum? Well I should think about 45 lbs., the lightest.
1512. You have never been close to the carcasses when they were hanging up? Yes, I have.
1513. Have you handled them? No.
1514. You have not taken particular notice of them? I have.

George T.
Tuckwell.
15 April, 1879.

George T.
Tuckwell.
15 April, 1879.

1515. Have you noticed on several occasions that they were particularly thin? Yes.
 1516. You say that the bread has been bad on occasions? Yes.
 1517. Do you recollect on the 3rd January last a lot of men waiting on Mr. Colley about it? Yes.
 1518. Was the bread particularly bad on that occasion? Yes, I think as bad as ever it was.
 1519. Tell us what you mean by bad—was it doughy, or stringy, or what? It has been, but on this occasion it was more sodden.
 1520. Had it a bad smell? Yes.
 1521. Was it mouldy? No.
 1522. Was it so bad that you could not eat it? I would not eat it on that occasion.
 1523. Have you ever heard of the men buying their bread outside, in preference to eating the ration bread supplied to them? Yes, I have heard it.
 1524. You do not suppose they would do that with the wages they get if the bread they had served out to them was eatable? No, I suppose not.
 1525. Did you ever find the butter strong and rancid? Yes.
 1526. Did you eat it then? No, I could not.
 1527. Have you found it so on more than one occasion? Yes, on two or three occasions.
 1528. Has the milk been good? I have never tasted it once since I have been here.
 1529. Have you ever heard complaints about its being bad and sour? Yes.
 1530. Who complained of it? I have heard the men talking among themselves.
 1531. Have you heard the men talking among themselves about the mutton? Yes.
 1532. And also about the bread? Yes.
 1533. Have you ever heard them say that it was no use speaking to Mr. Colley or to Dr. Taylor? No, I never heard that.
 1534. And if they did not like it they could leave it, and plenty of men could be found to take their places? I never heard that said.

William Groves, called in and examined:—

William
Groves.
15 April, 1879.

1535. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you engaged in the Asylum? I am assistant cook at the present time.
 1536. How long have you acted in that capacity? Since the first of this month; I was head cook for 18 years and 11 months.
 1537. How long have you been here altogether? Twenty-two years.
 1538. What were your duties before you were employed as cook? I was an attendant.
 1539. Will you state whether the provisions during the last twelve months have been good or of inferior quality? Well, I have seen the meat every morning and evening, and the bread. Certainly, on one or two occasions during the summer, the bread has been a little heavy; but that was on account of the weather. The bread they are getting now is good wholesome bread.
 1540. How often does it happen that it gets sour? I don't believe it was sour, sir, but no doubt the weather we had in the middle of the summer affected it. Of course, it is difficult for all bakers to get the sponge up to perfection in very hot weather. I have had an insight into that myself.
 1541. Have you ever seen the bread so bad that it had to be refused and sent back? No, sir; no doubt there have been complaints about it, but I never made any myself.
 1542. Have you always used it yourself? Yes, I thought it was good wholesome bread; and on that occasion I went home and I said to my missus, "Who do you get your bread from?" and she said "Mr. Enkel," and I said, "You had better change it, for the bread we get at the Asylum is better than this," and she spoke to him about it, and he said it was on account of the weather he could not get the sponge up properly. We are getting the same bread at home now, and somehow it falls to pieces.
 1543. Have you ever tried to bake bread for the inmates inside the institution? No, we always get it ready made.
 1544. Is there any objection to making the bread in the institution? Well, I believe the oven was built for that purpose, but no attempt has been made to bake the bread. As far as I can see, it is made cheaper by contract.
 1545. It could be made well in the institution, could it not? I should think so; of course, the baker would taste the flour when it came, and then you would always have good bread.
 1546. Do you know anything about baking bread yourself? No, sir.
 1547. Are the beef and mutton very good? The beef is generally very good.
 1548. Is the mutton as good? Well, suppose we get forty sheep, we might get one weighing 40 lbs. They would weigh on an average, say, 46 lbs. the heaviest and 40 lbs. the lightest in the yard on one day. But it was better mutton than I expected when I cut it up the next morning. You cannot always judge of it when it comes, because it is hot, but the next morning it is set.
 1549. Supposing that you find some of the meat a little tainted or unwholesome, what do you do then? I report it to the Assistant Superintendent, and the contractor has to replace it. Say there is 60 lbs. or 80 lbs. of it, or whatever it may be, it is replaced without any murmur about it—whatever is wanted, he supplies it.
 1550. If any complaint is made to the contractor, he makes no difficulty about exchanging the article? Not the slightest; it is taken away and replaced as soon as he has had time to go to the shop—in twenty minutes or half an hour. It is always replaced.
 1551. Have you ever seen any of the meat sent back? I have, sir.
 1552. Was it mutton or beef? Beef.
 1553. What was it returned for? It appeared not to be up to the quality.
 1554. Did the contractor, on that occasion, supply you with some fresh meat? Yes, immediately, within half an hour.
 1555. How about the butter and milk; are they generally good? The milk is very good at the present time; the butter has been first-class since the last contract commenced. I never eat it myself; but I have seen the butter the patients get, and it is very good. Sometimes it is a light yellow and sometimes a darker colour, but it is good; and the cheese I saw to-day for the patients' lunch was very good.
 1556. *Mr. Hill.*] How long did you say you have been here as cook? Eighteen years and eleven months.
 1557. Then, during the whole of that time the meat supplied to the establishment has come under your notice as cook? Yes.

1558. Have you seen mutton sent here destitute of fat about the kidneys? Not under the present contract; I have some years ago.

1559. Within the last twelve months, have you seen it so thin that there has been no kidney fat? No, sir; I complained to the doctor that there was too much suet, and that it was a waste, and to get the suet stripped from the sheep. I have taken 25 lbs. of suet off the sheep and showed it to the doctor when he came.

1560. It has been stated that mutton has been brought here which has been so thin that you could almost read a newspaper through it? I never saw it, and I have got pretty good sight.

1561. The mutton, as a rule, is very inferior to the beef, is not it? No; as far as I have observed, it has been of good marketable quality—I don't say 60 lbs. or 80 lbs., but as good marketable quality as you would get in Parramatta; so is the beef, it cut up yesterday splendidly.

1562. Have you ever seen the mutton rejected and sent back? Not under the present contract, not since Mr. Kidman has supplied it.

1563. How long has the present contract lasted? I do not know.

(*Dr. Taylor.*) The yearly contract closes in March; the present contract therefore commenced on the first of this month.)

1564. Have you noticed the mutton during the last six months to be so inferior that it had to be sent back? No, sir.

1565. Is it a fact, that when sheep come here the fat has to be stripped off the kidneys? Yes, there has been too much fat.

1566. You have seen that yourself? Yes, I have had to strip it off, and taken a patient to help me; we wanted the meat, not the fat. I have stripped 28 lbs. and 25 lbs. in one day and showed it to the doctor.

1567. Then generally the mutton has been good? Yes, I have never seen the kidneys bare of suet, and if a poor sheep were to come in there would be none.

1568. *Chairman.*] Is that part of the contract—that the suet is to be stripped off and the sheep weighed without it? Yes, of course; he can leave the kidney if he likes, but that belongs to him.

1569. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you know a man who was in this establishment, named Davies? Yes.

1570. Were you on terms of intimacy with him? Yes, we were like two brothers.

1571. Then, if Davies has described the mutton sent here as being so thin that you could almost read a newspaper through it, has he told the truth? I believe not; he has seen the mutton when I have hung it up, but he has never said that to me.

1572. Do you tell this Board that you have never heard Davies complain about the mutton? I have heard him say it was thin.

1573. Then you have heard him complain? I have heard him say, "This is a thin sheep," but I could not say it was thin, and I have had some experience, for I have been 18 years and 11 months cutting up meat in this kitchen, and I think the meat was of as good quality as I have seen hanging up in butchers' shops.

1574. *Chairman.*] How many sheep did you strip to get that 25 lbs. of suet you spoke of—how many carcasses? Well, perhaps at the outside 18, perhaps 16.

1575. That would be about 1½ lb. or a little more from each sheep? Well, I never calculated it.

1576. Do you think that from these good sheep you mentioned, say they were 50 lbs. or 54 lbs., you would not get more than 1½ lb. of suet? I have seen 2 lbs. taken from a sheep.

1577. Have you never seen a fat sheep with 6 lbs. of suet? I have not, sir. It is not the fattest sheep inside that makes the best mutton.

1578. How long was Davies with you in the kitchen? He only relieved me when I was off duty.

1579. Did you find him a decent man—quiet and not inclined to quarrel? Yes, he never showed it to me that I could detect it.

1580. Then, if he said to you that the mutton was so thin he made a mistake? Yes.

1581. And, if he said that the bread was so bad, he made a mistake also? Yes, as I have said, it was only once or twice the bread did not seem to rise.

1582. You stated that the bread you bought in Parramatta was not good, and that it tumbled to pieces? Yes, I told my missus that the bread in the institution was much better.

1583. Now, don't you know that the bakers in Parramatta are supposed to supply good bread? Well, our bread was not good.

1584. How often are you away from the kitchen on a holiday? On Sundays and holidays.

1585. How often would that be? One Sunday in three weeks and once a month.

1586. Does Dr. Taylor examine the meat and the bread every morning? I have seen him examine it every evening; it mostly comes every evening for the next day, and Dr. Taylor is there with the Assistant Superintendent; and if he is not there, I have seen Dr. Scholes at the scale.

1587. You have not been mixed up with the attendants when they have made complaints? No, I have heard them now and then speaking about the things when they passed the kitchen.

1588. Have you ever seen them buy bread from outside, in consequence of the bread served out to them in the institution being bad? Yes, I have seen them buying bread at the gate, when the bread I was getting was very good.

1589. It was a matter of taste, I suppose? Well, Davies is a very delicate man, there is no doubt of that, and—

1590. What is your rate of pay? I believe it is reduced from £80 to £66; I asked for a change of employment to go into the yard, because the fros did not agree with me; and Dr. Taylor agreed to give me a change.

1591. Have you ever been dismissed or punished since you have been in charge? I have never been fined one shilling, and I think the books will show it.

1592. It is a fact, is it not, that you have a great deal of property in Parramatta? Well, I have got two or three bits of houses—seven or eight perhaps.

1593. *Mr. Hill.*] Then it is a fact that the difference in the position you occupy now from that which you occupied before has arisen from your own request? Yes.

1594. Did you know that your salary would be reduced? I was told so by Dr. Taylor, and I said it would be a benefit to my health; I believe it is not £66 but £72, it has been increased £6.

1595. I think I asked you before whether, if Mr. Davies said that the mutton was so thin that you could almost

William
Groves.

15 April, 1879.

William Groves. almost read a newspaper through it, he could have told the truth, or whether he had made a mistake? I believe he did not tell the truth, sir.
 15 April, 1879. 1596. Has the cook any perquisites here as they have on board ship? No, sir; I think he ought to have.

James Tidyman, called in and examined:—

James Tidyman. 1597. In what capacity are you engaged here? As general attendant.
 1598. How long have you been here? About ten months.
 1599. Do you get your rations here? Yes.
 15 April, 1879. 1600. Is the quality of the different articles good? Well, they were when I first came here.
 1601. Is the beef good? It was when I first came here.
 1602. And the mutton? The mutton has not been so good.
 1603. How long ago was it inferior? About three months back.
 1604. In what did the inferiority consist? It was very lean, without fat.
 1605. Was that the only fault? Yes.
 1606. Is it any better now than it used to be? Oh, yes, much better.
 1607. How long has it been better? About eight weeks.
 1608. It has been better for about two months? Yes; I reckon it is first-class now.
 1609. And how about the bread, has that always been good? Well, it was very bad until about two months ago; it is very good now.
 1610. What was the fault with it before? It was sour.
 1611. Always, or only occasionally? Well, it kept changing; one day we might get it good, and the next bad.
 1612. Has it ever been so bad that you could not use it? Yes.
 1613. That was the day the complaint was made? Yes.
 1614. And the butter? The butter has been very good all through; but that is a thing that alters with the weather; it may be good when it comes here, but it will turn strong.
 1615. Is not it salt butter? Yes, but salt butter will become strong.
 1616. How has the milk been? I have never found fault with the milk.
 1617. Then the only thing that you have really found fault with has been the bread? Yes.
 1618. And that has been very good for the last eight weeks? Yes.
 1619. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you see a marked change for the better in the meat? Yes.
 1620. Does that apply to the mutton particularly? The mutton as well.
 1621. Then do I infer from your answer that at one time it was very bad? It was thin.
 1622. Was it extremely thin? No; I have eaten worse before I came here, on stations.
 1623. Did you ever complain to your superior officers about its being bad? Yes, we went to Mr. Colley and complained.
 1624. About the mutton? About the mutton and bread.
 1625. Did you ever know the mutton to be so thin that you could almost read through it? No, never so thin as that.
 1626. Has the bread ever been so bad that you have had to buy other bread outside? I bought bread one day.
 1627. You say you complained to Mr. Colley on one occasion about the bread? Yes, we went to him one morning and complained.
 1628. Do you remember what his answer was? Well, I couldn't remember; he said something about the weather making it sour.
 1629. Was it better the next day? Yes, it was better, and it has improved every day; it is very good now.
 1630. *Chairman.*] Have you ever heard of the men being told that if they did not like it, they could leave it and go, and that there were plenty of men to take their places? I have heard that Mr. Colley said so, but I didn't hear him myself.
 1631. You have never complained more than once? No; we thought the bread might get better when the weather changed.
 1632. Were you ever afraid to complain? No, I should think a man need not be afraid to complain about his rights.
 1633. Have you ever heard it said that it was no use for a man to complain, as he would get no redress? No.
 1634. Have you heard that Mr. McElhone made certain complaints in the House about the provisions supplied to the Asylum? I saw it in the paper.
 1635. Was the statement which he made true in your opinion, or not? It was true.
 1636. Now, is it not a fact that the rations have been better since that time? Yes.
 1637. You have been able to notice a perceptible improvement since then? Yes.
 1638. The beef has been better? Yes.
 1639. Have there been any complaints about the beef? No.
 1640. But there have been about the mutton? Yes; it was thin.
 1641. You would not care about buying that quality of mutton outside? Not if I could get better; but perhaps I could not.
 1642. But the mutton was very thin, and the bread was bad before Mr. McElhone complained of it? Yes.
 1643. And since he complained it has been better? Yes.
 1644. And the butter, has that been better? That has been good all through.
 1645. And the tea? I never noticed the tea.
 1646. How about the milk? Well, milk will turn sour at any time in hot weather.
 1647. Has it been thin watery milk? Well, I never noticed it.
 1648. Have you ever used it yourself? Yes, I have put it in my tea.
 1649. *Dr. Taylor.*] Do you mean to say that during the ten months you have been here you have never had such good bread as you are getting now? I had good bread when I first came here; it was only that time that we met to complain about it that it was bad.

John Latham, called in and examined :—

1650. *Chairman.*] How are you employed? I am a junior attendant. John Latham,
1651. How long have you been here? Nigh on four years. 15 April, 1879.
1652. Have you heard any complaints about the bread or the quality of the mutton lately? The bread has been bad.
1653. Do you recollect hearing that Mr. McElhone had made a statement in the Legislative Assembly about the mutton being unfit to eat and the bread being bad? Yes.
1654. Do you recollect his stating that the attendants had given him certain information about the rations—was it true the meat was very thin? Yes.
1655. Has the bread and the mutton improved since then? Well, the mutton has always been the same.
1656. Has the beef been better? Yes.
1657. Have you ever seen the butter bad here? Yes.
1658. Often? Yes.
1659. What do you mean by bad? Well, in the summer time it is; I could not use it.
1660. Has the milk been bad? Yes, sir; in the summer time.
1661. Has the milk been thin and watery? Yes, it appears so.
1662. Do you recollect when Mr. Kidman, senior, was supplying the provisions two years ago? Yes.
1663. Had you occasion to complain about the bread and provisions during that time? Yes; as a rule, the bread has always been what I call bad.
1664. Not the sort of bread you would buy outside? No.
1665. And the mutton has not been as good as the mutton you would buy outside the institution? No.
1666. But you never made any complaint about it? No.
1667. Why? Well, I left it to the other people to make complaints.
1668. You thought it was no use? Well, I thought so.
1669. Were you afraid of making complaints? No, I was not.
1670. Did you feel that if you complained you would not be likely to obtain redress? No; but I never did make complaints.
1671. But you found the food of a very inferior description to that which you could buy outside? Yes; I never eat much of the mutton here—it was not palatable, it did not taste like what I would buy afterwards.
1672. Did you see the mutton in its raw state when it was hanging up outside? I only saw it at a distance.
1673. Did you notice that there was not much fat on it? Well, I saw very little at a distance.
1674. But sometimes it was pretty good, I believe? The mutton has always been the same.
1675. Has it been better during the last four weeks? I didn't take much notice of it; I don't think it has.
1676. Have you noticed the bread to be so stringy that you could squeeze it into a pill? Yes.
1677. On several occasions have you noticed that? Yes.
1678. But has not the bread been much better during the last four weeks? Yes; I would not wish for better bread.
1679. Has it, in your opinion, been improved in consequence of Mr. McElhone's remarks in the House? Yes.
1680. Were you asked to sign that address to Dr. Taylor? Yes.
1681. Did you sign it? Yes.
1682. Did you read it? No; they told me what was in it, and I signed it on that.
1683. Was it stated in that address that the statements made by Mr. McElhone in the Assembly were untrue? I do not know.
1684. Did you think that the reason for taking round that address was to find out who gave Mr. McElhone the information? I think so.
1685. Do you think it was right to try and find out those men and to entrap them in that way? I don't think it was.
1686. You think that the statement made by Mr. McElhone about the provisions being bad was true? I think so; I think they were.
1687. You have no complaint to make about Dr. Taylor himself, have you? Oh no, not at all.
1688. He has always treated you well, has he not? Yes.

James Davies, recalled and further examined :—

1689. *Chairman.*] Have you any further evidence to lay before this Board? Yes. James Davies,
1690. You have been assistant in the kitchen, I think? Yes. 15 April, 1879.
1691. Have you noticed on more than one occasion that the mutton has been very thin? Yes, as a rule it was.
1692. Did Dr. Taylor examine the meat every day, or very often? Well, when I was in the kitchen it was my duty to go down to receive the meat at the scales, and I have never seen Dr. Taylor there.
1693. Have you seen him in the kitchen examining the meat there? I think on one occasion Dr. Taylor came there when I was in the kitchen.
1694. How many times have you been there? I should think I have been there to relieve the cook fifty times.
1695. How often during that time have you seen Dr. Taylor there to examine the food? Once only.
1696. And you have noticed the mutton to be very thin at times? Yes, as a rule.
1697. Well if Groves has stated that the sheep averaged from 45 lbs. to 40 lbs., would that be the truth? It would not.
1698. If he has stated that he has seen sixteen or eighteen sheep turn out 26 lbs. of suet as a rule, that would be correct? It would not, as a rule.
1699. Have you ever seen the mutton so fat that it had to be trimmed with a knife before it was used? I have never seen it trimmed, except on one occasion when it was maggotty.
1700. Did it go into the cook house in that state? Yes, and the fat had to be trimmed off.
1701. Was the meat stinking? Yes.
1702. And it was not sent back? No.
1703. Was Dr. Taylor's attention or Mr. Colley's called to it? Not to my knowledge.
1704. But you have not often seen the mutton so fat that it had to be trimmed? No.
1705. Generally it has been thin, much thinner than the beef? Yes. There is one remark I should like to make

James Davies, make. Whenever I was off duty, if I had a day's holiday on any occasion, I never took any food out of the institution; I did not consider it sufficiently good.

- 15 April, 1879. 1706. You said on a former occasion, Mr. Davies, that the sheep were so thin that you could not get the quantity of suet allowed for the female patients, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. each, out of the twelve or fourteen sheep. Is that correct? It is quite correct.
1707. How do you know that? It was my duty to send it over to the female cook.
1708. Did you weigh it? Yes.
1709. What was the actual weight? It would not be more than 6 ozs. out of twelve sheep.
1710. Are the kidneys and the suet taken out of the sheep before it is weighed? The kidney is taken out, but not the suet.
1711. Have you seen the regulations under which the contractor supplies meat to the Asylum? No, sir.
1712. Be good enough to read the regulations referring to the sheep (*handing paper to witness*)? Reads, "the kidney suet stripped, and the shank bones cut off from the sheep." I may remark that I have never seen the shank bones taken from the sheep.
1713. The shank is always weighed with them? Yes.
1714. You mean the bare shank bone without any meat on it? Yes.
1715. *Mr. Hill.*] Are you sure? Quite sure; just the hoof is taken off, that's all.
1716. You never knew before it was necessary to cut it off? No.
1717. And you say they never do cut it off? No.
1718. If it had been cut off, would you have noticed it? Yes.

Charles Taylor, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent, further examined:—

- Dr. Taylor. 1719. *Mr. Hill.*] Do you remember the man Gilligan? Yes.
- 15 April, 1879. 1720. He was dismissed for using blasphemous language towards you? He was dismissed for using very improper, disgusting language, libellous language; and not only using libellous language, but except that he came and apologized, I should not only have dismissed him but laid an action against him. He said I was "the biggest bloody scoundrel in Parramatta that night."
1721. What I ask now bears upon something else, and it is necessary to ascertain that he was dismissed in consequence of this language. Have you ever on any subsequent occasion offered to take him back? Certainly not.
1722. Did you ever write a letter to say you would take him back?—? Certainly not.
1723. Certainly not? Most certainly not.
1724. And that you offered him a situation here since? No, certainly not.

Peter Lawler, called in and examined:—

- Peter Lawler. 1725. *Chairman.*] In what capacity are you engaged here? As junior attendant.
- 15 April, 1879. 1726. How long have you been here? Ten months.
1727. Are you supplied with rations in the institution? Yes.
1728. Is the quality of the provisions good? Some of them are right enough, sir; lately they have been very good.
1729. How long do you call lately? For the last three months.
1730. Was there any defect in them before that? There was in the bread.
1731. What was the matter with it? At times it was not very good.
1732. What was the matter with it, was it badly cooked? I think the baking was the worst fault; it did not happen often, only odd times on different occasions.
1733. But you have noticed no fault in the bread for some time, at least three months? No, I did not notice any.
1734. How about the mutton, is that good? Well, I never care about mutton at the best of times, I scarcely ever eat any.
1735. Is the beef good? The beef has been very good.
1736. Don't you get mutton twice a week? Yes, but I scarcely look at it; it would make no difference to me whether it was good or bad, because I scarcely eat it.
1737. But you can tell whether it is good or bad? Well, it is rather thin, that is all.
1738. You have no other fault to find with it? No, according to my judgment.
1739. But it is not so good as the beef? No, the beef is very good.
1740. Did you hear that Mr. McEhane made some complaints in the Legislative Assembly in consequence of something that had been told him about the provisions, that the mutton was very thin, and the bread very bad, on different occasions? Yes.
1741. Were those statements true, about the bread being so bad—that was about four weeks ago? Yes.
1742. Have the rations been better since those complaints were made in the House? I have not seen any bad bread for the last three months. I have not seen any improvement since that statement was made.
1743. How about the butter, is that good? I have never seen any bad butter; only lately I have seen the patients using it; the other butter was only what we got for ourselves, and that was always good.

Katherine Doyle, called in and examined:—

- Katherine Doyle. 1744. *Chairman.*] How are you employed in this institution? As senior attendant.
- 15 April, 1879. 1745. How long have you been here? Twenty-seven years next June.
1746. Are you supplied with rations the same as the other inmates? Yes, we are supplied with very good rations.
1747. The same as the patients? Just the same.
1748. Have you any complaints to make of the quality of the provisions? No, sir.
1749. Is the beef good? Yes.
1750. And the mutton? Yes; I have never had better than what I have had the last fourteen years; it was different when I first came.

1751. Is the mutton sometimes very thin? Well, sir, not to say very thin; I have always found it very eatable; and as to the patients, there never was any complaint.
1752. And the beef, is that good also? First-rate, and they have never complained of the bread; I have found it just as good as I got when I went on a visit outside.
1753. Is not the bread sometimes sour in hot weather? Well, rather sour, but we must expect that sometimes.
1754. It is sometimes sour then? Rather sour.
1755. How long is it since you had any sour bread? Not for the last three months, and then it was nothing to speak of.
1756. Is it sometimes so sour that you cannot use it? I always made use of it myself.
1757. *Mr. Hill*] How long do you say you have been here? I came in June, 1852, nearly twenty-seven years.
1758. Are you a native of the Colony? No, I am an Irishwoman.
1759. Is the butter generally good? Yes; sometimes it is a little rancid, but generally it is very good.
1760. It is always salt butter? Not always, sometimes it is fresh.
1761. And the milk, is that good? Very good; when I first came here we did not get good milk, but for the last twelve or fourteen years we have got better rations.
1762. Did you hear of a statement made in the Legislative Assembly about four weeks ago, about bad bread and thin mutton supplied to this institution? I heard some talk about it.
1763. Have you noticed whether the bread has been better during the last four weeks since that statement was made? Well, I did not observe it; I could always make use of my rations.
1764. Has not the mutton been fatter? No, sir; I find no fault with it; I can always make use of my rations much better than I could twenty years ago.

Katherine
Doyle.

15 April, 1879.

Ann Clarke, called in and examined:—

1765. *Chairman*] What is your position in this establishment? I am hospital nurse.
1766. How long have you been here? I am in my twentieth year; I shall be here twenty years in August.
1767. Do you get rations in the Asylum the same as the patients? Yes.
1768. Is the quality of the provisions generally good? Very good.
1769. Has it been better of late years than it used to be? Oh yes; in former times it was very inferior. When I first came the provisions were very inferior; but lately, as a general rule, I don't think any person could possibly find fault, except that at Christmas the bread was not very good when the weather was so hot.
1770. Was the bread ever sour? No, it was not quite baked at Christmas, and not very nice for a few days, but generally it is very good.
1771. Is the beef good? Yes.
1772. And the mutton? Yes.
1773. Is not the mutton sometimes very thin? It may be, but it is very sweet and wholesome.
1774. Not too fat at all events? No, quite fat enough.
1775. Are the potatoes and vegetables good? Yes.
1776. And you get enough of them? Oh yes, plenty.
1777. Do the patients get enough to eat? Oh yes, and to spare.
1778. Where do you get the milk from? For our own patients, we get it from the Hospital farm.
1779. How many cows are kept there? I could not say.
1780. *Mr. Hill*] Are you aware that complaints have been made about the quality of the meat? Well, I would not say there was any just cause.
1781. You have never heard that complaints have been made? No, sir, I never did.
1782. Have you heard that a complaint was made in the Legislative Assembly by a Member of Parliament? Oh yes, I saw that.
1783. Did you read the report in the papers of what that gentleman said about the quality of the meat and the provisions? No sir, I did not; I only read a small piece of it, the others got the paper.
1784. From what you did read, did you think the statements were true? Well, I didn't think it was true, sir.
1785. Has the quality of the provisions been better during the last two months? No, I don't think it has.
1786. Then you have had no complaint to make of anything? No, I never have, sir.

Ann Clarke,

15 April, 1879.

Margaret Greenham, called and examined:—

1787. *Chairman*] What are you? Second-class senior attendant.
1788. How long have you been here? 7 years and 7 months on the 7th of next month.
1789. Do you get rations the same as the patients? Yes.
1790. Is the quality generally good? Well I don't know that it has been generally good. I have had half to keep myself since I have been here; the tea I could not use for months.
1791. What do you mean by half keeping yourself? I have had to buy food; I had to buy biscuit, the bread was so bad I could not eat it.
1792. How long ago was that? About three weeks.
1793. Was that the only occasion? There is tea, I have had to buy for four months.
1794. When was that? In 1874.
1795. We are speaking of the last few months? Latterly it has been very good; then it was bad, it had a herby taste.
1796. But lately, within the last six or eight months, has it been good? Yes, it has been better; of course I always had to mix it.
1797. How do you mean? I had to mix it with pekoe; it is not first-class of course.
1798. You do not get any coffee? Never, except we buy it.
1799. Has the bread been tolerably good lately? Pretty good lately.
1800. For how long? About a fortnight.
1801. And before that it was often sour? Yes.

Margaret
Greenham.

15 April, 1879.

- Margaret Greenham.
15 April, 1879.
1802. Have you often had to buy bread for yourself? No, I never bought bread; I bought flour and biscuit instead; I have bought flour since I have been here by the $\frac{1}{4}$ -cwt.
1803. Did the inmates grumble much about the sourness of the bread? I did not hear them.
1804. Can you remember the last occasion when the bread was sour? No, I cannot; it might be a month or three weeks ago; I cannot remember the date.
1805. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you ever complained of it to anybody? Yes, to the Matron.
1806. What was the result? She did not think it was as bad as usual. I complained of the tea, and she said it was very good—that was the answer I got.
1807. Have you ever complained about the quality of the meat? No, I never complained.
1808. Did you always consider it good? No, I did not.
1809. But you never complained? No.
1810. As a rule, which is the best, the beef or the mutton? Well, the beef is very hard; I would rather have the mutton.
1811. Is not the mutton very thin? No, I don't think so.
1812. Then you never complained about the meat in any way? No.
1813. What about the milk and butter? The butter was very bad.
1814. Do you mean rancid? Yes.
1815. And the milk? Very bad.
1816. Did you complain about it? Yes, it would get bad and unfit for use in the morning; I have had to buy milk too.
1817. Have you heard lately that certain complaints have been made in Parliament about the quality of the provisions, by a gentleman named McElbhone? I heard something about it—that there was something going on.
1818. Have you read the report of it in the newspapers? Yes, I have.
1819. Then you remember what he said in the House about the provisions—did you consider that what he said was true, that he was properly informed? Some of it was true, with regard to the provisions.
1820. Have you noticed that since that time the provisions have been better? Yes, the meat and the bread have been much better.
1821. Do you think that improvement is owing to what was said in the House? I could not say what it is owing to.
1822. *Chairman.*] You said just now that the butter was very bad? Yes.
1823. Will you tell us what you mean by being bad? It was rancid.
1824. Did it smell strong? Yes.
1825. Do the patients ever use this butter? Yes.
1826. Have you seen the milk thin and bad? Yes, it was bad for a long long time.
1827. Was it very thin poor milk? Yes.
1828. And sour? No, not sour.
1829. What do you mean by bad milk? Like chalk and water.
1830. Such milk as you would not buy for yourself? Yes.
1831. You said just now you had often bought flour and biscuit? Yes.
1832. What did you do with the ration supplied to you? I left it there.
1833. It was so bad that you could not use it? Yes.
1834. What salary do you get? £50 a year.
1835. And is your salary so good that you can afford to buy other bread? No.
1836. But you had to buy it or else starve? Yes, because I could not use it.
1837. Have you a family? Yes.
1838. And the bread was so bad that, although you have a family, you bought flour and biscuit sooner than use it? Yes.
1839. Good bread will keep two or three days, will it not, and get hard but remain sweet when you eat it? Yes.
1840. Have you seen this bread blue mouldy? Yes.
1841. More than once? Yes.
1842. How long since? I could not say.
1843. Can you say how often it has been so during this year? No.
1844. More than once? Yes.
1845. Several times? Yes.
1846. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Greenham, have not the rations supplied to you during the last three or four weeks, since that complaint was made in the Assembly, been very much better than they were before? Yes, the bread has been very much better.
1847. You have not been compelled since that complaint was made to throw away your bread, or to buy other bread or flour? No.
1848. *Mr. Hill.*] Notwithstanding all you have said about the quality of the provisions—tea and other things—supplied to you, you have never complained? I have, several times, about the bread and the tea and the milk.
1849. What was the result of your complaints? They were not made better.
1850. To whom did you complain? To the Matron.
1851. Not to Dr. Taylor? No, sir.

Mary Bastable, called in and examined:—

- Mary Bastable.
15 April, 1879.
1852. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation here? Needlewoman to the institution.
1853. How long have you been here? Since 1869.
1854. Do you receive your rations the same as the patients? Yes.
1855. Is the quality generally good? Well, I have not complained about them, but the provisions have not been good for some time. They have been better lately than they were, especially the bread, but I have not complained to the officials.
1856. What was the fault with the bread formerly? Well, it seemed to be bad flour—dark coloured—and it was very bad sometimes in the hot weather last summer.
1857. Did that occur frequently? The bread was generally bad. 1858.

1858. Generally sour. Did you complain of it? We have complained about it between ourselves, but not to the officials. We may have spoken to the Matron about the mutton; of course, she saw it was not very good, but I don't think it was her place to take notice of it.

1859. How long ago is it since the bread was so bad that you could not use it? We have used it; but sometimes we have bought a little flour and made a little pastry when it has been bad, but we have generally used it.

1860. Has it been better lately? Yes; during the last three months it has been better, I think.

1861. Has the beef been good? Yes.

1862. And the mutton? Yes. Sometimes the meat is as good as you could buy at the shops in town, sometimes not so good.

1863. Has not the mutton been very thin sometimes? Yes; not very thin.

1864. Not too thin for you? No, I don't care much about fat meat.

1865. Has the butter been good? I don't think it has been worse than what you would buy in town; because I have bought it myself sometimes, and it has been much better at times than at others.

1866. Do you recollect some statements made in the Assembly some time ago about the mutton and bread supplied to this institution being bad? I heard something of it, but I did not read the statement.

1867. As a matter of fact, has not the bread been much better lately—since that statement was made—than it was before? I think the bread has been better during the last two months.

1868. How often have you had to buy flour in preference to using your rations? Well, I generally keep a little flour by me.

1869. How often has the bread been so bad that you could not use it? I could not say. I have often seen the bread so that I could not use it, but I have not a good appetite.

1870. If you were buying bread outside the Asylum, would you buy bread like that? Oh no, I would not.

1871. Has not it been sour? Yes.

1872. Has it been mouldy? Yes, after a day, it has.

1873. If you keep it for a day it gets mouldy? Yes.

1874. Will not good bread keep four or five days, and still remain sweet and good? Yes; it seemed as if there were something in it, potatoes or something like that.

1875. It is such bread as you would not buy at a baker's, but sooner than go hungry you have eaten it? Yes.

1876. And the butter has been rancid at times? Yes, sometimes; it was not what you would call good.

1877. Have you heard the patients complain about the bread? No.

1878. Have they the sense to complain? Oh, yes.

1879. Have you ever noticed that the mutton has been very thin? Yes, it has been thin—what you would call poor meat.

1880. And the beef, as a rule, has been very much better than the mutton—fatter? Yes.

1881. Have not both the beef and the mutton been better and fatter during the last three or four weeks? No, I don't see any difference; sometimes the meat has been very poor, and sometimes it has been fatter, but I have not noticed any great difference during the last three or four weeks.

1882. Have you ever, since you came here in 1869, noticed that the provisions have been very bad indeed? Well, the tea has never been as good as I would like it.

1883. Has it been better during the last three or four weeks? No.

1884. If one of the witnesses has stated that the tea has been bad for three or four months at a stretch with a peculiar flavour about it, would that be true? Well, I cannot say, because I generally buy good tea and mix it with the ration tea.

1885. But you would not use it if you could help it? No.

1886. Still it is sound tea, I suppose, for all that? Yes.

1887. And the butter has been rancid? Yes.

1888. And the milk sour? No, only a poor sort of milk.

1889. Now if you had to buy your own rations, would you buy the same quality of mutton as you get in the institution? Well, at times it is very good; but there are times when it is not so good as I would buy.

Charles Taylor, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent, further examined:—

1890. I think you stated that you saw the rations every morning, and that you never noticed anything wrong? I told you, I think, that I had seen bread not up to the mark, and that it was reported upon.

1891. You said that no complaints were made about it? No complaint has been made to me officially since my return from England.

1892. Do you recollect Mr. Colley stating that he had spoken to you about it? Yes, but not in such an imperative manner that I had to send for the man.

1893. Did not Davies tell you it was bad? Well, I should say the bread has never been in a condition that was unwholesome. Whenever it was noticed to be at all inferior, letters were at once written to the contractor, and I have no doubt Mr. Colley can produce many letters to him.

1894. Mr. Colley stated that he had no notes of such complaints? Perhaps he did not consider them of sufficient importance to make official records of them.

1895. Don't you think it was your duty when articles of food were so bad that they had to be sent back, to bring the fact under the notice of the Colonial Secretary? Certainly, I have no desire to screen the contractor. But there are a number of men under my charge, and there are a certain class of men in this institution who are never satisfied, give them what you will, and pay them what you may. Mr. Kidman was fined a large sum of money upon my information on one occasion.

1896. Did he often send you bad meat or provisions that you had to send back? I never saw any bad meat; I have seen poor mutton and complained of it myself.

1897. Whose duty is it to examine the supplies as they come in, to see whether they are according to contract? The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Colley.

1898. Does he make a point of examining them always? Yes, and in order to protect him in his duty I do a great deal more than I am called upon to do. With regard to the meat, I see a great deal of it because

- Dr. Taylor. because I think I am a better judge than some of these men. I have, I think, twice in my time suggested to the Government the propriety of making bread in the institution. The Legislative Assembly voted the pay of a baker at one time, but we could not get one man to take it, they said it wanted two.
- 15 April, 1879. 1899. Mr. Colley has stated that the men complained to him several times about the bread, and he sent it back. Don't you think he ought to have made an entry of that complaint? Yes, and I have suggested it to him.
1900. Don't you think he neglected his duty in omitting to record it? No, I do not think so; because he did not think it was sufficiently important.

THURSDAY, 17 APRIL, 1879.

(TRAINING SHIP "VERNON.")

Present:—

RICHARD HILL, Esq. | JOHN STEWART, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

JOHN McELHONE, Esq., M.P., PRESENT BY PERMISSION.

Captain Frederick William Neitenstein, called in and examined:—

Capt. F. W.
Neitenstein.

17 April, 1879.

1901. *Chairman.*] What rank do you hold here? That of Commander and Superintendent.
1902. How long have you been here in that capacity? Since the 18th March, 1878.
1903. How long were you here previous to taking charge? Since October, 1873, as Chief Officer, occasionally acting in charge.
1904. Have you a copy of the agreement between the Government and the contractor who supplies the provisions? Yes.
1905. Will you be good enough to produce it? I have two here, one for this year and one for the year before. This is the sole addendum for the last year (*indicating clause in agreement*). It is exactly the same agreement which is used in other institutions—precisely the same. It came in force on the first of this month.
1906. It states that all the articles required are to be of the best quality of their several kinds? Yes.
1907. Had you had any reason to complain of the quality of the meat or other articles supplied by contract? I have had to make complaints frequently, and copies of the letters are in this book (*producing Letter Copy Book*.)
1908. You have kept a record of those complaints? Yes; on the 31st January last I had occasion to complain that the treacle had not been sent. Here is the letter I sent to the contractor:—

"To Mr. J. Kidman, Government Contractor, Oxford-street, Sydney.

"Sir,

"I wish to draw your attention to the fact that you have only sent 56 lbs. of treacle this morning. Will you therefore kindly forward the balance due as soon as possible. I have, &c."

1909. What was the result of that letter. Did you get a reply to it? Yes, the treacle was sent.

1910. Without delay? Yes. Another letter is dated 3rd February, four days later; this is it,—

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you that as you neglected to send the corned beef for Sunday, the 2nd instant, I was compelled in consequence to purchase beef in Balmain, the account for which shall be forwarded to you for payment in due course."

1911. Was that attended to? Yes.

1912. Did Mr. Kidman pay the account? Yes.

1913. Without any demur? Yes. The next is dated the 6th February, three days later,—

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you that there was a deficiency of 16 lbs. of meat in the quantity of provisions supplied by you this morning. Kindly let us have it at once, or I shall purchase it elsewhere at your expense."

1914. Was that also attended to? Yes.

1915. Have you ever had to complain about the quality of the supplies? Yes. Here is a letter I had occasion to write about the quality of the bread. It is dated the 21st February, 1879:—

"Sir,

"I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact, that the quality of the bread supplied by you lately has been very inferior, being sour. Should you continue to send it in this condition, it will not be received. I hope you will give this matter your attention."

1916. What was the result? We have had better articles.

1917. The bread has improved? Yes, it has improved since I sent that notice; it has been much better since the stir in Parliament took place. His next letter is dated the 26th February last. This is simply to send him an account for meat I purchased from Mr. M'Cool, a butcher, in Balmain, in place of some I sent back.

1918. *Mr. Hill.*] Was the meat sent back because of its quality, or was it stinking? It was not stinking, but poor in quality, some of it.

1919. It was so bad that you could not keep it? Yes, I thought it was as well to send it back; it was of poor quality.

1920. Do you remember whether it was beef or mutton? I do not. I will explain to you the way in which these things are looked at when we receive them. The meat comes at 8 o'clock in the morning. The rations are received by Mr. Copeland, the chief officer, and the cook. If they have any fault to find with the things, they report it to me. It is their duty to be always there when the provisions arrive. If they have occasion to find fault, they report to me, and I invariably attend to it. Here is another letter, written on the 8th March, telling the contractor that the meat is short. Here is another, in which I complained that the bread was bad. Here is a letter dated 13th March, 1879:—

"Sir,

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you, that 124 lbs. of potatoes were returned this morning uneatable, by your boatman, and that should you fail to supply the beef mentioned (corned) before Saturday, the 15th instant, I shall be compelled to purchase that amount in Balmain, and forward the account to you for payment. I may also mention that we can make no use of the parsnips, and that if you can send us pot-herbs instead we shall be obliged."

Capt. F. W.
Neubstein,

17 April, 1879.

1921. What was the result of that? It was attended to; they were sent. Whenever we have complained to Mr. Kidman, he has always sent the things without any demur. His father, when he was contractor, never attended to them at all; he was a great nuisance.

1922. What did you do then? I was not in charge then. His son, Mr. James Kidman, certainly tries to do his best. The contractor before old Kidman was almost as bad; he sent us short weight.

1923. The things were bad in quality and deficient in weight? Yes.

1924. Have you any remedy in such cases? We always have the power to return the things, as you see by these letters that I have done several times during the last month.

1925. Supposing the present contractor paid no attention to your complaints, what would you do? I should feel it my duty to report it to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

1926. Is this in his department? No, it is not; but he has to do with the contracts, and has the power to stop any money from the contractor; it is usual, I believe, to report to him.

1927. Are you aware whether that has been done? I have no knowledge of it; but I believe it has been done in other cases.

1928. Have you had occasion to make any other complaints about the quality of the provisions? Yes, I wrote a letter to the contractor on the 15th March last;—

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you that I have had to send back the vegetables sent by you this morning, as they were quite uneatable; and to purchase some elsewhere, the account for which shall be duly rendered."

1929. *Mr. Hill.*] What was the result of that letter? I purchased the provisions, the account was sent to Mr. Kidman for payment, and I never heard any more of it. Again, on the 18th March, three days later, I wrote,—

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you that the vegetables supplied by you this morning were returned uneatable. The same quantity will be purchased in Balmain, and the account forwarded to you for payment." That was also attended to without demur.

1930. *Chairman.*] How do you know that account was paid? I know it was paid, because we ascertained that from the persons who supplied the things. I do not pass these accounts until I know that all outstanding accounts are paid. On the 22nd March I wrote again,—

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you that as there was a deficiency of 24 lbs. of meat in the provisions supplied by you this morning, the same has been purchased in Balmain, and the account will be forwarded to you in due course." That was also attended to without any demur. I think that was the last complaint I made.

1931. Has there been any improvement in the quality of the bread or other articles of late? Yes.

1932. Since what time? I think within the last couple of months, or five or six weeks. I cannot say exactly—as near as my recollection serves me.

1933. In what has the change consisted? Well, I have not had to make any complaints about the bread being stale; it is particularly in the bread that I find the improvement.

1934. Do you get any butter? No.

1935. Do you get milk? Yes, but not from Kidman. I get it from a person at Greenwich, over there.

1936. Another contractor? No; Kidman is the contractor. I pay him, and he pays the other party; we get pure milk from Greenwich.

1937. Do you get sugar and tea? Yes.

1938. What is the quality of the tea and sugar? It is poor in quality, but wholesome.

1939. According to the first clause of the conditions, all the articles required are to be of the best quality of their several kinds? Yes.

1940. Is that the case with the mutton and beef supplied to you? Well, I should not feel justified in sending beef back because it was poor in quality.

1941. Might not beef be too fat for you? No, I do not think so. What I mean is, I should not feel justified in sending it back as long as it was nutritious and wholesome; but if it were bad, I should send it back, as you see I have done.

1942. During the last six weeks or thereabouts you have not had to complain? No, I have not. I think that was the last complaint I read, which I made on the 22nd March, 1879.

1943. How many boys have you on board? 114.

1944. How many in the hospital? I have one who is slightly ill—feverish debility the doctor calls it.

1945. How long has he been ill? Seven days.

1946. Have you had any deaths this year? No.

1947. How long is it since there was a death here? As near as my recollection serves me, it was in 1875, there was an epidemic of measles broke out then.

1948. Are there any vermin on board? Nothing but rats.

1949. No bugs? Not to my knowledge.

1950. Any sore eyes among the boys? No.

1951. Any skin diseases? Well, some of the newer boys come on board in a very emaciated condition, but they soon recover.

1952. *Mr. Hill.*] If you had had the option of purchasing meat in town, would you have bought it so lean as Mr. Kidman has supplied to you? Of course, if I had to buy my own meat, I should buy the very best kind; but the meat sent by Kidman, although poor, is very wholesome.

1953. Do you think that such very thin meat is as wholesome and nutritious as fatter meat? No, but still I think it is fair wholesome meat.

- Capt. F. W. Neitenstein. 1954. Do you see the meat that comes here, whether complaints are made or not? Yes, generally; there are always two officers to see it.
- 17 April, 1879. 1955. What I mean is, do you see the meat always before it is cooked? Not always; perhaps five or six days in the week.
1956. Have you ever known the meat so thin that you could almost see through it? No.
1957. Have you ever seen it much thinner than the meat we saw this morning? It is quite possible that I have seen it thinner, but not much.
1958. As a rule the beef is better in quality than the mutton, is not it? I think it is, if anything; I think it is to be preferred to the mutton.
1959. Have there been occasions on which you have complained of short weight, and it has been remedied by the contractor? Yes, since the present contractor has supplied us, not while his father did.
1960. Have you ever had occasion to complain to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade touching the quality of the provisions supplied by Mr. Kidman? No, not since I have been in command.
1961. Are the tea and sugar always good? Yes, I have no fault to find with them.
1962. Have you ever weighed the bread before this morning? Yes, pretty frequently; it is weighed in a large sack.
1963. Do you always get the right weight? Yes, as a rule I think we get over our allowance. Mr. Kidman is not very particular, he does not mind sending a few loaves over.
1964. *Chairman.*] He gives it by numbers, and you weigh it yourselves? Yes, it is the duty of the chief officer and the cook to see that everything is weighed, and to report to me when there is complaint to make; and then I write to the contractor, as you see I have done. Of course, the cook reports to the chief officer as a rule.
1965. *Mr. Hill.*] Did you notice that something was said by Mr. Copeland in his place in Parliament about the food supplied to you? I did.
1966. Were his remarks correct? They were correct in a certain sense, but rather exaggerated I thought.
1967. Have you noticed that the meat since then has been better in quality? I cannot say it has been better since then; I have never had to complain of the meat.
1968. Have the vegetables been better? As you see by the letters I have read, I have had to make complaints about them since that took place in Parliament.
1969. Are all the boys on board sent on shore to their various churches on Sundays? Yes, except some of the younger children who are hardly able to go, or some of the boys whose conduct is not as good as I could wish. Last Sunday we sent, I think, 88.
1970. Do you know how many Church of England boys you have on board? About 55, I think, at a rough guess.
1971. And how many Roman Catholics? There are 55 Church of England, about 4 Presbyterian, 1 Jew, and the rest Roman Catholics.
1972. Is the Jew sent to his Church? No, we have no means of sending him.
1973. Where does he go? He does not go.
1974. Is he taught Scripture lessons on board? No, we have no means of instructing him.
1975. Then does he remain in ignorance? Well, he has so far; there is no Jewish minister who comes on board.
1976. Is the Rabbi aware of this? I don't know that he is.
1977. Whose duty would it be to look to this? Well, I suppose it would be mine. To tell you the truth, I have not thought much about it; it is a question whether a minister would ever come here for one boy. But I will think of it, now you have referred to it; the boy will not be here long.
1978. When will he be fit to leave? Very soon; he is twelve years of age now.
1979. How often are the boys taken on shore? Well, I have made a rule, weather permitting, to take them ashore Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; that is a privilege they never had before.
1980. What means have you for taking them ashore, do you apply to the Government for a steamer? No, I take them in my own boats. For instance, I took them all down Middle Harbour about a fortnight ago, three boat-loads of them, and then I had a steamer for them for which I paid myself.
1981. Have you ever had occasion to apply to the Government for a steamer for the purpose of taking the boys down the harbour? No; on this occasion the idea occurred to me from seeing the owner of a steamer, who offered it to me on reasonable terms, and I paid for it myself—£2 net. I have done that, I suppose, five or six times during the last four months, and I may add they go ashore here occasionally.
1982. *Chairman.*] You recollect Mr. Copeland making that statement in the Assembly? Yes.
1983. He said something about having dined with some of your officers, and that the meat sent here was so bad that you had to buy meat elsewhere? Yes.
1984. Was not the mutton particularly poor about that time? Yes, it was not the sort of mutton you would like to invite people to dine off.
1985. And the beef was thin, too, was not it? Yes.
1986. If you had the privilege of buying the meat for the men and the ship generally—without any reference to the sort of people you would invite to dine with you—would you not purchase a better quality of meat. Without purchasing the best, would not a medium quality of meat be better than the mutton that has been supplied to the ship for a long time? Well, I cannot say I would as a rule. I would sometimes, but I have had no occasion to find fault with the meat on the whole.
1987. Has not the bread been occasionally sour? Yes, as you may see by the complaints I have made.
1988. Still, if you chose to be very strict you might have sent it back oftener? Yes.
1989. But as a rule the bread has not been up to the quality required by the conditions of the contract? I cannot say it has been too bad to eat; I have shown it to the doctor, and he has said it was fit for food. If the bread were simply stale, I do not think I should be justified in returning it.
1990. Did you notice that the meat we saw this morning was very thin? Yes.
1991. Is it sometimes thinner than that? Not much—perhaps a shade thinner.
1992. Have you not found a difficulty at one time in getting provisions from the people in Balmain? Yes, it was not during this contract; that was some time ago, during Kidman, senior's, time.
1993. Have you not known the Captain to condemn the meat and bread wholesale, and send it ashore? Yes.
- 1994.

1994. And was not there a difficulty in supplementing the supply of provisions, on account of the very great delay which occurred in getting paid for them? Yes.
1995. You were not in command of the vessel when Kidman, senior, supplied the food? No.
1996. But Captain Mein was? Yes.
1997. And he often, repeatedly, condemned the meat and sent it ashore? No, not often; he often complained, but very rarely returned it.
1998. But you had constant complaints during Kidman, senior's, time? Yes.
1999. And he paid very little attention to them? He paid no attention at all.
2000. Then, Kidman, senior, did just as he liked? Yes, he did not take much notice of any complaint.
2001. But there has been a change for the better since Kidman, junior, commenced to supply the provisions? Yes, a very great improvement.
2002. Has not there been an improvement in the quality of the bread and meat since Mr. Copeland made these remarks in the Legislative Assembly? Well, I think there has been an improvement in the bread, it has been less frequently stale than it used to be.
2003. You have had no fault to find with the bread since he made that complaint? No, I don't think so.
2004. Will you be good enough to show us the present contract prices for bread and meat and other articles of food? Yes, this is it.
- The provisions are supplied to this ship per ration. This ration includes everything—bread, meat, and other supplies—and we never have occasion to order anything beyond that ration. It consists of 1 lb. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. meat, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. vegetables, 1 lb. potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea, 2 ozs. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. treacle, daily; and weekly, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, 2 ozs. currants, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. suet. I think that is all. That is the ration for a boy. The contract price for the day's ration is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
2005. Might I ask you, before going further, whether any complaints have been made to you about the tea and sugar? No.
2006. Will you explain to the Board how the contractor supplies these things at such a low price? Yes, to my belief, the reason he does so, and puts down bread, for instance, at 16 lbs. for a penny, is because he knows perfectly well we never require any bread over and above the ration. I think that is the sole reason, because he knows very well we shall never require it.
2007. Still it does not appear to me clear how he comes to tender for the ration at that price? Oh, I know nothing about that; I was simply explaining how it is that he puts down bread at 16 lbs. the penny. You must understand that the rations are 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; that is what we pay him, and that includes all the articles I have just enumerated. We have nothing to do with anything over the quantity, because we never require it.
2008. Does he supply so many rations at so much a ration? Yes, as many as we like to order at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ration. I have only ordered extra bread once during this last month, and that was on the occasion of taking the boys down the harbour, when I got a few extra loaves—20 lbs. of bread. Those are the extra provisions which I felt justified in ordering last month, over and above the ration (*showing voucher for stores amounting to £9 11s. 9d.*)
2009. That was for good conduct, I suppose? Yes, just so.
2100. Have you to give an order for the number of rations each day? Not every day. I say, "Send me so many rations until further notice." These can be increased at any time by my order.

Capt. F. W.
Neitenstein.
17 April, 1879.

James Daniels, called in and examined:—

2111. What is your position on board this vessel? I am cook and steward.
2112. How long have you been here? Four years and one month.
2113. Do you see the meat as it comes on board always? Yes, I always go to the gangway and see it.
2114. Is it ever deficient in quantity? Yes, very often, to the extent of 3 lbs. or 4 lbs., sometimes 6 lbs., which we never take any notice of, because it is so much bother to get it; but when it comes to 8 lbs. or 10 lbs., we take notice of it.
2115. How is the meat as to quality? Lately it has been very fair, but last year it was very inferior.
2116. The mutton or the beef? Sometimes we get mutton, and on other days beef.
2117. Are both the mutton and the beef occasionally thin? Yes, the beef in particular; the mutton is the best of the two.
2118. Is it so thin sometimes that you have to send it back? We have sent it back, but not because it was thin, but because it was stinking.
2119. How long is it since the quality of the meat has been improved? Well, I have not noticed any improvement at all until the last two months; since then there has been a great improvement.
2120. And you always examine it when it comes on board? Yes, I examine all the stores when they come on board.
2121. Is the bread ever sour? Very often, sir.
2122. What do you do with it then? Sometimes we have to keep it, and sometimes we send it back.
2123. Has that improved too, lately? Yes.
2124. In what respect? The flour has been better; the flour before seemed to be seconds, and the bread was sour and dark looking.
2125. And of late it has been better? Yes, within the last six or seven weeks it has been very much better flour; it seems to be of the first quality, but sometimes it is sour; I think that is the fault of the baker.
2126. How is it his fault? I think he leaves it too long in the sponge, and it turns sour in the hot weather.
2127. But when it is so sour as to be unwholesome or unpalatable, is it not sent back? Not always.
2128. But it is sometimes? Yes, we sent forty odd loaves back some time ago.
2129. You saw the mutton we examined this morning? Yes.
2130. Have you ever seen mutton very much inferior to that supplied to the ship within the last two or three months? Yes.
2131. Have you seen it repeatedly inferior to that? Yes.
2132. Very thin, so that you could almost see through it? Yes, to give you an idea of the kind of mutton we have had—you have seen the meat to-day, well I have had two sheep to-day weighing 90 lbs., and I have repeatedly had four sheep—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 sheep—only weighing 90 lbs.
2133. That would be an average of about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each? Yes.

James
Daniels.
17 April, 1879.

2034.

- James Daniels. 2034. Do you think mutton of that kind is wholesome to eat, for the men and boys? No, I do not think so.
 2035. But you are compelled to eat it, or go without? It appears so.
 2036. Have you ever had to buy meat because you could not eat the meat supplied to you? No, but we buy other luxuries which we pay for among ourselves.
 17 April, 1879. 2037. Do you remember Mr. Copeland making a statement in the House to the effect that the meat was so bad, that some of the officers or men had to buy other meat out of their wages? Yes, I distinctly recollect reading it.
 2038. Was that true? Yes.
 2039. Can you mention the names of any of the officers—leaving out the Captain—who had to buy rations ashore? Yes, Mr. Thiering the blacksmith, Mr. Bailey the carpenter, Mr. Gorman the second mate, and the boatswain Mr. Robilliard. They mess in one mess, and I have repeatedly seen them bring meat on board on Sundays and at other times. The butcher used to call here on Sundays at one time, but I think they broke that off because it was too expensive; he used generally to call on a Saturday.
 2040. Have you noticed that since Mr. Copeland made that statement in the Assembly, the quality of the mutton, beef, and bread has been much better? Much better.
 2041. You could notice perceptibly that it was much better? Yes, it was very noticeable.
 2042. And you have no complaints from the officers or men about it? No, only one complaint about the bread.
 2043. But that has been better since that statement was made by Mr. Copeland? Yes.
 2044. So much so that there have been no complaints worth speaking of since? No.
 2045. How long did you say you had been here? Four years.
 2046. Were you cook when Kidman, senior, supplied the food? Yes.
 2047. Did not he repeatedly supply bread and meat of bad quality to the ship? Yes.
 2048. So bad that they could not be much worse? Yes.
 2049. Was that a very common occurrence? A very common occurrence, especially the beef.
 2050. And Captain Mein has condemned it frequently? He has, frequently.

James Gorman, called in and examined:—

- James Gorman. 2051. What are you on board? Second officer.
 17 April, 1879. 2052. How long have you been here? Twelve years.
 2053. Have you ever had to purchase provisions on your own account recently—within the last four months? Not in the way of meat, but bread and butter we have.
 2054. How long since was that? It has been done off and on. We have paid on an average in my mess from 10s. to 15s a month for little extras, such as butter and sugar, or perhaps a bit of pork on a Sunday, or the like of that for a change. Of course, that was all voluntary on our own part, as extras.
 2055. Was your ration not sufficient for you, or was it not good enough? Oh no, sir; we got these things for a change. They run up to about 10s. or perhaps 7s. 6d. each in the month.
 2056. You bought them, then, in order to have a change of diet, and not because the provisions supplied to you were of inferior quality? No, I cannot say they were; we had these things as a change.
 2057. But, although you bought nice things for yourselves on Saturday or Sunday, it was not because the rations were inferior? No, sir; I should not like to say that.
 2058. *Mr. Hill.*] Have you ever during the last six months seen the beef and mutton of very inferior quality—the mutton in particular? Yes, it has been very poor indeed; the beef is the best of the two; the mutton has been very poor, not a sign of fat on it. I have seen the cook weigh a sheep that was only 32 lbs. or 33 lbs. the whole sheep; the mutton has been very bad.
 2059. Have you ever had occasion to complain to the Captain about the quality of the meat? Oh, yes; to Captain Mein in particular; I was constantly complaining about the quality of the meat. I have pointed it out in the boys' messes several times.
 2060. Has the quality of the meat within the last two months been noticeable as being better? Yes, the mutton especially within the last month has been better.
 2061. You have heard of mutton being so thin that you could almost read a newspaper through it. Have you ever seen any meat supplied to this ship approaching to that? No, not that you could read a paper through it.
 2062. What I mean is extremely thin meat? Yes, I have seen it very thin, very poor.
 2063. Do you read the newspapers here, the *Sydney Morning Herald*? Yes.
 2064. Did you notice that a Member of Parliament, Mr. Copeland, made some strictures in the Assembly about the quality of the meat supplied to you? Yes.
 2065. Have you noticed that it has been better since? Yes.
 2066. Did you read the remarks he made on the subject? Yes.
 2067. Do you think that what he said was true, or that it was exaggerated? I think it was a little exaggerated.
 2068. But you have noticed an improvement since then? Yes.
 2069. *Chairman.*] You have seen mutton sent here of very poor quality? Very poor, indeed.
 2070. So that it could not well be thinner? No, sir.
 2071. Do you consider meat like that to be wholesome food? No, I should not think so.
 2072. Would you buy such meat as that if you had the chance of getting better? No, I would not.
 2073. You have eaten it only because you had to eat it or go without? I have had to go without it.
 2074. How often? I have been day after day without eating it, when I have seen it in the dish.
 2075. Because it was so poor? Yes.
 2076. How long ago was that? Four or five months, and from that backwards; the meat supplied to this ship has always been very inferior.
 2077. Confine yourself to the last few months, since Mr. Kidman has had the contract? Well, the mutton has always been very inferior.
 2078. So much so that you have often gone without it sooner than eat it? Yes. 2079.

2079. And you have had to buy meat sooner than eat what was supplied to the ship? We would buy perhaps a piece of pork for Sunday, but that was voluntary, not because the meat was bad on board.
2080. But throughout the week you have gone without meat sooner than eat what was sent by the contractor? Yes, frequently.
2081. Do you think that meat was wholesome food for the men and boys to eat? I should not think it was.
2082. But it was Hobson's choice—that or none? Yes.
2083. How long have you been on board? 12 years.
2084. You were one of the first appointed? Yes, with Captain Mein.
2085. You recollect Kidman, senior, supplying the provisions before his son got the contract? Yes.
2086. And during his time the provisions were repeatedly bad—they could not be much worse? Yes.
2087. You have known Captain Mein to send the meat and bread ashore and get a fresh supply in Balmain on account of its inferior quality, because it was unfit for human food? Yes, on several occasions I remember meat being brought here not properly skinned—corned meat I think it was.
2088. But you have noticed a marked change since Mr. Kidman, junior, has supplied the ship? Yes.
2089. And you have no fault to find with the provisions now? No, I have no fault to find.
2090. Don't you think that mutton has been sent here of such inferior quality as to affect the health of the children? Yes. One kind of bread sent here is made of very inferior flour. The bread sent on Saturday has to remain till Monday; and if it comes on board stale, it is quite sour on the Monday.
2091. Have you never seen it mouldy on the Monday? Frequently.
2092. Do you send it back then? Well, we cannot send it back on Monday, it is too late then.
2093. Does that happen very frequently that the bread is mouldy on Monday morning? Yes.
2094. Do you ever feel sick when this kind of food is supplied—beef—mutton—at the very look of it? No, it would not turn my stomach, but I would not care about touching it if I could get better.
2095. When the bread which you receive on Saturday becomes so bad on the Monday, why do you not send it back? It is not my place to send it back.
2096. Whose place is it? The chief officer and the cook receive the provisions. I have nothing to do with it.
2097. Why do not they send it back? I do not know.
2098. Have you ever wondered why they did not send it back? I have several times complained to Captain Mein, and on one occasion he sent two loaves to the Colonial Secretary's office. One was a round black loaf and the other was a turn-over; and I know he was blown up about it, because he told me he was hauled over the coals. Another time I pointed out the bread to Dr. Alleyne.
2099. You are not referring to the present contract, or to the present Captain? No, sir; but the bread, even now, if you take one of those turn-over loaves, you will see is of a very inferior quality of flour,—for there is an experienced baker on board—Mr. Kent; and when I said it was not properly baked, he said all the baking in the world would not make it better.
2100. That is recently? It is now, sir. But there is some fancy bread sent which is a better quality altogether; but the officers get that, and the boys get the inferior bread. We get that, too; but we get the other as far as it goes.
2101. Do you mean that the boys get one quality of bread and the officers another? It is mixed up. I don't know to a certainty whether he sends this fancy bread to make two lots. There are so many loaves sent on board—4 lb. tin loaves and 2 lb. twist loaves. Sometimes in my mess we may get two twist loaves and sometimes only one.
2102. I want to know whether you get regularly two qualities of bread every day? Yes, we do; but I cannot say whether it is allowed. It is mixed up; sometimes there is more of the fancy bread than at other times.
2103. I wish to know whether you get regularly every day two qualities of bread, one better than the other? I would not say we get it every day, because in my mess we do not get it every day; some days we get more than others.
2104. Do I understand you that there is fancy bread which is better than the other, and the officers get that as far as it goes, and the overplus goes to the boys—is that a regular thing? Yes, as far as I know. I often see the boys with a tin loaf in their mess.
2105. And has that always been the case as far as you know? Well, this fancy bread has been coming for some months; I could not say when it came on board first.
2106. What sort of bread had you this morning—were there two qualities of bread? The bread I had for breakfast this morning was a tin loaf that came yesterday.
2107. *Mr. Hill.*] Are you supplied with fresh bread every day? I don't think so.
2108. How often does the bread come here from the contractor? Every morning, except Sunday.
2109. What time does the bread come here on Monday morning? About 8 o'clock, or a little after.
2110. Then the bread you take on Saturday is only sufficient for Sunday? And Monday morning's breakfast.
2111. The bread on Monday, then, is fresh bread? Yes.
2112. Is the bread supplied to the ship always fresh bread? No; it is sometimes stale.
2113. Is it chiefly new, or chiefly stale? I should say it is oftener old than new; the bread that came this morning was yesterday's bread.
2114. *Chairman.*] Have you ever seen it more than a day old? Oh, yes, I have seen plenty of bread more than a day old come to the ship—plenty.
2115. Do you say that the bread used on Monday comes here on Saturday? Only the breakfast bread.
2116. If that bread is to all appearance sound on Saturday, and on Monday it has gone sour, do you think the Captain would be justified in sending it ashore after he had once received it? I think not.
2117. You said just now that on one occasion Captain Mein felt it his duty to send samples of some bread which was very bad to the Colonial Secretary, and that Captain Mein was blown up for doing so? So he told me.
2118. How long ago was that? Well, we were at Woolloomooloo then.
2119. Do you recollect who he said blew him up? No, I don't know; it was merely a conversation; he called me and told me about it; he said he had been sending in some bread and getting a wiggling through it. I was surprised, because one of the loaves he took was a brown prison loaf that must have been sent in mistake, as we never had any like it sent before.

James
Gorman.
17 April, 1879.

- James Gorman
17 April, 1879.
2120. Do you think the snubbing he got then prevented him from making any further complaints? Well, he did not say as much as that to me.
2121. But he led you to believe he got a snubbing because he complained about the bread? Yes.
2122. Would not that be likely to deter you from complaining again, if you received such a snubbing, or ear wiggling, as you term it? No, I believe I would stick to it if I made a complaint.
2123. *Mr. Hill.*] Are you clear about what Captain Mein said to you about the snubbing he got? Yes.
2124. Will you state what he said to you? He told me, two days afterwards, that he had sent two loaves to the Colonial Secretary's office, and that he had got a wiggling for it—I think that was the word he used.
2125. Do you remember whether he went to the Colonial Secretary's office or to the Treasury? I am almost sure it was to the Colonial Secretary.
2126. Do you remember who was Colonial Secretary at the time? Let me see; we were at Woolloomooloo—no, I could not say.
2127. Would the wiggling which Captain Mein received have prevented you from complaining about the quality of the bread? No.
2128. You are not sure whether he sent the bread to the office of the Colonial Secretary or the Treasury? I would not swear, but I am almost certain it was the Colonial Secretary.
2129. Would not the Under Secretary to the Treasury be the proper person to complain to, because he would be able to stop the pay to the contractor? Well, he might have complained to the Treasury, for all I know.

Captain F. W. Neitenstein, re-called and further examined:—

- Capt. F. W. Neitenstein.
17 April, 1879.
2130. *Chairman.*] You have heard the last witness state that the bread supplied to the ship on Saturday has at times been found to be bad on the Monday? Yes.
2131. Do you think you would feel justified after receiving that bread, sound to all appearance on Saturday, in returning it on the Monday following? No, I don't think I should feel justified in returning it.
2132. You would have no power to return it? I don't think I should be justified in sending it back.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

(PRICES FOR YEARS 1877, 1878, AND 1879.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 May, 1879.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 March, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A pamphlet copy of all Accepted Government Contracts for the years
“ 1877, 1878, and 1879.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

CONTRACT PRICES FOR 1877.

This List of Prices is forwarded for the purpose of enabling Requisitions for your Department to be prepared in accordance with Stores Regulations; and you are particularly requested to quote in the column of "Rate" in printed form of Requisition the Contract Prices given herein, and have the extensions carefully carried out.

Store Department,
13th December, 1876.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Blankets, &c.	2
Bookbinding Materials	2
Boots, Shoes, &c.	2
Brushware and Brushmaking Materials	2
Cloth, Dowlas, &c.	3
Clothing, Volunteer Service (Country Corps)	3
" " " (Englanders, and Sydney and Sub-urban Rifles)	3
" " " for Volunteer Artillery	3
" " " for the Attendants in institutions for the Insane	3
" " " Permanent Military Force... ..	3
Earthen, Glass, and Crockery Wares	3
Grindery, &c.	3
Ironmongery, &c.,	4
Linendrapery, &c.	6
Medicines, Instruments, &c.	6
Oils—Tall and Kerosene	8
Post Office Mail Bags, &c.	8
Printing Materials	8
Papers—Hand-made and Machine-laid	9
" " " Printing	9
Saddlery, Harness, &c.	9
Ship Chandlery, &c.	9
Stationery, &c.	10
Surveyors' Materials	11

BLANKETS.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

	£ s. d.
Blankets for Aborigines (to be delivered into Government Stores, not later than 15th January, 1877), as per sample, and branded "Aborigines, N.S.W.," all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. weight	each 0 8 9
Blankets, white, Ordrance, as per sample, all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. weight	do 0 8 9
Ditto, blue, as per sample	do 0 7 0
Ditto, red, do	do 0 6 6
Rugs, woollen do	do 0 7 6

BOOKBINDING MATERIALS.

Contractor—JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

Millboards.

Royal	per ton	20 0 0
Ditto (straw)	do	14 0 0
Large Half Royal	do	20 0 0
Ditto (straw)	do	14 0 0
Crown	do	20 0 0
Demy	do	20 0 0
Ditto (straw)	do	14 0 0
Double Foolscap	do	20 0 0
Ditto (straw)	do	14 0 0

Marbled Paper.

Foolscap (mixed shell)	per ream	0 8 10
Demy (blue and brown, Spanish), 4 extra	do	0 14 9
Royal (Stormont), 2 extra	do	0 19 3
Crown (shell)	do	0 9 7
Surface Paper (straw)	do	0 19 6

Leather.

Hard-grained Morocco (assorted)	per dozen	5 8 0
Calf, Law	do	4 8 0
Ditto, Imperial Rough	do	7 7 6
Sheep, do	do	2 16 0
Ditto, Colonial Smooth	do	0 17 6
Roan, Dark Blue	do	3 5 6
Ditto, Red	do	3 10 0
Ditto, Green	do	3 5 6
Beails, Large Red Ledger	do	3 9 0
Russia Hides, Red	per skin	2 5 0
Skivers (Red)	per dozen	1 16 0
Ditto, Straight-grained (Purple)	do	1 18 6
Roans, Paste-grained (assorted)	do	3 1 6

Binders' Cloth, &c.

		£ s. d.
Marble Cloth	per piece	1 17 6
Cloth, Embossed	do	1 2 6
Long Cloth, Horrocks's	do	1 1 0
Holland, Unbleached	do	1 9 0
Ditto, Dressed	do	1 12 6
Muslin (common)	do	0 6 0
Ditto (fine)	do	0 7 6

Miscellaneous.

Headbands	per piece	0 4 2
Bodkins for Stabbing Machines	per dozen	0 7 6
Paring Knives	do	0 6 0
Bone Paper folders	do	0 7 3
Wood do.	do	0 5 6
Scarlet Lake (best)	per lb.	1 5 9
Binders' Varnish	per quart	0 8 0
Binders' Needles (Kirby's middle size)	per M	0 6 4
Marshall's Two-cord Thread	per lb.	0 3 1
Ditto Three do.	do	0 3 1
Ditto Four do.	do	0 3 1
Seaming Cord	do	0 2 1
Deep Gold Leaf	per M	2 15 6
Red Ruling Ink	per gallon	0 11 6

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Contractors—ALDERSON & SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

*Boots—Men's ankle or blucher, nailed or bradded, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial, with laces	per pair	0 5 0
*Napoleon, men's best calf tongued riding boot, tongues closed in and stitched, lined in top with coloured roan, vamps to be lined, with straps, round box toes, riveted in the waist and pegged in the forepart, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial	do	1 4 0
*Wellington, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial light kip	do	0 13 0
*Wellington, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial calf	do	0 16 6
Half Wellington, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial calf	do	0 13 9
*Woollen, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial with strap, &c.	do	0 5 0
*Youtha, nailed or bradded, sizes 1 to 4, Colonial do.	do	0 5 0
*Boys, nailed or bradded, sizes 10 to 13, do. do.	do	0 3 0
*Women's woollen, without locks, sizes 3 to 8, do. do.	do	0 4 9
*Women's double sole, lace in front, sizes 3 to 8 do. do.	do	0 4 6
*Maid's double sole, lace in front, sizes 1 to 2, do. do.	do	0 3 6
*Girls' double sole, lace in front, sizes 10 to 12, do. do.	do	0 2 4
*Children's double sole, lace in front, sizes 6 to 9, do.	do	0 2 0
*Shoes—Men's lace, nailed or bradded, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial, with laces	do	0 3 6
*Women's strong double-sole, Nos. 3 to 8, do.	do	0 2 0
*Maid's strong double-sole, Nos. 1 and 2, do.	do	0 1 6
*Girls' strong double-sole, Nos. 10 to 13, do.	do	0 1 0
*Slippers—Leather, assorted sizes, sewn	do	0 2 3
Carpet do. do.	do	0 1 10
Magazine do. do.	do	0 5 0

BRUSHWARE AND BRUSHMAKING MATERIALS.

Contractor—SIDNEY COHEN, 424, George-street.

Brushmaking Materials.

Bass	per cwt.	2 2 0
Monkey Bass	do	0 5 0
Mexican Fibre	do	4 5 0
5-inch Hair or Bristles	per lb.	0 5 6
Horsehair	do	0 2 6
Copper Wire	do	0 1 0
Iron Wire	do	0 0 6
Gimp Plus	do	0 0 3
Hemp	do	0 0 3

Brushware

		£	s.	d.
Brooms—*Bass, No. 5	each	0	1	4
*Carpet, Millet, American, flat	do	0	1	2
*Hair, No. 8	do	0	2	7
*Turk's Head, handled, 12 feet	do	0	6	0
Brushes—*Banister or hand, No. 5	do	0	1	4
*Clothes, with handles	do	0	2	9
*Hair	do	0	0	3
Hand Scrubbing, No. 3, Wigfall's	do	0	1	2
*Hearth, do.	do	0	1	9
Deck, No. 2, do.	do	0	1	10
Sash Tools, 1 to 6, London make	do	0	0	3
Do. 7 to 12, do.	do	0	1	0
Ground Paint, 1 to 3, do.	do	0	1	0
Do. 0 to 0000	do	0	2	6
Shaving	do	0	0	1
*Shoe	per set	0	3	3
*Stove (3 in a set), large	do	0	2	0
*Whitewash, copper-tied, large, No. 1	each	0	2	3
Mops—Heads, 16 oza. best	do	0	1	4

CLOTH, &c.

Contractors—Messrs. MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER,
217, Pitt-street.

Capes—Waterproof, blue twill Macintosh, largest size	each	2	0	0
Caps, with one oilskin and two linen covers, assorted, none less than 6's	do	0	7	0
Chevrons—Silver Lace, three bars	do	0	3	3
do. two bars	do	0	2	6
do. one bar	do	0	1	9
*Cloth—Heavy Blue Melton	per yard	0	3	0
Cloaks—Military	each	2	2	0
Coats—Overcoats, Police	do	1	0	0
Jumpers, do.	do	1	10	0
Serge	do	1	5	0
Coating—Serge, 28 inches	per yard	0	2	0
Cord—Bedford, drab	do	0	5	9
Dowlas, extra strong	do	0	0	9½
Gloves—Cotton	per pair	0	0	9
Buckskin	do	0	2	9
Helmets, and one oilskin cover to pattern	each	0	12	9
Venetian	per yard	0	9	9

ATTENDANTS' CLOTHING.

Contractor—GILBERT H. SMYTH, George-street, Parramatta.

Material for Trousers.

Colonial Tweed, for Trousers	per yard	0	4	2
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ATTENDANTS' CLOTHING, &c.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

Coats, cloth, D.B.	each	2	2	0
serge, blue	do	1	2	6
Caps, with two white covers, and one cover of oilskin	do	0	10	6
Wincey	per yard	0	1	2
Like Print	do	0	0	7
Rep	do	0	1	4
Cross overs	each	0	5	0
Calico, for hoods	per yard	0	0	7
Crosstoes, in mohair	each	0	2	0
in Hercules braid	do	0	2	0

*CLOTHING FOR VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Contractor—

Tunics—Blue cloth	each			
Trousers do.	per pair			
Chevrons—(Silver)	per bar			
Crowns and guns for N.C. officers' chevrons	each			

*CLOTHING, &c., FOR PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE.

Contractor—

Tunics—Blue cloth	} Artillery	each		
Trousers do.				
Riding, blue cloth	} Artillery	each		
Serge				
Jackets—White twill	do			
Tunics—Scarlet-faced cloth, for staff sergeants	do			
Trousers—Blue cloth	do			
Caps, Forage—with straps, Artillery pattern	do			
with peaks, for staff sergeants	do			
Chevrons—Gold	per bar			
Braces—Elastic	per pair			
Button sticks and brushes	each			
Hold-alls	do			
Gloves—White cotton	per pair			
Shirts—White cotton	each			
Hose—Half worsted	per pair			
Towels	each			
Fuggaroos—All white	do			
Blue serge jumpers	do			

* Contracts not yet taken—particulars will be furnished.

£ s. d.

Bugles—Embroidered (gold)	each			
Crowns—Embroidered, guns, &c., for non-commissioned officers' chevrons (gold)	do			
Shoe-brushes (3)	per set			
Cloth	each			
Coat straps (3)	per set			
Sponges—Small	each			
Mass Pins	do			

CLOTHING FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

(Engineers and Sydney and Suburban Rifles.)

Contractors—FARMER & COMPANY, 275, Pitt-street.

Tunics—Red Cloth, facings as per pattern	each	1	16	6
*Trousers—Blue do., red stripes do. do.	per pair	1	2	6
Tunics—Red Cloth, blue flush facings	each	1	16	6

(Country Corps.)

Contractors—FARMER & COMPANY, 275, Pitt-street.

Tunic—Scarlet (Melton)		1	16	6
Do. do. (faced cloth)		1	16	6
Trousers—Blue cloth and scarlet stripe		1	2	6

EARTHEN, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARES.

Contractor—GEORGE BARR, 611, George-street.

*Bottles—Water, porous	each	0	3	6
Basins—Quart	do	0	0	4½
Pint	do	0	0	3½
Half-pint	do	0	0	3
*Butter	do	0	1	6
*Sugar	do	0	1	6
Padding	do	0	0	4
*Caraffe—Glass, with tumblers	do	0	1	4
Gallars—salt	do	0	0	4
Chambers—Earthenware, coloured	do	0	1	9
*White Granite	do	0	2	2
*Cups and Saucers—White Granite	per dozen	0	5	0
*Best white and gold	do	0	10	0
Dishes—Flat, small, 12-inch	do	0	12	0
Ditto, medium, 14-inch	do	0	14	0
Ditto, large, 18-inch	do	1	4	0
*Vegetable	each	0	2	0
Meat, from 15 to 18 inches	do	0	1	4
Ditto do. 18 to 22 do.	do	0	1	7
Pie do. 10 to 14 do.	do	0	0	8
Glasses—Wine, cut	per dozen	0	3	6
Ale	do	0	3	6
Jars—Stoneware, any size (say 72 gallons)	per gallon	0	1	2
*Jugs—Quart	each	0	1	4
*Pint	do	0	0	10
Half-pint	do	0	0	7
Earthenware, water	do	0	1	4
Milk	do	0	0	5
*Monkeys—Water	do	0	3	0
Mugs—Quart	do	0	0	7
*Pint—White Granite	do	0	0	8½
Half-pint	do	0	0	4
*Plates—Breakfast	per dozen	0	3	6
*Dinner, large	do	0	5	0
Ditto, small	do	0	4	0
Dessert	do	0	3	0
*Soup, large	do	0	4	3
*Chambers—Complete	per set	0	11	0
*Tumblers—Cut glass	per dozen	0	10	0

GRINDERY, &c.

Contractor—EDWARD JAMES TEBBATT, 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

Awl Blades	per gross	0	4	0
Do. French	do	0	2	0
Do. American	per dozen	0	0	4
Hafts do. best Patent	do	0	7	0
Boot Blocks	each	0	2	0
Buckles, tinned, ½ inch	per gross	0	3	0
Bimery Boards	each	0	0	2
Rubbers, black	do	0	0	8
Bristles	per lb.	0	17	6
Clamps	each	0	1	6
Copperas	per lb.	0	0	2
Elastic	per piece	1	17	6
Files—Kit, 12 in a set	per kit	0	4	0
Flax—Yellow	per lb.	0	3	0
White	do	0	3	0
Closing	per gross	0	19	0
Fronts, Kip (for Wellington boots)	each	0	2	0
Heel Balls—Black	per dozen	0	0	6
Hemp—Best white	per lb.	0	3	0
Brown, common	do	0	1	9
Hammers—Shoemakers', Nos. 0, 1 to 6	each	0	1	6
Irons—Heel-glazing	do	0	0	8
Forepart	do	0	0	7
Seat	do	0	0	7
Shank	do	0	0	6
Knives—Shoemakers' (Wilson's)	do	0	0	4
Sole to suit iron lasts	do	0	11	0

		£	s.	d.
Knives—Sole, with riveted handles	per dozen	0	7	0
Peg	each	0	0	8
Feather-edged	do	0	0	7
Lasts—Men's block, all sizes	per pair	0	1	6
Iron	per lb.	0	0	3½
Youths'	each	0	0	8
Women's	do	0	0	9
Laces—Boot, leather, round	per gross	0	4	0
Do. do. flat	do	0	5	0
Leather—Basil	each	0	0	8
Chamois Skins—Best, largest size	do	0	1	6
Kip—Average 7 lbs. per side (say 17,500 lbs.)	per lb.	0	1	10
Kip—Average 10 lbs. per side (2,000 lbs.)	do	0	0	11
Calf—Average 3 lbs. (say 300 lbs.)	do	0	4	0
Shoe—Sole, average 21 lbs. per side (say 37,800 lbs.)	do	0	0	11½
Shoe—Sole, average 16 lbs. per side (say 3,200 lbs.)	do	0	0	5
Nails—Hob, Hungarian	do	0	0	6
Nippers—Shoemakers'	each	0	0	8
Paper—Emery	per quire	0	2	0
Pincers	each	0	0	6
Pegs—Shoe	per lb.	0	0	5
Pincers	each	0	1	3
Rag-stones	do	0	0	2
Rasps—Shoe, Nos. 7 and 8	per dozen	0	6	0
Shoe, Nos. 9 and 10	do	0	12	0
Peg	do	0	13	0
Rivets—Brass	per cwt.	7	4	8
Sand-stones	per dozen	0	4	0
Sand-paper	per quire	0	0	11
Sparrow-bills	per cwt.	1	1	0
Sprigs—Hoeel	do	1	6	0
Tee	do	1	6	0
Stands—Iron for Lasts	each	0	5	0
Sticks—Long	do	0	0	4
Measure	do	0	0	6
Tacks—Tingle	per lb.	0	0	10
Lasting	per gross	0	0	7
Twist	per ounce	0	0	6
Shoemakers' Wax	per lb.	0	0	8
Webbing—Boot, full length	per piece	0	2	9

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Contractor—SIDNEY COMES, 424, George-street.

General.

Adzes—*Carpenters', Nos. 1 or 2 (best), warranted	each	0	4	6
Angers—*Screw, ¼ to 2½ inches, best cast steel (average price to be stated)	do	0	4	0
Shell, ¼ to 2 inches, best cast steel (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	0
Awls—*Brad, handled	per gross	0	1	0
Axes—*American, Collins's, handled, 6 lbs.	each	0	5	3
Felling, No. 3, warranted (Lyndon's)	do	0	1	0
Pick, English, common, blacked, steeled points, 7 lbs.	do	0	1	0
Pick, American, 7 lbs., Collins's	do	0	5	0
Barrows—*Wheel, iron, galvanized, wrought wheels, strong	do	1	10	0
Wheel, wood (box), wrought wheels, strong	do	1	4	0
Baskets—Clothes, large, cane	do	0	5	0
Market, with two handles, cane	do	0	2	6
Basins—*Iron, 12 to 15 in., galvanized (average price to be stated)	do	0	1	0
*Iron, enameled, 12 to 15 in. (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	0
Bath Bricks	do	0	0	3
Blacking—Liquid, pints, Day & Martin's	per pint	0	0	6
Boilers—Iron, oval, tinned, with covers, 2 to 10 gals. (say 120 gals.)	per gal.	0	2	0
Boxes—Cash, japanned, 11 inch, Chubb's lock	each	0	10	0
Do. do. 12 do.	do	0	10	0
*Brace and Bits—Best, with 36 bits and collar (Marples, Sorby, or Mathiason)	do	0	8	0
*Brace Bits—Various sorts and sizes	per dozen	0	1	0
Buckets—*Iron, galvanized, 12 x 11 inches deep, strapped and riveted	each	0	1	9
Camp Ovens (say 288 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0	2
Candiesticks—Brass, oblong, 7 in., extra strong (with extinguisher)	each	0	2	0
Chalk	per lb.	0	0	1
*Chains—Marching (for six men)	each	0	0	1
Cell door	do	0	1	0
Surveyors', Gunter's	do	0	10	0
Chisels—Carpenters', ¼ to 2 in., handled (average price to be stated)	do	0	1	6
Cold (say 50 lbs.)	per lb.	0	1	0
Carpenters', gouge, ¼ to 2 in. (average price)	each	0	0	1
*Socket gouge, handled	do	0	0	1

Chisels—Mortise, ¼ to 2 in., handled (state average price)	each	0	0	1
Socket, ¼ to 2 in., handled (state average price)	do	0	2	0
Cleavers—*Butchers' large iron (Williams)	do	0	2	6
*Coal—Scuttle or hod, galvanized iron, strong	do	0	4	0
*Scoop for scuttle do.	do	0	1	0
*Compasses—Carpenters' best	do	0	1	0
Corkscrews—Bone-head, strong	do	0	1	9
Crystals—Washing	per gross	0	0	1
Emery Cloth	per quire	0	2	0
*Feuders—Officers'	each	0	8	6
Files—Bastard, various	do	0	2	9
Smooth	do	0	3	0
Flat, safe edge	do	0	3	3
Cross-cut saw—best quality	do	0	0	5
Hand saw do.	do	0	0	4
Fit saw, 5 in. do.	do	0	0	4
Tenon saw, 3½ in. do.	do	0	0	4
Filters—Water, No. 3, Slack's complete	do	1	8	0
Fire-irons—Office, best	per set	0	7	0
*Fire-irons—Common	do	0	3	0
*Forks—Flesh, large	each	0	0	1
Dinner—Black handled	do	0	0	1
Manure, three-prong, steel (best)	do	0	4	0
Frying-pans—Round, Nos. 7 to 9, tinned, iron (average price to be stated)	do	0	1	9
Do long-handled	do	0	0	1
Galvanized Iron—Gospel Oak—best quality	per ton	38	0	0
Gimlets—Nail, screw, various sizes—(Marples or Sorby's)	each	0	0	3
Spike	do	0	0	2
Glasses—Chimney, for lamps (any size), kerosene	per doz.	0	4	0
*Looking, 14 x 12, plate, tray	each	0	4	0
*Measuring (graduated), full size	do	0	0	1
Glue—Best London	per lb.	0	0	4
Russian	do	0	0	10
Gridirons—Round bar, 12 x 12	each	0	1	6
Grinding Stones—16 to 30 inch, Newcastle (average price to be stated) say 550 inches	per inch	0	0	3½
Hammers—Blacksmiths', hand (say 48 lbs)	per lb.	0	0	6
Do. sledge	each	0	0	6
*Carpenters', with handles, large	do	0	1	6
Claw, large, do.	do	0	2	0
*Riveting, small, do.	do	0	0	2
Do. large, do.	do	0	0	2
Shingling, American, do.	do	0	3	0
Shoeing	do	0	0	2
*Handcuffs, chain and keys	per pair	0	2	3
Key for same to fit	each	0	0	1
Handles—Adze, ash or hickory	do	0	1	0
Axe, American ash	do	0	0	11
Do. English ash	do	0	1	0
Chisel and gouge	do	0	0	3
File, ferruled	per doz.	0	3	0
Hoe and rake, English ash, 5 to 7 feet	each	0	1	6
Maul	do	0	1	0
Pick, American	do	0	2	0
Do., English ash	do	0	1	0
Sledge do	do	0	0	9
Stonebreaking hammer, English ash	do	0	0	6
Hasps and Staples	per lb.	0	0	6
Hinges—Brass butt, 2 to 3 inch, medium (average price to be stated)	per pair	0	1	0
Do. 3½ to 4½ inch, heavy (do.)	do	0	2	0
Do. 5 to 6 inch, do. (do.)	do	0	2	0
Iron butt, 2 to 3 inch, do. (do.)	do	0	0	6
Do. 3½ to 4½ inch, do. (do.)	do	0	0	9
Iron, T, 10 to 14 inch, do. (do.)	do	0	2	0
Do. 16 to 20 inch, do. (do.)	do	0	2	0
*Hoes—Dutch—cast steel, strong, do.	each	0	1	9
*Garden, 3 to 4½ inch, strong (average price to be stated)	do	0	0	3
Do. 5 to 7 inch, strong (do.)	do	0	1	6
Hooks—Meat, carcass	do	0	0	2
Reaping	do	0	1	6
Irons—*Leg, 4 lbs (say 400 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0	1
*Do. to lock as handcuffs (say 400 lbs.)	do	0	0	3
Planes, single, all descriptions	each	0	0	2
Do. double, do	do	0	2	0
Smoothing or sad (say 500 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0	2
Tailors', 18 to 24 lbs. (say 238 lbs.)	do	0	0	2
Kettles—Tea, tinned, 9 quarts	each	0	6	6
Kitchen, tinned, long-tailed cocks, 10 gallons	do	0	16	0
Knives—Budding and pruning	do	0	3	0
*Butchers', 5 to 12 inch (say 1,000 inches)	per inch	0	0	1
*Carving, black or bone, and forks	per pair	0	3	6
Dinner do.	do	0	0	8
Do. only, Asylum, H. I. G.	each	0	0	10
*Knives—Drawing, carpenters'	do	0	0	3

		£	s.	d.
Labels—Parchment	per gross	0	3	0
*Labels—Leather	do	0	3	0
Ladles—Iron, tinned, ¼ gallon to 1 gallon (average price to be stated)	each	0	2	0
Lamps—Brackets, with chimney—kerosene	do	0	6	0
*Kerosene, pedestal, 15 inch (with glasses)	do	0	17	0
*Lanterns—Bull's-eye	do	0	5	0
*Hand	do	0	8	0
Lead—Black, best, in ¼-lb. packages	per lb.	0	0	5
Lines—Garden (say 30 lbs.)	do	0	1	9
Locks—Iron, drawback, 9-inch, with brass furniture	each	0	0	3
Do. 10 do. do.	do	0	0	3
Do. Chubbs, 1½ to 2-inch pad (average price to be stated)	do	0	13	0
Do. do. 2½ to 3 inch (do.)	do	1	0	0
Do. do. 3½-inch (do.)	do	0	16	0
Do. iron, tumbler, 2-inch	do	0	0	8
*Do. do. extra strong, for Gaols, 3½ to 4 inch (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	0
Matches—Patent Safety, largest size	per box	0	0	2
Mauls—Wood, with iron rings and handles (full sizes)	each	0	4	0
Mugs—Iron, enamelled (pint), with handles	do	0	2	0
Needles—Packing	per doz.	0	3	0
*Oil—Neatfoot	per gal.	0	7	0
Rangoon	do	0	1	0
Oilstones—Turkey (say 18 lbs.)	per lb.	0	2	0
Paper, Glass, cloth—(Oakley or Davis)	per quire	0	1	0
Pegs—Clothes, spring, American	per gross	0	3	0
Pincers—Carpenters', 10-inch	each	0	1	6
*Planes—Jack	do	0	6	0
*Smoothing	do	0	5	0
*Trying	do	0	5	0
Plates—Iron, enamelled, wrought, 9½-inch	per dozen	0	18	0
*Do. Dinner, pressed	each	0	0	2
Pliers	do	0	0	9
*Pokers—Large	do	0	0	1
Pots—Glue, 1 to 3 (state average price)	do	0	3	0
*Iron, with lids and hooks, 4 to 8 gal-lons (average price to be stated)	do	0	3	0
Powder—Knife (Oakley's)	per lb.	0	1	0
Punches—Spring	each	0	0	1
*Rakes—Garden, 12 teeth	do	0	1	3
*Razors—Good (Rodgers's) black handled, heavy	do	0	0	9
Rosin	per lb.	0	0	4
Riddles—Wire (full size)	each	0	4	0
Rods—Ganging, &c. (Dring and Page's)	per set	3	0	0
Rotten-stone	per lb.	0	0	6
Rules—2 feet, twofold	each	0	1	0
Fourfold	do	0	2	0
*Saucepans—Tinned, with covers, 1 pint to 10 quarts (say 600 pints)	per pint	0	0	5
Enamelled, do. (say 300 pints)	do	0	0	9
Saws—Cross-cut, say 300 feet (Sorby's)	per foot	0	1	6
Hand, 25 inches	do	0	5	0
*Meat, 16-inch	do	0	3	0
*Tenon, 14-inch	do	0	4	0
Saw-sets—Fitt or cross-cut	do	0	0	6
Hand	do	0	1	0
*Scissors—Barbers'	do	0	1	8
*Clipping	do	0	2	0
Lamp	do	0	1	0
*Tailors'	do	0	4	0
*Cutting-out	do	0	1	6
*Screws—Drivers, 11-inch, handled	do	0	1	6
Carpenters' bench	do	0	2	0
Iron (say 12 lbs.)	per lb.	0	4	0
Brass (say 6 lbs.)	do	0	4	0
Scythes—Large	each	0	3	3
Handles, complete, American	do	0	3	0
Stones	do	0	0	4
Shears—Tailors' (best)	per pair	0	1	0
Garden	do	0	8	0
*Shovels—American, with handles (Day's, Col-lins's, or Hunt's)	each	0	4	2
*Do. with short handles, No. 3	do	0	3	0
*Square and round mouthed, side-strapped	do	0	4	0
*Iron, Fire	do	0	0	9
Solder	per lb.	0	1	6
*Spades, Foster's extra L & SS	each	0	4	6
*Do. American	do	0	3	6
*Spectacles	do	0	0	9
Spokeshaves, plated—4-inch	do	0	2	0
*Spoons—Britannia-metal table	per dozen	0	8	0
*Do. dessert	do	0	2	0
*Do. tea	do	0	1	6
*Gravy, iron, tinned, large	each	0	0	9
*Table, iron, tinned	per dozen	0	2	6
*Horn	each	0	0	3
Squares—Carpenters'	do	0	2	6
*Steels—Butchers'	do	0	2	0
Steelyards, to weigh 220 to 300 lbs. (Avery's patent)	do	0	9	0
Steelyards, to weigh 320 to 600 lbs. (Avery's patent)	do	0	12	0

		£	s.	d.
Strops—Razor (Rodgers's)	each	0	3	0
*Tomahawks—(American, handled (Collins's) or Sharp's)	do	0	3	0
Traps—Mouse, patent, best (Pullinger's)	do	0	0	3
Trowels—Bricklayers', 9-inch	do	0	0	6
Do. 12-inch	do	0	3	6
*Twine—Packing, middling	per lb.	0	1	2
Do. strong	do	0	1	2
*2 and 3 ply, in hanks	do	0	1	2
Do. fine	do	0	1	6
White	do	0	0	1
Varnish—Japan	per quart	0	2	0
Vyces—hand	each	0	5	0
Small Bench, 14 to 18 lbs. (say 72 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0	8
*Wedges—Iron, for splitting wood (say 120 lbs.)	do	0	0	4
*Wheels—Iron, wheelbarrow, wrought	each	0	0	1
Wicks—Solar (various)	per doz.	0	0	44

Weights and Measures.

Avoirdupois—Solid brass weights, from 56 lbs. down to 1 drachm; complete to ¼ oz.	0	3	0	
Troy—Solid brass weights, from 6 lbs. down to 1 grain	0	3	0	
One yard flat brass measure in box, with foot and inches marked thereon	0	1	0	
From the bushel down to the gallon, made of strong iron	0	1	0	
From the half-gallon down to the half-gill, of strong sheet brass	0	1	0	
Measures—Copper standard, adjusted, ½ gal-lon, bell-shaped	each	0	15	0
Copper standard, adjusted, 1 gal-lon, bell-shaped	do	0	18	0
Copper standard, adjusted, 2 gal-lons, bell-shaped	do	1	10	0
Copper standard, adjusted, 4 gal-lons, bell-shaped	do	0	10	0
Copper standard, adjusted, 5 gal-lons, bell-shaped	do	0	10	0
Brass or Copper, standard adjusted, ½ gill	do	0	5	0
Brass or Copper, standard, adjusted, 1 gill	do	0	5	0
Brass or Copper, standard, adjusted, ½ pint	do	0	6	0
Brass or Copper, standard, adjusted, 1 pint	do	0	7	0
Brass or Copper, standard, adjusted, 1 quart	do	0	8	0
Measuring Tapes—66 feet, Chesterman's patent	do	0	10	0
Do. decimally divided	do	0	10	0
100 feet, Chesterman's patent	do	0	14	0
Do. decimally divided	do	0	14	0
Scales—Counter, 28 lbs. (Avery's) with oblong copper dish	do	0	12	0
Do. 56 lbs. do. do.	do	0	12	6
Do. 14 lbs. do. do.	do	0	5	0
Do. with scoop, 28 lbs.	do	0	6	0
Do. do. 56 lbs.	do	0	6	0
*Hanging Scoop, Ration, 28 lbs., Sal-ter's Circular	do	0	1	0
*Hanging Scoop, Ration, 56 lbs., Sal-ter's Circular	do	0	1	0
Salter's Balance, 24 lbs. to 40 lbs.	do	0	0	6
Weights—Brass, ¼ oz. to 4 lb., solid	per set	0	10	0
Do. standard bell, ¼ oz. to 7 lbs.	do	0	12	0
Do. do. ¼ oz. to 14 lbs.	do	0	12	0
Do. do. ¼ oz. to 28 lbs.	do	0	12	0
Iron, ¼ oz. to 4 lb.	do	0	3	0
Weighing Machines—Avery's lever, with back rail, 5 cwt.	each	0	10	0
Weighing Machines—10 cwt. with back rail	do	0	15	0

Testing and Stamping Instruments.

1 best box end Scales, with copper pans, brass chains, 28 inches beam, iron triangles	do	0	1	0
1 Do. 14-inch beam, with brass pans, 7 inches, and brass chains to be fitted in box and pillar	do	0	1	0
1 best box end beam, 7 inches, with 3½-inch pans—brass, and brass chains, to be fitted as above	do	0	1	0
1 Pot—Anvil	do	0	1	0
1 Siphon (copper) with stop neck	do	0	1	0
1 set of Stamps, with shield, lion, and N.S.W. engraved thereon; two sizes	do	0	1	0
1 set of Brands, with shield, lion, and N.S.W. engraved thereon; two sizes	do	0	1	0
1 Hammer—single-faced, of 2 lbs.	do	0	0	1
Do. do. 1 lb.	do	0	0	1
1 Wood Hooper	do	0	0	1
2 Strikes, made of mahogany	do	0	0	1

Nails.

Nails—Ewbank's, 1½ inch, 3½ lbs.	per cwt.	1	0	0
Do. 1½ do. 4 lbs.	do	1	0	0
Do. 2 do. 10 lbs.	do	1	0	0
Do. 3 do. 17 lbs.	do	1	0	0
Do. above 3 inches	per lb.	0	0	4

		£	s.	d.
Nails—Clout, best countoursunk...	per lb.	0	0	10
1½ lb. per M.	do	0	0	6
Clout, 2lb. per M.	do	0	0	6
Do. 3 lbs. per M.	do	0	0	9
Do. 4 lbs. per M.	do	0	0	9
Galvanized	do	0	1	0
Spikes, wrought	do	0	0	6
Wire, 1 inch and upwards	per cwt	1	8	0
Tacks, best Flemish, 8 oz. per M.	per lb.	0	1	6
Do. do. 12 oz. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. do. 14 oz. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. do. 16 oz. per M.	do	0	1	0
Do. do. 18 oz. per M.	do	0	1	0
Do. do. 20 oz. per M.	do	0	1	0
Do. tinned, 12 oz. to 14 oz. per M.	do	0	2	0

LINENDRAPERY, &c.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCKER, 217, Pitt-street.

Baize—Red or Green, any width	per square yd.	0	0	6
Binding—Woolen, black, ¾ to 1 inch	per piece of 36 yds.	0	0	3
Bodkins	per dozen	0	0	0½
Braces—Cotton, double	per pair	0	0	6
Do. single	do	0	0	6
Braid—Any colour or width	per yard	0	0	1
Buttons—Metal	per dozen	0	0	1
Shirt	per gross	0	0	9
Do. bone	do	0	0	9
Linen	do	0	1	0
Brown Holland	do	0	1	0
Calico—Printed, fast colours	per yard	0	0	5½
Unbleached, heavy, 36-inch	do	0	0	7½
Bleached, do. do.	do	0	0	5½
Twill, Scotch, stout	do	0	0	6
Striped cotton, blue and white	do	0	0	6
Horrocks's, B.	do	0	0	5½
Do. A.	do	0	0	4½
Caps—Boys', cloth, with leather peaks	each	0	1	2
Check—Blue and white linen, 34 in.	per yard	0	0	8
Do. cotton	do	0	0	2
For dusters	do	0	0	7
Cloths—Table, white, 8 x 10, linen	each	0	6	0
Table, white, 10 x 12, linen	do	0	7	0
Cheese	per yard	0	0	6
Oil Tablecovers	per square yd.	0	1	0
Coburg—Blue or brown, 7-4	per yard	0	1	2
Combs—Rack	each	0	0	5
Small tooth	do	0	0	4
Comforters—Men's woollen	do	0	1	0
Boys' do.	do	0	0	8
Cord—Window Blind, worsted	per gross	0	1	0
Corduroy	per yard	0	2	0
Cotton—Darning, white	per lb.	0	1	6
Reels, white, any numbers, 300 yards	per dozen	0	2	0
Do. coloured, do. 100 do.	do	0	0	2
Machine sewing, Brookes's, 200 do.	do	0	2	6
Knitting	do	0	1	0
Cotton—Stuffing	per lb.	0	0	9
Coats—Colonial tweed	each	1	0	0
Crash—Russia, for towels	per yard	0	0	5
Derry	do	0	0	3
Diaper	do	0	0	4
Drill	do	0	1	0
Duck—Strong for Lunatic clothing	do	0	1	6
Dowlas, unbleached, for palliases and } pillow ticks, &c.	do	0	0	10
Flannel, Welsh, heavy, 30-inch	do	0	1	8
Frocks—Ticken, for insane, pleated	each	0	4	0
Duck dowlas, with band	do	0	4	0
Gambroon	per yard	0	1	2
Hats—Felt, No. 1	each	0	2	6
Girls' straw	do	0	2	0
Women's do.	do	0	1	0
Boys' do.	do	0	1	0
Men's Panama, L. A.	do	0	2	0
Handkerchiefs—Cotton, ¾	do	0	0	6
Holland—Unbleached, 4-4	per yard	0	0	10
Slate, for lining	do	0	0	10
Hooks and eyes—White and black	per dozen	0	0	0½
Hose—Women's worsted, brown	per pair	0	0	10
Do. unbleached	do	0	1	4
Half, men's unbleached	do	0	0	9
Do. do. gray cotton	do	0	0	6
Do. gray worsted	do	0	0	9
Half, gray cotton, children's	do	0	0	1
Do. brown cotton, do.	do	0	0	8
Hucksback—For towelling, 27 inches	per yard	0	0	11
Jackets—Pilot, American, No. 1	each	0	12	0
Children's Polka	do	0	2	6
Corduroy, to pattern	do	0	10	6
Jumpers—Colonial tweed	do	0	14	0
Serge, blue	do	0	9	0
Lace—Silver	per yard	0	4	9
Linen—For shifts	do	0	1	0
For pillow-cases, 36 inches	do	0	0	6
For barrack sheets	do	0	0	6

		£	s.	d.
Laces—Women's boot, silk or mohair	per gross	0	1	0
Moleskin	per yard	0	1	4
Mosquito Net	do	0	0	10
Muslin—Strong, for curtains	do	0	1	0
Neckerchiefs—Cotton	each	0	0	6
Black Brussels silk, hemmed	do	0	3	0
Needles—Sewing, any number, Thomas's	per hundred	0	0	6
Darning, any number, do.	do	0	0	6
Knitting	do	0	0	6
Osnaburg—36 inches	per yard	0	0	7
40 inches	do	0	0	9
Pins—Assorted	per lb.	0	2	6
Ribbons—Bount—any width—any colour	per yard	0	0	5
Serge—Blue woollen, 40 inches wide, best Navy	do	0	2	8
Brown do. do.	do	0	1	0
Shawls—Scotch, woollen, 8-4	each	0	6	0
Sheeting—Cotton, 2½ yards wide, white Wigan	per yard	0	1	8
Forfar, 40 inches	do	0	1	2
Stout, unbleached calico, to pattern	do	0	1	6
Sheets—Waterproof	each	0	8	6
Shirts—Blue, all wool	do	0	4	0
Under, lamb's wool	do	0	1	0
Scotch Twill	do	0	2	6
Skirting—Striped	per yard	0	1	8
Tape—Black, 1 inch wide, cotton	per piece of 6 yards	0	0	2
Narrow	do	0	0	1
White, do.	do	0	0	1
Do., 1-inch	do	0	0	2
Do., 2-inch	do	0	0	3
Thinbles—Tailors'	each	0	0	1
Women's	do	0	0	0½
Thread—Black, any number	per lb.	0	3	3
Gray do.	do	0	3	3
White do.	do	0	3	3
Machine, 50 to 60 ozs. spools	per doz.	0	12	0
Tiecklenburg—Strong	per yard	0	1	0
Towels—Huckaback—half bleached, 30 x 27 inch	each	0	0	9
Diaper	do	0	1	2
Trousers—Moleskins, Men's unlined, double	per pair	0	6	9
stitched, and tape seamed				
Tweed (Cheviot)	do	0	11	0
Colonial tweed, to pattern	do	0	11	0
Ticken, with vest	do	0	4	9
Duck	do	0	3	0
Umbrellas—Cotton	each	0	1	9
Window Blinds—Yellow Holland or white	per square yard	0	0	10
Waistcoats—Tweed (Cheviot)	each	0	6	0
Colonial tweed	do	0	6	0
Winsey	per yard	0	1	0

Police Clothing.

Coats—Waterproof	Water Police	each	0	4	0
do.	do	do	0	10	0
Cap—with badges, Inspector's	do	do	0	18	0
Hats—Panama, and ribbons	do	do	0	17	6
Jackets	do	do	1	10	0
Shirts—Duck	do	do	0	7	6
Serge	do	do	0	9	6
Trousers—White duck	do	per pair	0	10	6
Blue cloth	do	do	0	10	6
Waterproof	do	do	0	5	0

Boatmen's Clothing.

Trousers—Blue cloth	per pair	0	10	6
Duck	do	0	10	6
Shirts—Blue serge	each	0	9	6
Duck	do	0	7	6
Hats—Waterproof	do	0	5	0
Ribbons for do.	do	0	2	6
Jackets—Pilot	do	1	0	0

MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Contractors—ELMOR BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street.

Acacia Gummi	per lb.	0	0	10
Acid Aceticum	do	0	0	6
Arsenicum	do	0	0	2
Carbolicum, Pur.	do	0	0	3
Impur.	do	0	0	8
Citricum	per oz.	0	0	4
Do.	per lb.	0	4	6
Gallicum	per oz.	0	0	6
Hydrochloricum	per lb.	0	0	6
Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	per oz.	0	0	4
Nitro Hydrochloricum Dilutum	per lb.	0	0	3
Nitricum	do	0	1	0
Oxalicum	do	0	0	8
Phosphoricum Dilutum	do	0	0	7
Sulphuricum	do	0	0	6
Sulph. Aromaticum	do	0	0	2
Sulphurousum	do	0	0	6
Tannicum	per oz.	0	0	4
Tartaricum	per lb.	0	2	0
Adeps Preparatus	do	0	0	9
Æther	per oz.	0	0	4
Do.	per lb.	0	3	0
Spirit Nit.	do	0	1	6

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Alpes, Barbadosensis	per lb.	0	1	6	Ol. Olive	per pint	0	1	3
Socotrina	do	0	2	9	Palmæ	per lb.	0	0	6
Alumen	do	0	0	2	Ricini	do	0	0	8
Exsiccatum	do	0	0	6	Rosmarini	per oz.	0	0	2
Ammonium	per pint	0	1	0	Terebinthine	per pint	0	0	7
Carbonas	per lb.	0	0	9	Tiglii	per oz.	0	0	5
Spirit Arom.	do	0	1	6	Opium	do	0	2	6
Ammoniac, Sal.	do	0	0	8	Do.	per lb.	1	18	0
Anthemidis Flores	do	0	0	10	Finum Opii	per pint	0	5	6
Antimonii Potassio Tartras	per oz.	0	0	3	Papaveris Syrupus	do	0	1	0
Do.	per lb.	0	2	3	Parsira Radix	do	0	0	6
Aqua Destillata	per gal.	0	1	6	Phl. Aloes et Myrrhu	per lb.	0	8	0
Argentii Nitras	per oz.	0	4	6	Hydrarg.	do	0	4	6
Assafoetida, Gum	per lb.	0	0	4	Rhei. Composita	do	0	4	0
Aurantii Cortex	do	0	1	0	Plumbi, Acetas	do	0	0	8
Bismuth Trismit	per oz.	0	0	8	Plumbi, Iodidum	per oz.	0	1	0
Calambæ Radix	per lb.	0	0	7	Potasse Acetas	per lb.	0	1	9
Calx Chocata	do	0	0	7	Bicarbonis	do	0	0	11
Camphora	do	0	1	6	Do. Pulv.	do	0	0	11
Calcii Chloridum	do	0	0	6	Tartras Acida	do	0	1	4
Cera, Alba	do	0	2	9	Chloras	do	0	1	4
Cera, Flava	do	0	1	3	Carbonas	do	0	0	8
Cerat. Calamina	do	0	1	8	Caustica	do	0	2	3
Cantharidis	do	0	0	10	Iodid	per oz.	0	1	3
Resina	do	0	1	6	Nitras	per lb.	0	0	5
Sabina	do	0	2	3	Do. Pulv.	do	0	0	5
Charta Epispastica	do	0	8	0	Prussia Flava	do	0	1	9
Chloral Hydrat	per oz.	0	0	6	Pulv. Acacia Gummi	do	0	2	8
Chloroformum	do	0	0	5	Alumen	do	0	0	2
Colchici, Acet.	per lb.	0	0	3	Antimon. Tartarum	per oz.	0	0	2
Vin. Sem.	per pint	0	2	3	Do.	per lb.	0	7	6
Collodium	per lb.	0	4	0	Pulv. Canthar.	do	0	3	6
Confect. Arom.	per oz.	0	0	3	Cinchon	do	0	0	2
Do.	per lb.	0	3	9	Cinamomi	per oz.	0	0	2
Copaiba	do	0	4	0	Conii	do	0	0	1
Cortex, Cascarilla	do	0	0	3	Creta Co.	per lb.	0	1	10
Creasotum	per oz.	0	0	7	Cubeb	do	0	0	10
Creta, Prep.	per lb.	0	0	2	Digital	per oz.	0	0	2
Cupri, Sulphur	do	0	0	5	Gentian	per lb.	0	0	5
Decoc. Cinchonæ Flavæ	per pint	0	1	6	Ipecac	per oz.	0	0	6
Cinchonæ Concent. (Battley's)	do	1	0	0	Ditto	per lb.	0	7	0
Digitalis Folia	per lb.	0	0	3	Ipecac. Compositus	per oz.	0	0	9
Elaeterium	per oz.	0	16	0	Jacobi, "Hooper's"	per lb.	0	2	6
Empl. Adhesivum, on calico	per yard	0	0	8	Jalap Resina	do	0	10	0
Cantharidis	per lb.	0	4	6	Kino Compositus	per oz.	0	0	4
Plumbi	do	0	0	10	Lini Seminis	per lb.	0	0	5
Thuris	do	0	0	9	Opii	per oz.	0	3	0
Ext. Belladonnæ	per oz.	0	0	5	Ditto	per lb.	2	5	0
Cannabis Indica	do	0	1	4	Scammonii	per oz.	0	2	0
Colchici, Aceticum	per lb.	0	11	0	Scilla	do	0	0	3
Colocyth Co.	per oz.	0	0	9	Zingiberis	per lb.	0	0	9
Do.	per lb.	0	8	0	Quassia, Lignum	do	0	0	3
Conii	per oz.	0	0	3	Quina Sulphas	per oz.	0	11	0
Gentiana	do	0	0	3	Rhei Rad., Opt.	do	0	0	2
Hyoscyami	do	0	0	9	Ditto	per lb.	0	1	6
Nucis Vomica	do	0	1	3	Sonogæ Radix	do	0	5	0
Sarsæ Liquidum	per lb.	0	7	0	Sem. Carui	do	0	0	6
Taraxaci	per oz.	0	0	3	Senna Alexandrina	do	0	0	7
Ferri Citrat.	do	0	0	4	Santonium	per oz.	0	2	6
et Quina	do	0	1	6	Soda Biboras	per lb.	0	0	9
et Ammon. Citrus	do	0	0	6	Sulphas Hypophosphat	do	0	0	3
Iodidum	do	0	1	3	Tartarata	do	0	0	3
Sulphas	per lb.	0	0	2	Soda, Bicarbonas	do	0	0	3
Fol. Diosm. Crenat	do	0	0	10	Spiritus, Rectificatus	per pint	0	3	0
Fol. Gentiana Radix	do	0	0	4	Spiritus, Chloroformi	do	0	2	6
Glycerine, common	do	0	1	0	Spiritus, Vini, Methyl.	do	0	1	0
Price's	do	0	1	4	Strychnia	per drachm	0	1	0
Guaiaci, Lignum	do	0	0	1	Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis	per lb.	0	1	6
Hydrag. Perchloridum	do	0	6	0	Sulphur, Sublimatum	do	0	0	3
Iodidum Rubrum	per oz.	0	1	3	Terebinth, Vulgaris	do	0	0	1
Cum. Creta	per lb.	0	2	6	Tinct. Aloes	per pint (16 ozs.)	0	2	0
Subchloridum	do	0	6	0	Assafoetida	do	0	3	0
Oxidum Rubrum	per oz.	0	0	5	Aurantii	do	0	2	0
Ditto	per lb.	0	6	4	Belladonnæ	do	0	2	6
Iodii	per oz.	0	1	0	Benzoin Composita	do	0	3	0
Ipecac. Vin.	per pint	0	2	6	Calumbæ	do	0	2	4
Lin. Saponis Co.	do	0	2	6	Camph. Composita	do	0	2	6
Camphor Compositum	per pint	0	2	4	Cantharidis	do	0	2	0
Liq. Amoniac Fortior	per lb.	0	1	0	Cardami Composita	do	0	2	9
Bismuthi et amoniac citratis	do	0	1	8	Cannabis Indica	do	0	4	0
Opii Sed.	per oz.	0	0	8	Catechu	do	0	2	3
Do. (Battley's)	do	0	2	3	Capsici	do	0	2	0
Plumbi Dissect	per lb.	0	0	5	Conii	do	0	2	0
Potasse	do	0	0	5	Digitalis	do	0	2	6
Do. Arsenicalis	do	0	0	5	Ferri Perchloridi	do	0	2	6
Magnes. Bicarb. Aquæ ("Murray's Fluid Magnesia")	per pint	0	1	6	Gentiana Composita	do	0	2	6
Carbonas	per lb.	0	0	8	Iodi	do	0	3	6
Sulphas	do	0	0	2	Guaiaci Ammoniac	do	0	2	6
Morph., Acetas	per drachm	0	2	3	Hyoscyami	do	0	2	9
Morphis Hydrochloras	do	0	2	3	Lavandula Composita	do	0	3	0
Ol. Anisi	per oz.	0	0	8	Lobelia Etheria	do	0	2	6
Cubebæ	do	0	0	3	Myrrhæ	do	0	3	0
Morruæ	per pint	0	1	9	Nucis Vomica	do	0	2	0
Filicis Maria	do	0	0	10	Opii	do	0	8	0
Ioni	per pint	0	0	7	Rhei	do	0	2	6
Menthae Piperitæ	per oz.	0	1	4	Scilla	do	0	2	3
					Senna	do	0	2	3

	£	s.	d.
Tinct. Valerianæ per pint (16 ozs.)	0	2	3
Ditto Ammoniatæ do	0	2	3
Zingiberis do	0	2	3
Tragacantha per lb.	0	2	6
Unguent Cetacei do	0	2	0
Gallæ do	0	1	6
Hydrargyri do	0	3	6
Ditto Nitratis do	0	3	6
Iodi do	0	3	0
Sulph. Co. do	0	0	9
Uva Ursi, Folia do	0	0	4
Valerianæ Radix do	0	0	4
Veratris per oz.	0	6	0
Wattle Bark per lb.	0	0	1
Zinci, Acetas per oz.	0	0	3
Zinci, Chloridum do	0	0	6
Sulphas per lb.	0	0	6
Oxidum do	0	0	9
Arrowroot do	0	0	7
Barley, Pearl do	0	0	4
Bed Pans, Earthenware each	0	3	6
Bolus Knives, 4-inch to 6-inch do	0	0	9
Bottles, Glass, 4lb., glass stoppers do	0	0	9
Ditto, 2lb., ditto do	0	1	4
Ditto, ditto, labelled do	0	1	10
Boxes, Chip, nested per gross	0	5	9
Pill, ditto do	0	5	0
Brushes, Camel hair per dozen	0	0	9
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per pint bottle	0	0	10
Calico, for bandages per yard	0	0	7
Corks, Wine per gross	0	1	9
Daffy do	0	1	9
Phial do	0	1	0
Cases, Pocket Instruments, Surgeons' each	1	15	0
Emema Apparatus, Maw's do	0	8	0
French, brass reservoir do	0	2	0
Bottles, elastic, 4 oz. do	0	1	9
Flannel, for bandages per yard	0	1	10
Funnels, glass, ½ pint to pint each	0	1	0
Wedge-wood, ditto do	0	2	0
Fuller's Earth per lb.	0	0	2
Gallipots, to 4 oz., nested per gross	0	7	0
8 oz. each	0	0	1
Pint do	0	0	3
Quart do	0	0	4
Gutta-percha Tissue per yard	0	2	4
Inhalers, best (last patent) each	0	4	0
Isinglass per lb.	0	7	0
Jars, white, with covers, 2lbs. each	0	1	4
Labels, Plain, gummed, phial per 100	0	0	4
Ditto ditto, pill-box do	0	0	4
Lancets each	0	1	6
Leeches per dozen	0	1	0
Lime, Chloride of per lb.	0	1	0
Condy's Patent Fluid Disinfectant 16oz. bottle	0	1	4
Limejuice per gallon	0	2	6
Lint, best per lb.	0	4	3
Measures, graduated glass per oz.	0	0	5
Mortars and Pestles, Wedge-wood, Nos 5 and 6. each	0	4	0
Iron, Nos. 1 to 5 do	0	5	6
Ditto, Nos. 6 to 10 do	0	5	6
Naptha per lb.	0	0	5
Nut Galls do	0	1	0
Oil of Almonds do	0	1	8
Watch per bottle	0	1	0
Paper Wrapping, demy, white or blue per ream	0	10	6
Phials, 1 to 8 oz. per gross	0	16	0
Pill Tiles each	0	1	10
Plaster Skins do	0	2	5
Quicksilver per lb.	0	4	6
Rice do	0	0	3
Sago do	0	0	4
Scales and Grain Weights, in oak box each	0	2	4
Shellac per lb.	0	1	9
Silk, Oiled per yard	0	5	0
Soap, Honey per lb.	0	0	10
Windsor do	0	0	10
Specnia Ant Vel Vaginae each	0	4	0
Splints, common lined per set	0	5	0
Cline's leg do	0	14	0
Pott's hollow arm do	0	5	6
Thigh do	0	7	0
Split Skins per dozen	0	10	6
Sponge, best per oz.	0	1	9
Spongio Filini per yard	0	16	0
Stomach-pump, Maw's best each	1	5	0
Suspensory Bandages do	0	1	0
Syringes—Glass, 1 to 2 oz. per doz.	0	6	6
Pewter, 1 to 2 quarts each	0	3	0
Tooth Instruments per set	1	4	0
Forceps—Clendons per pair	0	6	0
Tow, Fine per lb.	0	0	7
Carbolic do	0	1	6
Trusses, Hernia, single, common each	0	2	3
Ditto, double, do. do	0	4	0
Ditto, single patent do	0	3	0

	£	s.	d.
Twine, Medical per ball	0	0	4
Argent. Nit., in points (caustic points) per doz.	0	3	6
Potassii Bromidum per lb.	0	3	0
Chlorodyne, Collis Brown's per oz.	0	2	2
Extract Conii per lb.	0	3	0
Extract Ergotti Liquidum, P.B. per pint (16 ozs.)	0	6	0
Gum Mastiche per lb.	0	8	4
Lin Belladonna, P.B. per pint	0	5	0
Aconiti, P.B. do	0	5	0
Liquor Bismuthi do	0	6	6
Epispasticus, P.B. do	0	6	6
Potassii Permanganatis per pint	0	0	4
Potassii Bichromas per lb.	0	0	8
Syr. Ferri Iodidi per pint (16 ozs.)	0	1	6
Succus Conni, P.B. do	0	2	6
Tinct. Aconiti do	0	3	6
Licorice (Solazzi) per lb.	0	1	9
Marine Lint (Tenax) do	0	1	6
Enema Syringes (Higginson's) each	0	3	6
Hypodermic Syringes do	0	11	6
Minum Measures per doz.	0	8	0
Stomach-pump tubes do	0	3	0
Cotton Wool (Common and fine) per lb.	0	2	0
Fly Papers per 100	0	2	0
Bottles, 1 oz., stoppered with brushes per doz.	0	7	0

TEIL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Contractor—SINNEY CORN, 424, George-street.

Teil Nut Oil per gallon	0	4	0
Kerosene Oil, best American, for Lighthouses do	0	2	0

POST OFFICE MAIL BAGS, &c.

Contractor—GEORGE C. WATSON, Mitchell Road, Alexandria.

*Bags—Letter Carriers, large each	1	6	0	
Do. small do	1	0	0	
*Messengers do	0	4	0	
*Cash do	0	1	0	
Nose do	0	0	5	
*Saddle do	0	5	0	
ft. in.				
*Mail, Kip, waterproof ... 2 0 x 1 4	do	0	10	6
*Do. do. do. ... 2 6 x 1 6	do	0	13	0
*Do. do. do. ... 3 0 x 1 6	do	0	16	0
*Do. do. do. ... 3 6 x 2 0	do	1	3	6
*Do. do. do. ... 4 0 x 2 3	do	1	12	0
*Do. do. do. ... 5 0 x 2 6	do	2	4	0
*Do. Basil, without linings 1 6 x 0 9	do	0	2	0
*Do. do. do. ... 2 0 x 1 4	do	0	2	6
*Pads—Stamping do	0	0	6	

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Contractor—Wm. GORCH, 353, George-street.

Brass Rule—8-to-pica—(24 in. long) per gross	2	10	0
Do. do. do. do	3	19	0
Do. Wave do. per doz.	0	9	0
Do. Leader do. per gross	4	16	0
Perforating (Type high) do	2	18	0
4-to-pica—(24 in. long) do	4	10	0
Nonpareil (various) 24 in. long per doz.	1	8	6
Page Cord per dozen balls	0	7	0
Leads—8-to-pica per lb.	0	1	3
6-to-pica do	0	0	10
4-to-pica do	0	0	7
Mallets each	0	2	6
Planers do	0	1	3
Shooting-sticks—Boxwood per dozen	0	5	6
Brass-tipped each	0	4	0
Wood Furniture—Double Broad per dozen	0	5	6
Broad do	0	4	0
Double Narrow do	0	6	0
Narrow do	0	3	8
Reglet—Nonpareil do	0	1	3
Brevier do	0	1	3
Long Primer do	0	1	4
Pica do	0	1	4
Great Primer do	0	1	10
Side-sticks, 3 feet long do	0	4	0
Bodkins (plain) do	0	2	6
Quoins (large size) per 1,000	0	10	0
Composing Sticks—9-inch each	0	9	0
6-inch do	0	7	0
Cases—Best per pair	0	9	0
Best (Double) each	0	6	0
Best (Treble) do	0	6	0
Brass Rule (empty) do	0	9	6
Frames—Whole (to be made according to plan to be seen at the Government Printing Office) do	2	10	0
Brushes—Lye (large size) do	0	7	0
Pick do	0	1	6
Machine tape per piece	0	1	6
Patent Press Blanketing (42 inches wide) per yard	0	0	0
Girthing do	0	0	0
Iron Sidesticks, 11 inches long per dozen	0	13	0
Iron Footsticks, 6 do. do	0	12	0
7 do. do	0	12	0

		£	s.	d.
Chases—Double Foolscap (Wrought Iron) ...	per pair	1	8	0
Demy do. ...	do	1	3	0
Crown do. ...	do	0	19	0
Quadruple, Foolscap folding, to be made exactly to pattern to be seen at the Government Printing Office } Wrought Iron, with cross-bars cut according to directions to be given }	per set of four chases	4	0	0
2 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. (1½ in rim)	per pair	2	2	0
Foolscap (Wrought Iron) ...	do	0	16	6
Foolscap folio do. ...	each	0	4	3
13 in. x 18 in. (1 in. rim) ...	do	0	5	9
Demy quarto do. ...	do	0	4	0
Demy 8vo do. ...	do	0	3	0

PRINTING PAPERS.

Contractor—GEORGE MURRAY, Collingwood Paper Works, Liverpool.

Printing Papers.

Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.

Foolscap, Double, B.W., to be packed flat ...	28 lbs.	0	14	7
Foolscap, Double, Y.W., to be packed flat ...	26 lbs.	0	12	5
Foolscap, Double, Coloured—green, pink, blue, and yellow, to be packed flat ...	28 lbs.	1	8	0
Crown, Double ...	30 lbs.	0	14	4
Crown, Double ...	18 lbs.	0	8	7
Demy, Single, to be packed flat... ..	22 lbs.	0	10	6
Demy, Double ...	44 lbs.	1	1	0
Demy, Double Double ...	75 lbs.	1	16	0
Demy, Double (Blue) ...	48 lbs.	1	8	0
Demy, Double (Pink) ...	44 lbs.	1	5	8
Demy, Double (Yellow) ...	44 lbs.	1	5	8
Demy, Double (Green) ...	44 lbs.	1	5	8
Demy, Single, Red surface, to be packed flat... ..	24 lbs.	1	8	6
Cartridge, Imperial, to be packed flat ...	50 lbs.	1	13	6
Royal, to be packed flat ...	30 lbs.	0	14	4

WRITING PAPERS, BOTH HAND AND MACHINE MADE PAPERS.

Contractor—D. NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street.

Writing Papers, both Hand and Machine made Papers for Account Books, &c.

Uncut edges, to be packed flat. Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.

Foolscap, 18lbs. ...	per ream	1	4	0
Do. Double Loan, 20lbs. ...	do	2	5	0
Medium Loan, 20lbs. ...	do	2	5	0
Demy, 24lbs. ...	do	1	10	0
Medium, 35lbs. ...	do	1	19	0
Royal, 50lbs. ...	do	2	15	0
Super Royal, 54lbs. ...	do	3	3	0
Imperial, 75lbs. ...	do	4	11	0
Bank Post, Medium size, 16lbs. ...	do	1	13	0

Machine Blue-laid Papers for Printing Purposes.

To be packed flat. Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.

Demy, 24lbs. ...	per ream	0	14	0
Medium, 35lbs. ...	do	1	1	0
Royal, 50lbs. ...	do	1	10	0
Super Royal, 54lbs. ...	do	1	12	0
Imperial, 72lbs. ...	do	2	3	0
Cream Wove Post, Medium ...	do	0	13	6
Cream Laid Folio Post ...	do	0	13	6
Blue Wove Post, Medium, 18lbs. ...	do	0	13	6
Blue Laid Folio Post, 21lbs. ...	do	0	15	9

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

Contractor—EDWARD JAMES TERRATT, 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

Saddlery—Ironmongery.

Accoutrements—Foot Police ...	per set	0	16	9
*Mounted do. ...	do	1	5	0
Beeswax ...	per lb.	0	1	3
Belly Bands—Cart or dray ...	each	0	3	0
Belts—Leather, Boys' ...	do	0	1	4
and Pouches for Tomahawks ...	do	0	1	0
Bits—Driving ...	do	0	1	6
Snaffle ...	do	0	0	9
Pelham ...	do	0	1	0
Breaking ...	do	0	2	0
Brushes—Dandriff... ..	do	0	1	5
Horse ...	do	0	2	10
Spoke, Bristles... ..	do	0	2	0
Water ...	do	0	2	2
Cases—*Revolver, mounted, for Colb's and Adams's ...	do	0	3	3
Letter Bill ...	do	0	0	1
*Stamp ...	do	0	0	1
Cloth—Saddle, Kersey, leather-bound, any colour ...	do	0	3	9
Collars—Cart-horse ...	do	0	4	3
Escort and spring-cart ...	do	0	9	6

Saddles, Harness, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Combs—Clipping ...	each	0	0	6
Curry ...	do	0	0	7
Mane ...	do	0	0	5
Cruppers ...	do	0	1	9
Halters—Hemp ...	do	0	0	9½
Green hide, with leather shanks ...	do	0	4	0
Hames—Cart ...	do	0	3	6
Headstall Chains—Japanned, with logs ...	do	0	1	4
Picks—Horse ...	do	0	0	6½
Pouches—Cap ...	do	0	0	1
Cartridge ...	do	0	2	0
Scissors—Clipping ...	do	0	2	0
Sponges—Carriage ...	do	0	3	0
Horse, largest size ...	do	0	1	4
Spurs—With leathers, plated bush ...	per pair	0	2	8
Straps—Carbine ...	each	0	0	10
Cloak ...	per set	0	1	0
*For Lunatics clothing, with steel screw Neck, with swivel ...	each	0	5	9
Saddle ...	do	0	0	4
Holster ...	do	0	0	0½
Wallet ...	do	0	0	0½
Bridles—Double Rein, with Pelham Steel Bits	do	0	11	0
Single do. Snaffle do. ...	do	0	8	0
Cart do. ...	do	0	7	6
*Girths—Brown Woolen, stout, 3 ft. 10 in. ...	do	0	1	10
*Green hide ...	do	0	5	8
Harness—Dray, shaft, complete ...	per set	3	10	0
Leading, complete ...	do	1	10	0
Spring-cart, shaft, do. ...	do	5	10	0
Do. leading, do. ...	do	0	10	0
*Headstalls ...	each	0	4	6
Hobbles—Horse ...	per pair	0	1	7
*Muffs—Leather, with Belts for Lunatics ...	each	0	4	9
Martingales and Breastplates ...	do	0	5	6
Reins—Cart, best ...	per pair	0	4	0
Bridle ...	do	0	1	0
Rugs—Horse ...	each	0	13	6
Saddles—*Troop, with furniture complete, all hogskin ...	do	4	10	0
Plain, with knee-pads, Colonial-made, complete ...	do	2	0	0
Stirrup Irons ...	per pair	0	1	6
Stirrup Leathers ...	do	0	2	9
Surcingles ...	each	0	2	4
Whips—Cart, strong ...	do	0	3	6
Escort, crop lash (4-in-hand) ...	do	0	4	0

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Contractor—JOHN KEER, Barrack-street.

General Ship Chandlery.

Anchor—Below 5 cwt., iron ...	per cwt.	1	8	0
Do. do. galvanized iron ...	do	1	0	0
Blocks, iron bound ...	per inch	0	7	6
Brushes—Tar, long, with handles ...	each	0	1	6
Do. short, do. ...	do	0	1	0
Buckets—Deck, wood ...	do	0	1	0
Bunting—Broad, of any colour required, 18 inches wide... ..	per yard	0	0	11
Buoys—Nun, galvanized iron, large ...	each	3	0	0
Do. do. small ...	do	0	5	0
Life ...	do	0	5	0
Candles—Large tapers, ½ lb. ...	per lb.	0	1	0
*Canvas—Nos. 1 to 7 (Coxsars's, Douglass's, or Frazer's) ...	per yard	0	1	2
Cotton do. ...	do	0	1	0
Chain—To ¼ inch (with certificate) inclusive of ½ inch ...	per cwt.	1	6	0
From ¾ in. upwards (do) ...	do	1	0	0
Galvanized, ¾ to 1 ½ in. inclusive (with certificate) ...	do	1	0	0
Cord—Soft laid, best quality ...	do	7	0	0
Cotton—Waste ...	do	2	2	0
Lamp ...	do	7	0	0
Copper—Shafts ...	per lb.	0	1	4
Colours—Ensigns, 9 x 4½ feet, all to be hand sewn, with worsted, and made of bunting of the best quality ...	each	1	0	0
Do. 12 x 8 feet, do. do. ...	do	0	10	0
Union 16 x 8 " do. do. ...	do	0	5	0
Do. 12 x 8 " do. do. ...	do	1	10	0
Jacks 9 x 4½ " do. do. ...	do	1	0	0
Do. 12 x 6 " do. do. ...	do	1	0	0
Fids—Sailmakers' ...	do	0	15	0
Grappels—Boat, iron ...	per lb.	0	0	1
Do. do. galvanized ...	do	0	1	0
Hooks—Boat, iron, heads only, strong ...	each	0	1	0
Do. do. light ...	do	0	0	6
Do. do. do. with handles... ..	do	0	4	6
Chain ...	per lb.	0	0	6
Lanterns—Signals, bull's-eye ...	each	0	8	6
Side, red and green ...	do	0	15	0
Leather—Pump ...	per lb.	0	1	0
Leads—Deep sea ...	do	0	0	6
Hand ...	do	0	0	6

		£	s.	d.
Linas—Log	per lb.	0	1	6
Lead, deep sea	do	0	1	3
Do. hand-lead	do	0	1	6
Marline spikes	each	0	0	1
Muntz Metal	per lb.	0	0	10
Nails—Copper, various sizes	do	0	1	10
Composition, do.	do	0	0	9
Needles—Sailmakers'	each	0	0	2
Oil—Lined, boiled, including packages, best quality	per gal.	0	4	3
Do. raw, do. do.	do	0	3	0
Sperm	do	0	4	0
Olive	do	0	4	6
Sweet	do	0	7	6
Oars—Ash, up to 18 feet	per foot	0	0	6
Sweeps, ash or pine, 20 to 30 feet	do	0	0	1
Paddles—Ash or pine	do	0	0	9
Palms—Sailmakers'	each	0	2	0
Pitch	per lb.	0	0	4
Putty	do	0	0	3
Powder—Tripoli	do	0	0	1
Rowlocks—Brass	do	0	1	9
Iron	per pair	0	0	1
Do. galvanized	do	0	3	9
Spanners	each	0	7	6
Shackles	per lb.	0	1	0
Scrapers—Ship	each	0	1	0
Tacks—Copper	per lb.	0	1	9
Tar—Stockholm, packages included	per gal.	0	1	9
Coal	do	0	0	4
Tarpaulins—Made of not lighter than No. 3 canvas, tarred or untarred	per sq. yrd.	0	1	0
Thimbles—Iron	per lb.	0	0	1
Brass	each	0	0	2
Turpentine—Spirits of, packages included	per gal.	0	4	0
Twine—Reping	per lb.	0	1	0
Seaming	do	0	1	6
Tallow	per cwt.	1	16	0
Varnish—Bright	per gal.	0	5	0
Black	do	0	1	0
Copal	do	1	2	6
Whiting	per lb.	0	0	0½
Wicks—Cotton	per gross	0	2	0

Paints, &c.

All packages included.

Black, ground in oil	per lb.	0	0	3½
White lead, best do.	do	0	0	4½
White zinc, do. do.	do	0	0	4½
Red Paint do.	do	0	0	3½
Vermillion do.	do	0	3	0
Blue paint do.	do	0	0	4
Yellow paint do.	do	0	0	3½
Brown do. do.	do	0	0	3½
Green, light do.	do	0	0	2
Do. dark do.	do	0	0	5
Patent Dryers do.	do	0	0	4
Brown Umber, dry colour	do	0	0	2
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	0	4
Yellow Ochre, dry colour	do	0	0	2
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	0	3½
Do. Chrome, dry colour	do	0	0	7
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	1	0
Orange do. dry colour	do	0	0	7
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	1	0
Ultramarine, blue, dry colour	do	0	2	0
Chinese Vermilion do.	do	0	5	0
Red Lead Powder do.	do	0	0	4
Peacock and Buchanan's No. 3, Composition Paint, mixed, ready for use	do	0	0	8½

Coopers' Ware.

Buckets—Deck, brass hoops	each	0	6	0
Wall, with chain	do	0	12	0
Casks—Water, up to 60 gallons inclusive	per gallon	0	0	3
Do. 80 to 120 do.	do	0	0	2
Do. 140 to 180 do.	do	0	0	1
Do. up to 200 do.	do	0	0	1
Do. 250 to 300 do.	do	0	0	1
Tubs—Urine	each	0	1	0
Washing, up to 12 gallons	per gallon	0	0	1
Do. from 12 to 15 do.	do	0	0	1
Do. 15 to 20 do.	do	0	0	1

Rope.

Rope—White line, ¼ to ½ inch	per lb.	0	0	3
Europe, tarred, ¼ inch to 6 inches, best Navy	per cwt.	2	16	0
Do. untarred, yacht rope, ¼ to 3 inches	do	0	5	0
House-line, best, ¼ to 3 inches	do	0	0	8
Hambro' do. do. do.	do	0	0	8
Ratline do. do. do.	per cwt.	3	0	0
Marline do. do. do.	per lb.	0	0	10
Rope-yarn do. do. do.	per cwt.	0	5	0

Rope—Spun-yarn, best, ¼ to 3 inches	per cwt.	2	18	0
Manila, white, ¼ inch upwards, best with worsted thread	do	2	12	0
Coir, 2 to 7 inch	do	1	0	0
Signal Halyards	per lb.	0	1	1

STATIONERY.

Contractor—JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

Account Books.

6-quire Medium Books (Cash), hand-made, rough calf, and paged	each	1	5	0
6-quire Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folioed, ½ calf, index, 2 leaves to letter	do	0	13	5
4-quire do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do	0	9	4
3-quire do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do	0	7	6
4-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, folioed, ¼ calf	do	0	6	2
3-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, folioed, ¼ calf	do	0	5	0
2-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, folioed, ¼ calf	do	0	3	9
1-quire 4 to. Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folioed, ¼ calf	do	0	2	9
12 sheets 8vo. Demy Books, h'd-made, it. lines, folioed, ¼ calf	do	0	1	10
1-quire 8vo. Demy Books, faint only	do	0	2	11
Field Books, in Sheep, clasp, 7½ x 4½	do	0	1	8
Foolscap Copying Book, 800 lvs., folio'd, ¼ cf., with index, 9 x 13	do	0	6	10
Foolscap Copying Book, 1,000 lvs. folio'd, ¼ cf., with index, 9 x 13	do	0	7	7
Foolscap Copying Book, 1,500 lvs. folio'd, ¼ cf., with index, 9 x 13	do	0	10	2
Demy Copying Book, 1,000 lvs. folio'd, ¼ cf., with index	do	0	9	4
5-inch Demy Skeleton Guard Books, ½ half	do	0	6	1
4-quire Foolscap do. do.	do	0	5	8
Demy Indices, 1 leaf to letter, full bound, basil	do	0	4	6
Foolscap do. do. do.	do	0	3	4
Metallic Memorandum Books	do	0	0	7
Judge's Note Books	do	0	0	1

Writing, Blotting, and Brown Papers.

Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets, and to weigh fully the weight stated for each paper.

Demy, B.W., 24 lbs., uncut insides, ruled faint per ream	1	4	3
Do. do. do. do.	do	1	3
Foolscap, C.L., 18 lbs.	do	0	15
Do. E.W., 18 lbs.	do	0	15
Do. do. do. faint ruled	do	0	16
Do. do. do. do. close	do	0	16
Do. Brief, do.	do	1	4
Post, 4to., C.L., 10 lbs.	do	0	9
Do. do. B.W., do.	do	0	9
Cream Laid, large post 8vo., 21 lbs.	do	0	6
Do. super note	do	0	5
Foolscap Copying Paper	do	0	4
Blotting Demy, White, 24 lbs., Macartur's best	do	1	2
Brown Paper, 200 lbs.	do	2	17
Do. 120 lbs.	do	1	16
Demy Drying Paper	do	2	1
Foolscap Oiled Paper	do	2	13

General Stationery.

Bodkins, Office	each	0	0	8½
Boards, Foolscap, covered marble paper, 8½ x 13½	per dozen	0	1	4½
Bands, Elastic, boxes, extra strong, series 1 to 6	per box	0	2	3½
Balances, Salter's, 16 ozs	each	0	3	5
Baskets, Waste Paper	do	0	1	7
Brushes, Damping, for Copying Press, 3 inches	do	0	1	0
Cards, Juror's small extra super	per doz. pks.	0	2	9
Candles, best sperm	per lb.	0	1	0
Cord, green silk, with tags	per dozen	0	3	11
Clips, with spring, Foolscap, double strong	each	0	1	2
Date boxes, 6 inch	do	0	2	6
*+Envelopes, Cartridge, assorted sizes, from 12½ x 5½ to 16 x 5½	per M.	3	6	0
+Envelopes, Foolscap, 9 x 3½, gummed, with cameo	do	0	15	2
+Envelopes, Post, B.W., 5½ x 3½, gummed, with cameo, No. 6	do	0	1	0
+Envelopes, Post, C.L., 5½ x 3½, gummed, with cameo, No. 6	do	0	10	3
+Envelopes, Post, C.L., 5½ x 3½, plain cameo, gummed, No. 6	do	0	8	11
* Envelopes, Foolscap, C.L., No. 4	do	0	9	2
*Do. Demy, B.W., 10 x 5, adhesive cameo	do	1	0	0
Envelopes, Brown Paper, assorted sizes, calico lined	do	6	11	0
Eyelets, assorted (box 1,000)	per box	0	1	4
Erasers, Faber's Ink and Pencil	per dozen	0	3	7

* Sizes required, 16 x 6½, 12 x 5, 11 x 7, 10 x 8½, 14½ x 9½.

† Envelopes with the Government Cameo are not upon any account to be supplied, except upon an order from the Government Stores Department.

	£	s.	d.
Folders, Ivory, 10 in. thick	each	0	2 1
Files, Paper, 18 in. telescope	per dozen	0	11 0
Do. do. 12 " do.	do	0	6 7
Do. do. 6 " stab	do	0	3 1
Glasses, ink, Excise or Surveyors'	do	0	1 6
Gum, liquid, Judson's best	per quart	0	1 8
Gum bottles, with brushes, large size	each	0	1 4½
Hones in wood	do	0	6 0
Inkstands, pewter, square, inches 8 x 5	do	0	8 4
Do. do. round, large, with lid	do	0	3 6
Do. do. do. small, do.	do	0	2 5
Ink, fluid, Morrell's, in quarts, black	per dozen	0	18 2
Do. do. Stephens's Commercial	do	0	17 0
Do. do. do. in pints, black	do	0	9 1
Do. do. Stephens's do. red	do	0	19 3
Do. do. do. blue black, in pints	do	0	19 3
Do. Copying, Stephens's violet	do	0	19 3
Do. black, in powder, Morrell's	do	0	2 6
Do. red	do	0	3 7
Do. obliterating, ¼ lb., to be packed complete to sample	per lb.	0	2 6
India-rubber, vulcanized	do	0	4 5
Knives, erasing, cocoa handles, Rodgers's No. 410	per dozen	0	11 10
Do. desk, ivory handles, No. 9,107	do	1	18 0
Needles, looping	per 100	0	1 1
Paper fasteners	per box	0	1 3
Pencils, assorted, H.B., B.B., B.R.B.—Row-ney's best	per dozen	0	1 5½
Pencils, coloured, blue, green, and red	do	0	2 6
Pounce, in ¼ lb. packages	per lb.	0	1 9
Pens, Gillott's fine, No. 227, magnum bonum (12 in box)	per doz. boxes	0	9 11
Pens, Gillott's medium, No. 226 (12 in box)	do	0	9 11
Do. do. broad	do	0	9 11
Do. do. assorted Nos., nibs	do	0	16 6
Do. Mitchell's barrel, any number	do	0	5 3
Do. do. red ink	per card	0	0 9
Do. do. nibs, any number	per doz. boxes	1	0 6
Do. quill, best	per M.	3	4 9
Pen-holders for nibs	per gross	0	3 3
Pen cleaners, 3 inches diameter at base	each	0	1 2½
Presses, lead, hair-covered bottoms, all sizes	per lb.	0	0 9
Do. copying foolscap	each	2	4 9
Do. do. demy	do	3	10 0
Portfolios, 9 x 15	do	0	1 3½
Ribbons, green or blue silk, ¼-in., ½-in., or ¾-in. (per piece of 36 yards)	per piece	0	4 3
Rulers, round, ebony, 12 inches, extra thick	each	0	0 9½
Do. do. do. 18 do. do.	do	0	1 8
Slates, 9 x 13	do	0	0 7
Scissors, Rodgers's, No. 3,532, 8 inches	do	0	2 2½
Tape, red, broad, 9 yards	per doz. pieces	0	1 8½
Do. do. medium do.	do	0	1 2½
Tape, red, parrow, 9 yards	per doz. pieces	0	1 1
Waters, 2-oz. boxes	per box	0	0 5½
Do. initial	do	0	0 7½
Do. signet, with papers for do. (boxes of 50)	do	0	0 11½
Wax, No. 1, red, sixteen	per lb.	0	3 1
Do. medium	do	0	1 3½
Do. common	do	0	0 8½

School Books, &c.

Swan's Post Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 12	per doz.	0	2 1
Exercise Books, faint lines only, 5½ sheets, stiff covers	do	0	3 0
Arithmetic, 1st National School Series	do	0	3 0
Reading Lessons, 1st series	do	0	0 6
Do. 2nd do. do.	do	0	3 0
Do. 3rd do. do.	do	0	6 0
Do. 4th do. do.	do	0	7 0
Do. 5th do. do.	do	0	7 0
Geography	do	0	3 0
Grammar	do	0	3 0
Mavor's Spelling, best edition, cloth	do	0	5 6
Carpenter's Spelling, best edition, cloth	do	0	5 6
Dictionaries, Reid's or Webster's, 12 mo.	each	0	3 1
Bibles, brevier, 16 mo., full roan	do	0	4 0
Common Prayer	do	0	0 6
Douay Bibles, 18 mo.	do	0	2 8
Roman Catholic Prayer	do	0	1 0

SURVEYORS MATERIALS.]

Contractor—JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

Brushes (Sable) as follows:—			
Swan, large	per doz.	5	0 0
Swan, medium	do	4	0 0
Goose	do	0	9 3
Duck	do	0	6 0
Crow	do	0	3 3
Ivory Stretching Ruler, 6 inches in length, Troughton and Sims's	each	0	6 6
Gross Pentagraph Pins, small, to pattern	per gross	0	10 0
Prickers, medium size	each	0	3 9
Pallets, 12 compartments	do	0	1 9
6 do.	do	0	0 11
3 do.	do	0	0 5

	£	s.	d.
Colour Saucers, large, each nest to contain 6	at per nest	0	1 6
small do. do.	do	0	1 2
Cardboard Protractors, 15-inch diameter, Troughton and Sims's	each	0	10 0
Scales, Troughton & Sims's, ivory with off-sets	do	0	16 0
Do. do. do. do.	do	0	19 0
Do. do. do. do.	do	0	16 0
Protractors, white metal, Troughton & Sims's, 8-inch diameter, graduated to 15 minutes	do	3	0 0
Protractors, white metal, Troughton & Sims's, 7-inch diameter	do	2	5 0
Road Pens, small, best quality	do	0	10 0
Proportional Compasses, best	per pair	2	2 0
Opisometers	each	0	4 6
Rolls Tracing Paper, continuous, 3 ft. 6 in. wide (No. 1)	at per roll	0	3 9
Rolls Tracing Paper, continuous, 3 ft. 3 in. wide (Sample A)	do	0	10 6
Rolls Tracing Paper, continuous, 3 ft. 6 in. wide (No. 2)	do	0	3 9
Rolls Tracing Linen, Imperial dull back, 42 inches wide, No. 41, each 24 yards (No. 3), equal to 7,200 yards	at per yard	0	1 6
Rolls Sugar's Tracing Linen, 42 inches wide, each 24 yds. (No. 4), equal to 3,600 yds.	do	0	1 6
Rolls Glazed Union, 72 inches, each 24 yards, equal to 432 yards	do	0	1 7
Magnifying Glasses, best quality, 2-inch diameter, mounted in oxidized metal frames	each	0	3 0
Newman's Ox Gall, in pots	do	0	0 6
Do. liquid, in bottles	do	0	1 0
Steel Straight-edges, 3 feet	do	0	8 10
Do. 4 do.	do	0	10 1
Do. 6 do.	do	1	1 6
Wholes and halves or Bisection Compasses, white metal, 4½ inches in length	at per pair	1	10 0
Set squares, 6 inches in size, boxwood	each	0	1 0
Winsor and Newton's Gamboge, best	do	0	0 5½
Burnt Sienna	do	0	0 5½
Prussian Blue	do	0	0 5½
Prussian Green	do	0	0 5½
Cobalt	do	0	1 3
Indigo	do	0	0 5½
Saturnine	do	0	0 5½
Crimson Lake	do	0	0 11
Sepia	do	0	0 11
Sap Green	do	0	0 5½
Carminc	do	0	1 10
Purple Lake	do	0	0 11
Emerald Green	do	0	0 5½
Vermillion	do	0	0 5½
Gamboge, in powder	at per lb.	0	3 4
Indian Ink, super super, large size	at per doz.	2	14 0
Gillott's Mapping Pens	at per card	0	1 4
Steel Crow do.	do	0	1 4
Lithographic do.	do	0	1 4
Crow Quills	at per 100	0	2 0
Perry's Lithographic Pens	at per card	0	1 8
Elliott's best Drawing Pens	each	0	4 6
Springbows, in sets of 3, viz. pen, pencil, and dividers, in case, white metal, needle points	at per set	1	3 6
Troughton and Sims's brass rolling Parallel Rulers, 24 in.	each	2	17 3
Troughton and Sims's brass rolling Parallel Rulers, 18 in.	do	2	3 0
Troughton and Sims's white metal Parallel Rulers, 12 in.	do	2	3 0
Troughton and Sims's white metal Parallel Rulers, 9 in.	do	1	12 3
Troughton and Sims's white metal Parallel Rulers, 6 in.	do	1	1 6
Compasses, double knee joint, sector joint, needle points, with ink and pencil points, white metal, 6 in. in length	at per pair	1	15 0
Compasses, Hair, white metal, sector joint, needle pts., 4½ in. in length, best quality	do	0	8 6
Indian Ink, lion brand, large sticks	at per doz.	0	9 6
Tracers	each	0	3 6
Pencils, drawing, Faber's best assorted	at per doz.	0	2 6

TINWARE, &c.

Contractor—SIDNEY COWEN, 424, George-street.

Basins—Tin, pressed, 14 inches	each	0	1 3
Brands—Zinc, stencil letters or figures—per letter or figure	do	0	0 6
*Candlesticks—Tin	each	0	0 8
Dishes—Oval, 12 inches	do	0	0 6
Do. 14 do.	do	0	1 0
Do. 18 do.	do	0	1 2
Do. 17 do.	do	0	1 6
Do. 18 do.	do	0	1 6
*Round, 9 do.	do	0	0 1
Do. 18 do.	do	0	1 0
Do. 24 do. 6 inches deep	do	0	3 6

Ears—Bucket	per gross	£	s.	d.
*Labels—Tin	do	0	9	0
*Lanterns—Stable	each	0	2	0
*Measures—Curn	do	0	3	0
*Pails—Slop, galvanized iron	do	0	0	6
*Water or Toilet, painted	do	0	4	6
*Pans—Dust	do	0	0	0
*Pots—Watering, any size	per gallon	0	2	0
*Tins—Baking, 14 x 8 x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	each	0	1	10
Tin—One gross, 20 x 14, and 14 x 10	per box	2	13	0
do	do	2	3	0
do	do	1	19	0

CONTRACT PRICES FOR 1878.

This List of Prices is forwarded for the purpose of enabling Requisitions for your Department to be prepared in accordance with Stores Regulations; and you are particularly requested to quote in the column of "Rate" in printed form of Requisition the Contract Prices given herein, and have the extensions carefully carried out.

Store Department,
13th December, 1877.

CONVENTS.

Blankets, &c.	...	PAQUE.
Bookbinding Materials	...	12
Boots, Shoes, &c.	...	12
Brushware and Brushmaking Materials	...	13
Clothing, &c., for Permanent Military Force	...	13
Clothing, Dowlas, &c.	...	13
Barthen, Glass, and Crockery Wares	...	13
Grindery, &c.	...	13
Ironmongery, &c.	...	14
Linendrapery, &c.	...	15
Medicines, Instruments, &c.	...	16
Oils—Tad and Kerosene	...	18
Post Office Mail Bags, &c.	...	18
Printing Materials	...	18
Papers—Printing	...	18
Writing Papers—Both Hand and Machine made Papers	...	18
Saddlery, Harness, &c.	...	19
Shop Chandlery, &c.	...	19
Stationery, &c.	...	19
Surveyors' Materials	...	21
Tinware	...	21

BLANKETS, &c.

Contractors—MOONE, HENDERSON, & BOWMER, 217, Pitt-street.
£ s. d.

Blankets for Aborigines (to be delivered into Government Stores not later than 15th January, 1878), as per sample, and branded "Aborigines, N.S.W.," all wool, 4 lbs. 94 ozs. weight

Blankets, white, Ordinance, as sample, all wool,	each	0	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 lbs. 94 ozs. in weight	do	0	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, blue, as per sample	do	0	6	0
Ditto, red, do.	do	0	6	0
Rugs, woollen, as per sample	do	0	6	6

BOOKBINDING MATERIALS.

Contractor—ROBERT SANDS, 392, George-street.

Mitibowds.

Royal	per ton	20	0	0
Ditto (straw)	do	16	0	0
Large Half Royal	do	20	0	0
Ditto (straw)	do	16	0	0
Crown	do	20	0	0
Demy	do	20	0	0
Ditto (straw)	do	16	0	0
Double Foolscap	do	20	0	0
Ditto (straw)	do	16	0	0

Marbled Paper.

Foolscap (mixed shell)	per ream	0	8	5
Demy (blue and brown, Spanish), 4 extra	do	0	14	1
Royal (Stormont), 2 extra	do	0	18	3
Crown (shell)	do	0	9	3
Surface Paper (straw)	do	0	18	8

Tin Block, not under 99 per cent.	per lb.	£	s.	d.
Traps—Wire, oblong, full size	each	0	1	1
Trays—Tin, 30 x 26 inches, 6 inches deep	do	0	5	0
Any size, to order, strongest tin, double strapped with G.I. hoop-iron	per sq. ft.	0	8	8
*Tubs—Galvanized Iron (washing)	each	0	7	6
*Urine, iron galvanized, with covers	do	0	1	0
*Valinches—Large	do	0	1	0
Small	do	0	0	3
Wire—Tin	per cwt.	1	8	0

Leather.

Hard-grained Morocco (assorted)	per doz.	£	s.	d.
Calf, Low	do	5	8	0
Ditto, Imperial Rough	do	4	7	0
Sheep do.	do	6	1	6
Ditto, Colonial Smooth	do	2	11	0
Road, Dark Blue	do	1	0	3
Ditto, Red	do	2	15	0
Ditto, Green	do	2	17	6
Basia, large Red Leather	do	2	11	6
Russia Hides, Red	do	3	7	0
Skivers (Red)	per skin	2	5	0
Ditto, Straight-grained (purple)	per doz.	1	15	6
Boans, Paste-grained (assorted)	do	2	10	0
do	do	2	19	3

Binders' Cloth, &c.

Marble Cloth	per piece	2	0	0
Cloth, Embossed	do	1	1	0
Long Cloth, Horrocks's	do	1	1	0
Holland, Unbleached	do	1	9	0
Ditto, Dressed	do	1	12	6
Muslin (common)	do	0	3	6
Ditto (fine)	do	0	5	6

Miscellaneous.

Headbands	per piece	0	2	8
Bedstms for Stabbing Machines	per doz.	0	4	0
Paring Knives	do	0	6	0
Bone Paper Folders	do	0	3	6
Wood do.	do	0	4	0
Scarlet Lake (best)	per lb.	1	5	9
Binders' Varnish	per quart	0	7	5
Binders' Needles (Kirby's middle size)	per M.	0	6	4
Marshall's Two-cord Thread	per lb.	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Three do.	do	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Four do.	do	0	2	1
Seaming Cord	do	0	2	1
Deep Gold Leaf	per M.	3	10	0
Red Ruling Ink	per gallon	0	12	3
Presses, Laying, with Plough and Pins (Hampson's full size)	each	2	8	9

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Contractors—ANDERSON & SOSS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

*Boots—Men's ankle or blucher, nailed or brad- ded, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial, with laces	per pair	0	4	0
*Napoleon, men's best calf tanned riding boot, tongues closed, in and stitched, lined in top with coloured roan, vamps to be lined, with straps, round box toes, riveted in the waist and pegged in the fore part, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial	do	1	3	6
*Wellingtons, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial, light kip	do	0	13	0
*Wellingtons, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial, calf	do	0	16	0
Half Wellingtons, sizes 5 to 13, Colo- nial, calf	do	0	13	9
*Woollen, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial, with strap, &c.	do	0	5	0
*Youths, nailed or bradded, sizes 1 to 4, Colonial, with strap, &c.	do	0	5	0
*Boys, nailed or bradded, sizes 10 to 13, Colonial, with strap, &c.	do	0	3	0
*Women's woollen, without laces, sizes 3 to 8, Colonial, with strap, &c.	do	0	4	6
*Women's double-sole, lace in front, sizes 3 to 8, Colonial, with strap, &c.	do	0	4	6
*Maid's double-sole, lace in front, sizes 1 to 2, Colonial, with strap, &c.	do	0	3	6
*Girls' double-sole, lace in front, sizes 10 to 13, Colonial, with strap, &c.	do	0	2	4

	£	s.	d.
*Boots—Children's double sole, lace in front, sizes 6 to 9, Colonial, with strap, &c. ...	per pair	0	2 0
*Shoes—Men's lace, nailed or bradded, sizes 5 to 13, Colonial, with laces ...	do	0	2 0
*Women's strong, double soled, Nos. 2 to 8, Colonial ...	do	0	1 0
*Maids' strong, double soled, Nos. 1 and 2, Colonial ...	do	0	1 6
*Girls' strong, double soled, Nos. 10 to 13, Colonial ...	do	0	0 6
*Slippers—Leather, assorted sizes, sewn ...	do	0	2 3
Carpet, do. do. ...	do	0	1 7
Magazine, do. do. without brads ...	do	0	5 0

BRUSHWARE AND BRUSHMAKING MATERIALS.

Contractor—SIDNEY COHEN, 424, George-street.

Brushmaking Materials.

	per awt.	2	6	8
Bass ...	do	0	2	0
Monkey Bass ...	do	4	5	0
Mexican Fibra ...	do	0	4	2
5-inch Hair or Hristles ...	per lb.	0	1	0
Horse Hair ...	do	0	2	0
Copper Wire ...	do	0	0	6
Iron Wire ...	do	0	0	3
Gimp Pins ...	do	0	0	3
Hemp ...	do	0	0	3

Brushware.

Brooms—*Bass, No. 5 ...	each	0	1	6
*Carpet, Millet, American flat ...	do	0	1	8
*Hair, No. 8 ...	do	0	2	10
*Turk's Head, handied, 13 feet ...	do	0	2	0
Brushes—*Banister or Hand, No. 5 ...	do	0	1	6
*Clothes, with handles ...	do	0	3	0
*Hair ...	do	0	2	0
Hand Scrubbing, No. 3, Wigfall's ...	do	0	1	6
*Hearth, do. ...	do	0	1	0
Deck, No. 2, do. ...	do	0	1	8
Sash Tools, 1 to 6, London make ...	do	0	0	6
Do. 7 to 12 do ...	do	0	1	2
Ground Paint, 1 to 3 do ...	do	0	1	6
Do. 0 to 0000 do ...	do	0	2	9
Shaving ...	do	0	0	3
*Shoe ...	per set	0	3	0
*Stove (3 in a set), large ...	do	0	2	6
*Whitewash, copper-tied, large, No. 1 ...	each	0	2	6
Mops—Heads, 16 ozs, best ...	do	0	1	1

CLOTHING, &c., FOR PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE.

Contractors—Messrs. MOORE, HENDERSON, & ROWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

Tunics—Blue Cloth, Artillery ...	each	2	2	0
Trousers—Do. do. ...	do	1	2	0
Do. Serge do. ...	do	0	16	0
Serge Jumpers ...	do	0	11	9
Jackets—White Twill ...	do	0	11	9
Tunics—Scarlet-faced cloth, for Staff Sergeants ...	do	1	19	6
Trousers—Blue Cloth do ...	do	1	1	0
Caps—Forage, with straps, Artillery pattern ...	do	0	3	6
Do. do. with peaks, for Staff Sergeants ...	do	0	4	6
Hugles—Metal, silver plated ...	do	0	2	6
Chevrons— $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. gold lace, Artillery pattern ...	per bar	0	2	6
Do. $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. silver lace, universal pattern ...	do	0	2	0
Gold Embroidered Crowns and Guns for Chevrons ...	each	0	5	0
Gold Cord, for trimming ...	per yard	0	4	0
Gold Lace (Artillery pattern), $\frac{1}{8}$ -in., for forage caps ...	do	0	15	0
Buttons—Gold, for Non-Commissioned Officers' Caps ...	each	0	4	0
Blacking—Small ...	do	0	0	5
Braces—Elastic ...	per pair	0	0	10
Brushes—Shoe (3 in a set) ...	per set	0	2	0
Do Cloth ...	each	0	1	6
Button Sticks and Brushes ...	do	0	0	4
Caps—Forage, with straps ...	do	0	3	6
Combs—Rack ...	do	0	5	0
Coat Straps (3 in a set) ...	per set	0	1	6
Gloves—White Cotton ...	per pair	0	0	9
Hold-alls ...	each	0	0	10
Hose—Half-worsted ...	per pair	0	0	11
Knives and Forks—Small ...	do	0	0	7
Shirts—White cotton ...	each	0	3	6
Spoons—Iron ...	do	0	0	1
Sponges—Small ...	do	0	0	6
Puggarees—All white ...	do	0	1	0
Pipeclay—Cakes of ...	do	0	0	1
Towels—Honeycombed ...	do	0	0	9

CLOTHING, DOWLAS, &c., &c.

Contractors—Messrs. MOORE, HENDERSON, & ROWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

		£	s.	d.
Button Stick and Brush ...	each	0	0	8
Helmets ...	do	0	12	0
Oileskin covers ...	do	0	2	9
Capes—Waterproof ...	do	2	5	0
Chevrons—Silver Lacc, three bars ...	do	0	9	3
Do. two bars ...	do	0	2	6
Do. one bar ...	do	0	1	9
Trousers—Police and Warders ...	do	1	2	6
Coats—Tunics ...	do	1	15	0
Cloaks—Military ...	do	2	5	0
Coats—Great, Foot Police ...	do	1	3	0
Grey—Woolen ...	per yard	0	5	6
Jumpers—Mounted Police, cloth ...	each	1	10	0
Do. Foot do. ...	do	1	10	0
Do. serge ...	do	1	3	6
Pants—Bedford Cord ...	do	1	2	6
Crowns—Silver ...	do	0	4	6
Dowlas, 27 inches ...	per yard	0	0	10
Gloves—Cotton ...	per pair	0	0	10
Buckskin ...	do	0	3	6
Caps, with one oilekin and two linen covers ...	each	0	7	0

EARTHEN, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARES.

Contractor—S. COHEN, 424, George-street.

*Bottles—Water, porous ...	each	0	3	6
Basins—Quart ...	do	0	0	4
Pint ...	do	0	0	3
Half-pint ...	do	0	0	3
*Butter ...	do	0	1	6
*Sugar ...	do	0	1	6
Pudding ...	do	0	0	4
*Coffee—Glass, with tumblers ...	do	0	1	3
Cellars—Salt ...	do	0	0	4
Chambers—Earthenware, coloured ...	do	0	1	9
*White Granite ...	do	0	2	0
*Cups and Saucers—White Granite ...	per dozen	0	4	10
Best white and gold ...	do	0	9	0
*Dishes—Flat, small, 12-inch ...	do	0	11	0
Ditto medium, 14-inch ...	do	0	13	0
Ditto, large, 16-inch ...	do	1	2	0
*Vegetable ...	each	0	2	0
Meat, from 15 to 18 inches ...	do	0	1	3
Ditto, do 18 to 22 do ...	do	0	1	6
Pic do 10 to 14 do ...	do	0	0	7
Glasses—Wine, cut ...	per dozen	0	3	6
Ale ...	do	0	3	6
Jars—Stoneware, any size (say 72 gals.) ...	per gallon	0	1	1
*Jugs—Quart ...	each	0	1	3
*Pint ...	do	0	0	9
Half-pint ...	do	0	0	7
Earthenware, water ...	do	0	1	3
Milk ...	do	0	0	6
*Monkeys—Water ...	do	0	2	0
Mugs—Quart ...	do	0	0	7
*Pint—White Granite ...	do	0	0	6
Half-pint ...	do	0	0	4
*Plates—Breakfast ...	per dozen	0	3	6
*Dinner, large ...	do	0	4	9
Ditto, small ...	do	0	4	0
Desert ...	do	0	3	0
*Soup, large ...	do	0	4	3
*Chambers—Complete ...	per set	0	10	0
*Tumblers—Cut glass ...	per dozen	0	9	0

GRINDERY, &c.

Contractor—E. J. TARRANT, 60, Biley-street, Woolloomooloo.

Awl Blades ...	per gross	0	4	0
Do. French ...	do	0	0	0
Do. American ...	per dozen	0	0	4
Hafts, do best Patent ...	do	0	6	6
Boot Blocks ...	each	0	0	6
Buckles, tinued, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ...	per gross	0	2	0
Emery Boards ...	each	0	0	1
Rubbers, black ...	do	0	0	7
Bristles ...	per lb.	0	13	0
Clams ...	each	0	3	6
Coppers ...	per lb.	0	0	2
Elastic ...	per piece	1	10	0
Files—Kit, 12 in a set ...	per kit	0	3	0
Flax—Yellow ...	per lb.	0	3	0
White ...	do	0	3	0
Closing ...	per gross	0	17	0
Fronts, Rip (for Wellington boots) ...	each	0	2	0
Heel Balls—Black ...	per dozen	0	0	6
Hemp—Best white ...	per lb.	0	3	6
Brown, common ...	do	0	1	9
Hammers—Shoemakers', Nos. 0, 2 to 6 ...	per dozen	0	14	0
Irons—Heel-glazing ...	do	0	9	0
Forepart ...	each	0	0	6
Seat ...	do	0	0	6

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Iron—Shank	each	0	0	7	Files—Bastard, various	each	0	2	6
Knives—Shoemakers' (Wilson's)	do	0	0	4	Smooth	do	0	2	9
Sole, to suit iron lasts	do	0	5	0	Flat, safe edge	do	0	2	9
Do. with riveted handles	per dozen	0	7	6	Cross-cut saw—best quality	do	0	0	6
Peg	each	0	0	6	Hand-saw do.	do	0	0	4
Feather-edged	do	0	0	6	Pit saw, 5-inch do.	do	0	0	1
Lasts—Men's block, all sizes	per pair	0	1	9	Tenon saw, 3½-inch do.	do	0	0	4
Iron	per lb.	0	0	4	Filters—Water, No. 3, Slack's, complete	do	1	6	0
Youths'	each	0	0	9	Fire-irons—Office, best	per set	0	4	0
Women's	do	0	0	10	*Forks—Flesh, large	each	0	0	1
Laces—Boot, leather, round	per gross	0	3	6	Dinner—Black handled	do	0	0	2
Do. do. flat	do	0	4	0	Frying-pans—Round, Nos. 7 to 9, tinned, iron (average price to be stated)	do	0	1	9
Leather—Basil	each	0	0	8	Galvanized Iron—Gospel Oak—best quality	per ton	33	0	0
Chamois Skins—best, largest size	do	0	1	6	Gimlets—Nail, screw, various sizes—(Marples' or Sorby's)	each	0	0	3
Kip—Average, 7 lbs. per side	per lb.	0	1	8	Spike, screw, various sizes—(Marples' or Sorby's)	do	0	0	2
Calf—Average 3 lbs.	do	0	3	3	Glasses—Chimney, for Lamp (any size), kerosene	per dozen	0	6	0
Shoe—Sole, average 2½ lbs. per side	do	0	1	0	*Looking, 14 x 12, plate, tray	each	0	3	3
Nails—Hob, Hungarian	do	0	0	6	Glue—Best London	per lb.	0	0	6
Nippers—Shoemakers'	each	0	0	8	Russian	do	0	0	10
Paper—Emery	per quire	0	2	0	Gridirons—Round bar, 12 x 12	each	0	1	0
Piercers	each	0	0	1	Grinding Stones—16 to 30 inch, Newcastle (average price to be stated), say 650 inches	per inch	0	0	3
Pegs—Shoe	per lb.	0	0	5	Hammers—Blacksmiths' hand (say 48 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0	6
Pincers	each	0	1	2	Do. sledge	each	0	0	6
Rag-stones	do	0	0	2	Claw, with handles, No. 8	do	0	2	0
Rasps—Shoe, Nos. 7 and 8	per dozen	0	6	0	*Riveting, small, with handles, No. 4	do	0	1	0
Shoe, Nos. 9 and 10	do	0	11	9	Do. large, do. No. 8	do	0	1	0
Peg	do	0	13	0	Shingling, American, do.	do	0	3	0
Rivets—Brass	per cwt.	6	1	4	*Handcuffs, chain, and keys	per pair	0	3	0
Sand-stones	per dozen	0	3	6	Key for same to fit	each	0	0	1
Sand-paper	per quire	0	0	10	Handles—Adze, ash or hickory, American	do	0	0	10
Sparrow-bills	per cwt.	1	1	0	Axe, American ash	do	0	0	11
Sprigs—Heel	do	1	4	0	Chisel and gouge	do	0	0	3
Toe	do	1	5	0	File, ferried	per dozen	0	3	0
Stands—Iron, for Lasts	each	0	4	0	Hoe and rake, English ash, 5 to 7 feet	each	0	1	6
Sticks—Long	do	0	0	3	Maul	do	0	0	9
Measure	do	0	0	3	Pick, American	do	0	1	3
Tacks—Tingle	per lb.	0	0	9	Sledge, English ash	do	0	0	6
Lasting	per gross	0	0	7	Hasps and staples	per lb.	0	0	6
Twist	per ounce	0	0	3	Hinges—Brass butt, 2 to 3 in., medium (average price to be stated)	per pair	0	1	6
Shoemakers' Wax	per lb.	0	0	6	Brass butt, 3½ to 4½ inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	6
Webbing—Boot, full length	per piece	0	2	0	Iron butt, 2 to 3 inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	0	6
Cutting Presses—Hydraulic	each	25	0	0	Iron butt, 3½ to 4½ inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	0	6
Rollers	do	20	0	0	Iron, T, 10 to 14 inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	0
Beeswax	per lb.	0	1	3	Iron, T, 16 to 20 inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	0

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Contractor—SIDNEY COHEN, 424, George-street.

General.

Adzes—*Carpenters', Nos. 1 or 2 (best), war- ranted	each	0	4	0	Hinges—Brass butt, 2 to 3 in., medium (average price to be stated)	per pair	0	1	6
Augers—*Screw, ¼ to 2½ inches, best cast steel (average price to be stated)	do	0	3	0	Brass butt, 3½ to 4½ inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	6
Awls—*Brad, handled	per gross	0	1	0	Iron butt, 2 to 3 inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	0	6
Axes—*American, Collins's, handled, 8 lbs.	each	0	4	6	Iron butt, 3½ to 4½ inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	0	6
*Pick, American, 7 lbs., Collins's	do	0	4	6	Iron, T, 10 to 14 inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	0
Barrows—*Wheel, iron, galvanized, wrought wheels, strong	do	1	6	0	Iron, T, 16 to 20 inch, heavy (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	0
*Wheel, wood (box), wrought-wheels, strong	do	1	4	0	*Hoes—Dutch—cast steel, strong, heavy	each	0	1	6
Baskets—Clothes, large, cane	do	0	6	6	Do. 5 to 7 inch, strong (average price)	do	0	1	6
Market, with two handles, cane	do	0	2	6	Hooks—Meat, carcass	do	0	0	1
Basins—*Iron, 12 to 16 in., galvanized (average price to be stated)	do	0	0	9	Resping	do	0	1	6
*Do., enamelled, 12 to 15 in. (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	9	Irons—*Leg, to lock up handcuffs (say 400 lbs.)	per lb.	0	1	6
Bathbricks	do	0	0	3	Plane, single, all descriptions	each	0	0	1
Blacking—Liquid, pints, Day and Martin's	per pint	0	0	7½	Do. double, do.	do	0	1	6
Boilers—Iron, oval, tinned, with covers, 2 to 10 gals. (say 120 gals.)	per gallon	0	2	0	Smoothing or sad (say 500 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0	2
Boxes—Cash, japanned, 11 inch, Chubb's lock	each	0	10	0	Tailors', 18 to 24 lbs. (say 228 lbs.)	do	0	0	3
Do. do. 12 do.	do	0	10	0	Kettles—Tea, tinned	per quart	0	1	6
*Brace and Bits—Best, with 36 bits and collar (Marples, Sorby, or Mathieson)	do	0	12	0	Kitchen, tinned, long-tailed cocks, 10 gallons	each	0	15	0
Buckets—*Iron, galvanized, 12 x 11 inches deep, strapped and riveted	do	0	1	0	Knives—Budding and Pruning	do	0	3	0
Camp Ovens (say 288 lbs.)	per lb.	0	2	0	*Butchers', 5 to 12 inch (say 1,000 inches)	per inch	0	0	1
Candlesticks—Brass, oblong, 7 inch, extra strong (with extinguisher)	each	0	2	0	*Carving, black or bone, and forks	per pair	0	3	0
Chalk	per lb.	0	0	1	Dinner, do. do.	do	0	0	7
*Chains—Marching (for six men)	each	0	0	1	Do. only, Asylum, H.I.G.	each	0	0	9
*Cell door	do	0	3	9	Labels—Parchment	per gross	0	3	0
Chisels—Carpenters', ¼ to 2 inch, handled (average price to be stated)	do	0	1	6	Labels—Iron, tinned ½ gallon to 1 gallon (average price to be stated)	each	0	1	0
Cold (say 50 lbs.)	per lb.	0	1	3	*Lamps—Brackets, with chimney—kerosene	do	0	7	0
Carpenters', gouge, ¼ to 2 inch (average price)	each	0	0	1	*Kerosene, pedestal, 15-inch (with glasses)	do	0	16	0
Cleavers—*Butchers' large iron (Williams)	do	0	4	0	*Lanterns—Bull's-eye	do	0	3	6
*Coal—Scuttle or hod, galvanized iron, strong	do	0	1	0	*Hand	do	0	6	0
*Scoop for scuttle do.	do	0	0	6	Lead—Black, best, in ½-lb. packages	per lb.	0	0	6
*Compasses—Carpenters' best	do	0	1	1	Lines—Garden (say 30 lbs.)	do	0	1	3
Corkscrews—Bone-head, strong	do	0	1	6	Locks—Chubb's, 1½ inch pad	each	0	14	0
Emery cloth	per quire	0	2	0	Do. 2 " (do.)	do	0	8	0
*Fenders—Officers	each	0	4	0	Do. 2½ " (do.)	do	0	8	0
					Do. 3 " (do.)	do	0	14	0
					Do. 3½ " (do.)	do	0	18	0
					Do. tumbler, 2 inch	do	0	0	9
					*Do. do. extra strong, for Gaols, 3½ to 4 inch (average price to be stated)	do	0	2	4

		£	s.	d.
Matches—Patent Safety, largest size	per box	0	0	1
Measuring Tapes—65 feet, Chesterman's patent	each	0	8	0
Do. decimally divided	do	0	9	0
100 feet, Chesterman's patent	do	0	13	0
Do. decimally divided	do	0	13	0
Mugs—Iron, enamelled (pint), with handles	do	0	2	0
Needles—Packing	per dozen	0	3	0
*Oil—Neatsfoot	per gal.	0	6	0
Rangoon	do	0	1	0
Oilstones—Turkey (say 18 lbs)	per lb.	0	2	0
Paper, Glass, cloth—(Oskey or Davis)	per quire	0	1	0
Pincers—Carpenters', 10-inch	each	0	1	6
*Planes—Jack	do	0	5	6
*Smoothing	do	0	4	0
Trying	do	0	7	0
Plates—Iron, enamelled, wrought, 9½-inch	per dozen	0	15	0
*Do. Dinner, pressed	each	0	0	1
Plyers	do	0	0	6
*Pokers—large	do	0	0	1
Pots—Glue, 1 to 3 (state average price)	do	0	2	6
Powder—Knife (Oskey)	per lb.	0	1	0
*Rakes—Garden, 12 teeth	each	0	1	0
*Razors—Good (Rodgers's), black handles, heavy	do	0	0	9
Resin	per lb.	0	0	3
Riddles—Wire (full size)	each	0	5	0
Rods—Gauging, &c. (Dring and Page's)	per set	2	0	0
Rotten-stone	per lb.	0	0	4
Rules—2 feet, twofold	each	0	1	0
Fourfold	do	0	2	0
*Saucepans—Tinned, with covers, 1 pint to 10 quarts (say 600 pints)	per pint	0	0	5
Enamelled, with covers, 1 pint to 10 quarts (say 300 pints)	do	0	0	9
Saws—Cross-cut, say 300 feet (Sorby's)	per foot	0	1	6
Hand, 28-inch, do.	each	0	5	0
*Meat, 16-inch, do.	each	0	3	0
*Tenon, 14-inch, do.	do	0	4	0
Saw-sets—Fit or cross-cut	do	0	0	1
Hand	do	0	0	1
*Scissors—Barbers'	per pair	0	1	10
Lamp	do	0	0	1
*Tailors'	do	0	4	0
*Cutting out, 6, 7, 8 inch	do	0	1	9
*Screws—Drivers, 11-inch, handled	each	0	1	6
Iron (say 12 lbs.)	per lb.	0	3	0
Brass (say 6 lbs.)	do	0	4	0
Scythes—Large	each	0	3	6
Handles, complete, American	do	0	3	9
Stones	do	0	0	3
Shavers—Tailors' (best)	per pair	0	1	0
Garden	do	0	9	0
*Shovels—L. H. American, with handles (Day's, Collins's, or Hunt's)	each	0	3	0
*L. H. American, with short handles, No. 3	do	0	4	0
*Square and round mouthed, side-strapped	do	0	4	6
*Iron, Fire	do	0	0	6
Solder	per lb.	0	1	6
*Spades—Foster's extra L. & S3	each	0	4	6
*Do. American	do	0	4	0
*Spectacles	do	0	0	8
Spokesavers—Plated, 4-inch	do	0	1	6
*Spoons—Britannia-metal, table	per dozen	0	6	0
*Do. dessert	do	0	2	0
*Do. tea	do	0	1	6
*Gravy, iron, tinned, large	each	0	1	0
*Table, iron, tinned	per dozen	0	2	0
*Horn	each	0	0	3
Squares—Carpenters'	do	0	3	0
*Steels—Butchers'	do	0	2	9
Steelyards—To weigh 220 to 300 lbs. (Avery's patent)	do	0	6	0
To weigh 320 to 500 lbs. (Avery's patent)	do	0	16	0
Strops—Razor (Rodgers's)	do	0	2	9
*Tomahawks—American, handled (Collins's or Sharp's)	do	0	3	0
Traps—Mouse, patent, best (Pullinger's)	do	0	0	3
Trowels—Bricklayers', 12-inch	do	0	3	0
*Twine—Packing, middling	per lb.	0	1	2
Do. strong	do	0	1	2
*2 and 3 ply, in hanks (P. O. as per sample)	do	0	1	1
Do. fine	do	0	1	6
White	do	0	1	0
Varnish—Japan	per quart	0	2	0
Vices—Hand	each	0	6	0
*Wedges—Iron, for splitting wood (say 120 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0	4
Wicks—Solar (various)	per dozen	0	0	6

Nails.

Nails—Ewbank's, 1½ inch, 3½ lbs.	per cwt.	0	10	0
Do. 1½ do. 4 lbs.	do	0	10	0

Nails—Ewbank's, 2 inch, 10 lbs.	per cwt.	0	10	0
Do. 3 do. 17 lbs.	do	0	10	0
Do. above 3 inches	do	0	10	0
Clout, best countersunk	do	4	4	0
1½ lb. per M.	per cwt.	1	10	0
Clout, 2 lbs. per M.	per M.	0	1	6
Do. 3 lbs. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. 4 lbs. per M.	do	0	1	6
Galvanized	per cwt.	4	4	0
Spike, wrought	do	1	17	4
Wire, 1 inch and upwards	do	1	8	0
Tacks, best Flemish, 8 oz. per M.	per M.	0	1	6
Do. do. 12 oz. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. do. 14 oz. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. do. 16 oz. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. do. 18 oz. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. do. 20 oz. per M.	do	0	1	6
Do. tinned, 12 oz. to 14 oz. per M.	do	0	2	0

LINENDRAPERY, &c.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWMAN, 217, Pitt-street.				
Baize—Red or Green, any width	per square yd.	0	0	6
Binding—Woollen, black, ½ to 1 inch	per piece of 36 yds.	0	0	3
Bodkins	per dozen	0	0	0
Braces—Cotton, double	per pair	0	0	6
Do. single	do	0	0	6
Braid—Any colour or width	per yard	0	0	1
Buttons—Metal	per dozen	0	0	1
Shirt	per gross	0	0	9
Do. bone	do	0	0	9
Linen	do	0	1	0
Brown Holland	do	0	1	0
Calico—Printed, fast colours	per yard	0	0	5½
Unbleached, heavy, 36-inch	do	0	0	7½
Bleached, do. do.	do	0	0	5½
Twill, Scotch, stout	do	0	0	6
Striped cotton, blue and white	do	0	0	6
Horrocks, B.	do	0	0	5½
Do. A.	do	0	0	4½
Caps—Boys', cloth, with leather peaks	each	0	1	2
Check—Blue and white linen, 34-inch	per yard	0	0	8
Do. cotton	do	0	0	2
For Dusters	do	0	0	7
Cloths—Table, white, 8 x 10, linen	each	0	6	0
Do. 10 x 12, do.	do	0	7	0
Cheese	per yard	0	0	6
Oil Table Covers	per square yd.	0	1	0
Coburg—Blue or Brown, 7-4	per yard	0	1	2
Combs—Rack	each	0	0	5
Small tooth	do	0	0	4
Comforters—Men's woollen	do	0	1	0
Boys' do.	do	0	0	8
Cord—Window Blind, worsted	per gross	0	1	0
Corduroy	per yard	0	2	0
Cotton—Darning, white	per lb.	0	1	6
Reels, white, any numbers, 300 yards	per dozen	0	2	0
Do. coloured, do. 100 do.	do	0	0	2
Machine sewing, Brookes's, 200 do.	do	0	2	6
Knitting	do	0	1	0
Cotton—Stuffing	per lb.	0	0	9
Costs—Colonial tweed	each	1	0	0
Crash—Russia, for towels	per yard	0	0	5
Derry	do	0	0	3
Diaper	do	0	0	4
Drill	do	0	1	0
Duck—Strong, for Lunatic clothing	do	0	1	6
Dowls, unbleached, for palliasses and pillow ticks, &c.	do	0	0	10
Do. do.	do	0	1	8
Flauncel—Welsh, heavy, 30-inch	each	0	4	0
Frocks—Ticken, for Insane, pleated	do	0	4	0
Duck dowls, with band	do	0	4	0
Gambroon	per yard	0	1	2
Hats—Felt, No. 1	each	0	2	6
Girls', straw	do	0	2	0
Women's do.	do	0	1	0
Boys' do.	do	0	1	0
Men's Panama, L. A.	do	0	2	0
Handkerchiefs—Cotton, 2	do	0	0	6
Holland—Unbleached, 4-4	per yard	0	0	10
Slate, for lining	do	0	0	10
Hooks and Eyes—White and black	per dozen	0	0	0½
Hose—Women's worsted, brown	per pair	0	0	10
Do. unbleached	do	0	1	4
Half, men's unbleached	do	0	0	9
Do. do. gray cotton	do	0	0	6
Do. gray worsted	do	0	0	9
Half, gray cotton, children's	do	0	0	1
Do. brown cotton	do	0	0	8
Huckaback—For towelling, 27 inches	per yard	0	0	11
Jackets—Felt, American, No. 1	each	0	12	0
Children's Polka	do	0	2	6
Corduroy, to pattern	do	0	10	6
Jumpers—Colonial Tweed	do	0	14	0
Serge, blue	do	0	9	0

		£	s.	d.
Lace—Silver	per yard	0	4	9
Linen—For shirts	do	0	1	0
For pillow-cases, 36 inches	do	0	0	6
For barrack sheets	do	0	0	6
Laces—Women's boot, silk or mohair	per gross	0	1	0
Moleskin	per yard	0	1	4
Mosquito Net	do	0	0	10
Muslin—Strong, for curtains	do	0	1	0
Neckerchiefs—Cotton	each	0	0	6
Black Brussels silk, hemmed	do	0	3	0
Needles—Sewing, any number, Thomas's	per hundred	0	0	6
Darning, do. do.	do	0	0	6
Knitting	do	0	0	6
Osaburg—36 inches	per yard	0	0	7
40 inches	do	0	0	9
Pins—Assorted	per lb.	0	2	6
Ribbons—Bonnet—any width, any colour	per yard	0	0	5
Serge—Blue woollen, 40 inches wide, best Navy	do	0	2	8
Brown do.	do	0	1	0
Shawls—Scotch, woollen, 8-4	each	0	6	0
Sheeting—Cotton, 2½ yards wide, white Wigan	per yard	0	1	8
Forfar, 40 inches	do	0	1	2
Stout, unbleached calico, to pattern	do	0	1	6
Sheets—Waterproof	each	0	8	6
Shirts—Blue, all wool	do	0	4	0
Under, lamb's wool	do	0	1	0
Scotch twill	do	0	2	6
Skirting striped	per yard	0	1	8
Tape—Black, 1 inch wide, cotton	per piece of 6 yards	0	0	2
Narrow	do	0	0	1
White, do.	do	0	0	1
Do. 1 inch	do	0	0	2
Do. 2 inch	do	0	0	3
Thimbles—Tailors'	each	0	0	1
Women's	do	0	0	0½
Thread—Black, any number	per lb.	0	3	3
Gray, do.	do	0	3	3
White, do.	do	0	3	3
Machine, 60 to 60 oz. spools	per doz.	0	12	0
Ticklenburg—Strong	per yard	0	1	0
Towels—Huckaback—half bleached, 30 x 27 inch	each	0	0	9
Diaper	do	0	1	3
Trousers—Moleskins, men's, unlined, double stitched, and tape seamed	per pair	0	6	8
Tweed (Cheviot)	do	0	11	0
Colonial Tweed, to pattern	do	0	11	0
Ticken, with vest	do	0	4	9
Duck	do	0	3	0
Umbrellas—Cotton	each	0	1	9
Window Blinds—Yellow Holland or white	per square yard	0	0	10
Waistcoats—Tweed (Cheviot)	each	0	6	0
Colonial tweed	do	0	6	0
Wincey	per yard	0	1	0

Police Clothing.

Arms—Silver	Water Police	each	0	4	0
Coats—Waterproof	do.	do	0	10	0
Cap—With badges, Inspector's	do.	do	0	18	0
Hats—Panama and ribbons	do.	do	0	11	6
Jackets	do.	do	1	10	0
Shirts—Duck	do.	do	0	7	6
Serge	do.	do	0	9	6
Trousers—White Duck	do.	per pair	0	10	6
Blue cloth	do.	do	0	10	6
Waterproof	do.	do	0	5	0

Boatmen's Clothing.

Trousers—Blue cloth	per pair	0	10	6
Duck	do	0	10	6
Shirts—Blue Serge	each	0	9	6
Duck	do	0	7	6
Hats—Waterproof	do	0	5	0
Ribbons for do.	do	0	2	6
Jackets—Pilot	do	1	0	0

MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Contractors—Messrs. ELLIOTT BROS., Pitt-street.

Acacia Gummi	per lb.	0	0	11
Acid Aceticum	do	0	0	6
Arsenicum	do	0	0	2
Carbolicum, Pur.	do	0	3	0
Impur.	do	0	0	7
Citricum	per oz.	0	0	3
Ditto	per lb.	0	4	0
Gallicum	per oz.	0	0	5
Hydrochloricum	per lb.	0	0	6
Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	per oz.	0	0	4
Nitro Hydrochloricum Dilutum	per lb.	0	0	3
Nitricum	do	0	1	0
Oxalicum	do	0	0	7
Phosphoricum Dilutum	do	0	0	6
Sulphuricum	do	0	0	6
Sulph. Aromaticum	do	0	2	3

Acid Sulph. Sulphoreosum	per lb.	0	0	4
Tannicum	per oz.	0	0	4
Tartaricum	per lb.	0	2	0
Adeps Preparatus	do	0	0	9
Aether	per oz.	0	0	3
Ditto	per lb.	0	3	0
Spirit Nit.	do	0	1	3
Aloes, Barbadosensis	do	0	1	6
Socotrinsis	do	0	2	9
Alumen	do	0	0	2
Exsiccatum	do	0	0	6
Ammonium	per pint	0	1	0
Carbonas	per lb.	0	0	9
Spirit Arom.	do	0	0	6
Ammoniac, Sal.	do	0	0	8
Anthemidis Flores	do	0	1	6
Antimonii Potassio Tartar	per oz.	0	0	2
Ditto	per lb.	0	2	3
Aqua Destillata	per gal.	0	1	0
Argentii Nitras	per oz.	0	4	6
Asafetida, Gum	per lb.	0	0	3
Aurantii Cortex	do	0	1	0
Bismuth Trismit	per oz.	0	0	7
Calumbæ Radix	per lb.	0	0	6
Calx Chlorata	do	0	0	7
Cumphora	do	0	1	9
Culecæ Chloridum	do	0	0	6
Cera, Alba	do	0	2	9
Flava	do	0	1	2
Cerrat. Culamims	do	0	1	6
Cantharidis	do	0	0	10
Resins	do	0	1	6
Sabinæ	do	0	2	3
Charta Epispastica	do	0	7	6
Chloral Hydrat	per oz.	0	0	6
Chloroformum	do	0	0	4
Colchici. Acet.	per lb.	0	0	3
Vin. sem.	per pint	0	2	0
Colloidum	per lb.	0	3	0
Confect. Arom.	per oz.	0	0	3
Ditto	per lb.	0	3	9
Copiba	do	0	3	0
Cortex, Cuscutilla	do	0	0	3
Creasotum	per oz.	0	0	7
Creta Prep.	per lb.	0	0	3
Cupri. Sulphas	do	0	0	4
Decoc. Cinchone Flava	per pint	0	1	6
Cinchone Concent. (Battley's)	do	1	0	0
Digitalis Folia	per lb.	0	0	2
Elaterium	per oz.	1	2	0
Empl. Adhesivum, on calico	per yard	0	0	7
Cantharidis	per lb.	0	4	6
Plumbi	do	0	0	10
Thuris	do	0	0	9
Ext. Belladonnæ	per oz.	0	0	5
Cannabis Indica	do	0	1	4
Colchici. Aceticum	per lb.	0	10	0
Colocyth. Co.	per oz.	0	0	6
Ditto	per lb.	0	7	0
Conit.	per oz.	0	0	3
Gentiana	do	0	0	2
Hyocyami	do	0	0	9
Naja Vomica	do	0	1	2
Sarsæ Liquidum	per lb.	0	7	0
Taraxaci	per oz.	0	0	3
Ferri, Citrat	do	0	0	4
et Quina	do	2	0	0
et Ammon. Citras.	do	0	0	4
Iodidum	do	0	1	3
Sulphas	per lb.	0	0	2
Fol. Diosm. Crenat	do	0	0	10
Fol. Gentiana Radix	do	0	0	4
Glyceris, common	do	0	1	0
Price's	do	0	1	4
Guaiaci Lignum	do	0	0	1
Hydrag. Perchloridum	do	0	4	6
Iodidum Rubrum	per oz.	0	1	3
Cum. Creta	per lb.	0	2	3
Subchloridum	do	0	4	9
Osidium Rubrum	per oz.	0	0	4
Ditto	per lb.	0	5	0
Iodin.	per oz.	0	1	2
Ipecac. Vin.	per pint	0	2	3
Liq. Saponis Co.	do	0	2	3
Campher Compositum	do	0	2	6
Liq. Ammoniac Fortior	per lb.	0	1	0
Bismuthi et ammoniac citratis	do	0	1	6
Opii Sed.	per oz.	0	0	6
Ditto "Battley's"	do	0	2	3
Plumbi Diacet	per lb.	0	0	3
Potassa	do	0	0	4
Ditto Arsenicalis	do	0	0	5
Magnes. Bicarb., Aquæ ("Murray's Fluid Magnesia")	per pint	0	1	6

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Magnes. Carbonas ...	0	0	8	Tinct. Iodi ...	0	2	6
Sulphas ...	0	0	9	Gustaci Ammoniata ...	0	2	6
Morph. Acetas ...	0	1	9	Hyocyanus ...	0	2	9
Morphia Hydrochloras ...	0	1	9	Lavandula Composita ...	0	2	0
Ol. Anisi ...	0	0	8	Lobelia Atheris ...	0	2	6
Cubeba ...	0	0	4	Myrrha ...	0	3	0
Morhus ...	0	1	6	Nucia Vomica ...	0	2	0
Filicis Maris ...	0	14	0	Opii ...	0	6	0
Lini ...	0	0	7	Rhei ...	0	2	6
Mentha Piperitis ...	0	1	1	Scilla ...	0	2	0
Olive ...	0	1	2	Senna ...	0	2	3
Palme ...	0	0	6	Valeriana ...	0	2	0
Ricini ...	0	0	8	Do. Ammoniata ...	0	2	0
Rosmarini ...	0	0	2	Zingiberis ...	0	2	0
Terebinthinæ ...	0	0	6	Trugacantha ...	0	2	6
Tiglii ...	0	0	4	Unguent. Oculaci ...	0	2	0
Opium ...	0	2	3	Galla ...	0	1	6
Ditto ...	1	16	6	Hydragyri ...	0	3	0
Vinum Opii ...	0	5	6	Do. Nitratis ...	0	3	0
Papaveris Syrupus ...	0	0	9	Iodi ...	0	3	0
Pargira Radix ...	0	0	6	Sulph. Co. ...	0	0	9
Pil. Aloes et Myrrha ...	0	8	0	Uva Ursi, Folia ...	0	0	2
Hydrarg ...	0	3	0	Valeriana Radix ...	0	0	2
Rhei. Composita ...	0	4	0	Veratria ...	0	6	0
Plumbi, Acetas ...	0	0	6	Wattle Bark ...	0	0	1
Plumbi, Iodidum ...	0	1	0	Zinci, Acetas ...	0	0	2
Potasse Acetas ...	0	1	6	Chloridum ...	0	0	6
Bicarbonas ...	0	0	10	Sulphas ...	0	0	8
Ditto pulv. ...	0	0	10	Oxidum ...	0	0	8
Tartaras Acida ...	0	1	4	Arrowroot ...	0	0	6
Chloras ...	0	1	0	Barley, Pearl ...	0	0	4
Carbonas ...	0	0	7	Bed Pans, Earthenware ...	0	3	6
Caustica ...	0	2	0	Bolus Knives, 4-inch to 6-inch ...	0	0	9
Iodid ...	0	1	0	Bottles, Glass, 4 lb., glass stoppers ...	0	0	9
Nitras ...	0	0	4	Do. 2 lb. do. ...	0	1	4
Ditto pulv. ...	0	0	5	Do. do. labelled ...	0	1	8
Prussia Flava ...	0	1	4	Boxes, Chip, nested ...	0	5	6
Fulv. Acacia Gummi ...	0	2	6	Pill, do. ...	0	5	0
Alumen ...	0	0	2	Brushes, Camel hair ...	0	0	11
Fulv. Canthar ...	0	7	0	Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid ...	0	0	10
Chinchon ...	0	4	0	Calico, for bandages ...	0	0	7
Cinnamon ...	0	0	2	Corks, Wine ...	0	1	9
Conii ...	0	0	1	Daffy ...	0	1	6
Creta Co. ...	0	1	9	Phial ...	0	1	0
Cubeb ...	0	0	8	Cases, Pocket Instruments, Surgeons' ...	1	15	0
Digital ...	0	0	1	Kinema, Apparatus, Maw's ...	0	8	0
Gentian ...	0	0	5	French, brass reservoir ...	0	2	0
Ipeca ...	0	0	7	Bottles, elastic, 4 oz. ...	0	1	9
Ditto ...	0	8	0	Flannel, for bandages ...	0	1	6
Ipecao. Composita ...	0	0	6	Funnels, glass, ½ pint to pint ...	0	1	0
Jacobi, "Hooper's" ...	0	1	9	Wedgewood, do. ...	0	2	0
Jalap Resina ...	1	4	0	Fuller's Earth ...	0	0	2
Kino Compositus ...	0	0	4	Gallipots, to 4 ozs., nested ...	0	7	0
Lini Semina ...	0	0	5	8 ozs. ...	0	0	1
Opii ...	0	3	0	Pint ...	0	0	3
Opii ...	2	4	0	Quart ...	0	0	4
Scammonii ...	0	2	0	Gutta-percha Tissues ...	0	2	4
Scilla ...	0	0	2	Insulators, best (last patent) ...	0	4	0
Zingiberis ...	0	0	9	Iringlass ...	0	7	0
Quassa, Lignum ...	0	0	3	Jars, white, with covers, 2 lbs. ...	0	1	4
Quina Sulphas ...	0	14	0	Labels, Plain, gummed, phial ...	0	0	4
Rhei Rad., Opt. ...	0	0	2	Do. do. pill-box ...	0	0	4
Do. ...	0	1	6	Lancets ...	0	1	6
Senega Radix ...	0	4	0	Leeches ...	0	1	0
Scm. Carui ...	0	0	6	Cody's Patent Fluid Disinfectant ...	0	1	2
Senna Alexandrina ...	0	0	7	Limejuice ...	0	2	6
Santoninum ...	0	5	0	Lint, best ...	0	4	0
Soda Bihoras ...	0	0	5	Measures, graduated glass ...	0	0	6
Sulphas Hypophosphat ...	0	0	2	Mortars and Pestles, Wedgewood, Nos. 5 and 6 ...	0	4	0
Tartarata ...	0	1	3	Iron, Nos. 1 to 5 ...	0	5	0
Soda, Bicarbonas ...	0	0	2	Do., Nos. 6 to 10 ...	0	5	0
Spiritus, Rectificatus ...	0	2	9	Neptha ...	0	0	5
Spiritus, Chloroformi ...	0	2	0	Nutt Galls ...	0	0	8
Spiritus Vini, Methyl. ...	0	1	0	Oil of Almonds ...	0	2	0
Strechua ...	0	0	10	Watch ...	0	1	0
Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis ...	0	1	8	Paper Wrapping, demy, white or blue ...	0	10	6
Sulphur, Sublimatum ...	0	0	8	Phials, 1 to 8 oz. ...	0	16	0
Terebinth, Vulgaris ...	0	0	1	Pill Tiles ...	0	1	0
Tinct. Aloes ...	0	2	0	Plaster Skins ...	0	2	6
Asafoetida ...	0	3	0	Quicksilver ...	0	3	0
Aurantii ...	0	2	0	Rice ...	0	0	2
Belladonna ...	0	2	0	Sago ...	0	0	4
Benois Composita ...	0	3	0	Scales and Grain Weights, in oak box ...	0	2	4
Calumbæ ...	0	2	0	Shellac ...	0	1	6
Camph. Composita ...	0	2	3	Silk, Oiled ...	0	5	0
Cantharidis ...	0	2	0	Snap, Honey ...	0	0	10
Cardami Composita ...	0	2	6	Windsor ...	0	0	9
Canubis Indica ...	0	3	9	Specula Ani Vel Vagina ...	0	3	6
Catechu ...	0	2	0	Splints, common lined ...	0	3	0
Capsici ...	0	2	0	Cline's leg ...	0	14	0
Conii ...	0	2	0	Pott's hollow arm ...	0	5	6
Digitalis ...	0	2	3	Thigh ...	0	6	0
Ferri Cerchloridi ...	0	2	3	Split Skins ...	0	9	0
Gentiana Composita ...	0	2	3	Sponge, best ...	0	2	6

		£	s.	d.
Spongio Pilini	per yard	0	13	0
Stomach-pump, Maw's best	each	1	1	0
Suspensory Bandages	do	0	1	0
Syringes—Glass, 1 to 2 oz.	per doz.	0	6	6
Pewter, 1 to 2 quart	each	0	3	0
Tooth Instruments	per set	1	4	0
Forceps—Clendon's	per pair	0	7	9
Tow, Fine	per lb.	0	0	7
Carbolic	do	0	1	0
Trusses, Hernia, single, common	each	0	2	3
Ditto, double	do	0	4	0
Ditto, single, patent	do	0	3	0
Twine, Medical	per ball	0	0	4
Argent. Nit., in points (caustic points)	per doz.	0	3	6
Potassi Bromidum	per lb.	0	5	0
Chlorodyne, Collie Browne's	per oz.	0	3	2
Extract Hygouii Liquidum, P.B.	per pint (16 oz.)	0	5	6
Gum Masticha	per lb.	0	6	0
Lin Belladonna, P.B.	per pint	0	4	0
Aconiti, P.B.	do	0	4	0
Liquor Bismuthi	do	0	1	6
Epispasticus, P.B.	do	0	5	6
Potassi Permanganitis	do	0	0	4
Potassi Bichromas	per lb.	0	0	8
Syr. Ferri Iodidi	per pint, 16 oz.	0	1	6
Succus Conii, P.B.	do	0	2	9
Tinct. Aconiti	do	0	3	0
Lacrica (Solazzi)	per lb.	0	1	9
Marine Lint (Tenux)	do	0	1	6
Enema Syringes (Higginson's)	each	0	3	6
Hypodermic Syringes	do	0	11	6
Minimum Measures	per doz.	0	7	6
Stomach-pump tubes	do	0	3	0
Cotton Wool (common and fine)	per lb.	0	2	6
Fly-papers	per 100	0	2	0
Bottles, 1 oz., stoppered with brushes	per doz.	0	7	0

TREIL AND KEROSENE OIL.

Contractor—S. CORN, 424, George-street.

Treil Nut Oil	per gallon	0	4	1
Kerosene Oil, best American, for Lighthouses	do	0	2	5

POST OFFICE MAIL BAGS, &c.

Contractor—GEORGE C. WATSON, Mitchell Road, Alexandria.

		Hand Sewn	Machine Sewn		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
*Bags—Letter Carriers' large	each	1	6	0	
Do. small	do	1	0	15	
*Messengers'	do	0	5	6	
*Cash	do	0	0	3	
*Nose	do	0	0	3	
*Saddle	do	0	5	0	
		ft. in.	ft. in.		
*Mail, Kip, waterproof	2 0 x 1 4	do	0	10	0
Do. do.	2 6 x 1 6	do	0	12	0
Do. do.	3 0 x 1 6	do	0	14	0
Do. do.	3 6 x 2 0	do	1	2	0
Do. do.	4 0 x 2 3	do	1	10	0
Do. do.	5 0 x 2 6	do	2	0	0
Do. Busd. without linings	1 6 x 0 9	do	0	1	6
Do. do.	2 0 x 1 4	do	0	2	0
*Pads—Stamping	do	0	0	6	0

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Contractor—D. NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street.

Brass Rule—8-to-pica—(24 in. long)	per gross	2	17	0
6-to-pica	do	3	16	0
Do. Wave	do	0	6	6
Do. Leader	do	3	16	0
Perforating (type high)	do	3	16	0
4-to-pica—(24 in. long)	do	5	4	0
Nonpareil (various)—24 in. long	per doz.	0	16	0
Page Cord	per doz. balls	0	6	8
Leads—8-to-pica	per lb.	0	1	1
6-to-pica	do	0	0	9
4-to-pica	do	0	0	6
Mallets	each	0	2	6
Planers	do	0	1	1
Shooting-sticks—Boxwood	per doz.	0	5	6
Brass-tipped	each	0	3	6
Wood Furniture—Double Broad	per doz.	0	5	3
Broad	do	0	3	9
Double Narrow	do	0	4	6
Narrow	do	0	3	3
Reglet—Nonpareil	do	0	1	0
Brevier	do	0	1	0
Long Primer	do	0	1	2
Pica	do	0	1	2
Great Primer	do	0	1	8
Sidesticks, 3 feet long	do	0	3	6
Bodkins (plain)	per dozen	0	3	6
Quoins (large sizes)	per 1000	0	9	6

		£	s.	d.
Composing sticks—9-inch	each	0	8	6
6-inch	do	4	0	6
Cases—Best	per pair	0	8	6
Best (Double)	each	0	8	0
(Treble)	do	0	8	0
(Brass Rule—empty)	do	0	9	6
Frames—Whole (to be made according to plan to be seen at the Government Printing Office)	do	2	10	0
Brushes—Lye (large size)	do	0	6	0
Pick	do	0	1	3
Machine Tape	per piece	0	1	2
Patent Press Blanketing—(42 inches wide)	per yard	0	15	6
Girthing	do	0	0	10
Iron Sidesticks, 11 inches long	per dozen	0	13	6
Iron Footsticks, 6 do	do	0	8	6
Do 7 do	do	0	8	6
Chases—Double Foolscap (Wrought Iron)	per pair	1	6	0
Demy	do	0	19	0
Quadruple Foolscap, folding (to be made exactly to pattern to be seen at the Government Printing Office)	per set of four chases	4	4	0
Foolscap (Wrought Iron)	per pair	0	15	0
Foolscap folio	each	0	4	0
13 in. x 18 in. (one inch rim)	do	0	6	0
Demy Quarto	do	0	3	9
Demy 8vo	do	0	3	0

PRINTING PAPERS.

Contractor—DAVIDSON NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street.

Printing Papers.

Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.

Foolscap, Double, B. W., to be packed flat	28 lbs.	0	16	6
Foolscap, Double, Y. W., to be packed flat	26 lbs.	0	11	4
Foolscap, Double, Coloured—green, pink, blue, and yellow, to be packed flat	28 lbs.	0	14	1
Crown, Double	30 lbs.	0	13	2
Demy, single, to be packed flat	22 lbs.	0	9	8
Demy, Double	44 lbs.	0	19	3
Demy, Double Double	75 lbs.	1	13	0
Demy, Double (Pink)	44 lbs.	1	3	0
Demy, Double (Yellow)	44 lbs.	1	3	0
Demy, Double (Green)	44 lbs.	1	3	0
Cartridge, Imperial, to be packed flat	50 lbs.	1	9	6
Royal, to be packed flat	30 lbs.	0	13	2
Foolscap, Double (Coloured, Yellow)	33 lbs.	0	17	3
Lithographic Paper, 30 x 22	do	1	8	0

WRITING PAPERS, BOTH HAND AND MACHINE MADE PAPERS.

Contractor—WILLIAM GOTOH, 353, George-street.

Writing Papers, both Hand and Machine made Papers for Account Books, &c.

Uncut edges, to be packed flat. Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.

Foolscap, 18 lbs.	per ream	1	3	3
Do. Double Lean, 20 lbs.	do	2	6	3
Demy, 24 lbs.	do	1	10	9
Medium, 35 lbs.	do	2	4	6
Royal, 50 lbs.	do	3	5	0
Imperial, 75 lbs.	do	4	16	0
Runk Post, Medium size, 16 lbs.	do	1	19	9

Machine Blue-laid Papers for Printing Purposes.

To be packed flat. Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.

Demy, 24 lbs.	per ream	0	13	9
Medium, 35 lbs.	do	1	0	3
Super Royal, 54 lbs.	do	1	11	6
Imperial, 72 lbs.	do	2	2	0
Cream Wave Post, Medium	do	0	14	0
Cream Laid Folio Post	do	0	15	3
Blue Wave Post, Medium, 18 lbs.	do	0	12	3
Blue Laid Folio Post, 21 lbs.	do	0	14	3

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

Contractor—ANDERSON & SOXS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

Accoutrements—Foot Poliae	per set	0	10	0
*Mounted do	do	1	0	0
Beeswax	per lb.	0	1	3
Belly Bands—Cart or dray	each	0	3	0
Rits—Driving	do	0	1	6
Snaffle	do	0	2	9
Palham	do	0	3	0
Breaking	do	0	1	0
Belts—Leather, Boys' and Pouches for tomahawks	do	0	1	3
Brushes—Daodruff	do	0	1	6
Horse	do	0	3	0
Spoke, Bristles	do	0	1	0
Water	do	0	2	0
Cases—*Revolver, mounted, for Colt's and Adams's	do	0	3	3

	£	s.	d.
Cases—Letter Bill	0	0	1
*Stamp	0	3	6
Cloth—Saddle, Kersey, leather-bound, any colour	0	4	0
Collars—Cart-horse	0	9	0
Escort and Spring-cart	0	10	6
<i>Saddles, Harness, &c.</i>			
Combs—Clipping	0	0	6
Curry	0	0	6
Mane	0	0	4
Cruppers	0	1	8
Halters—Hemp	0	0	9
Green hide, with leather shanks	0	2	0
Hames—Cart	0	3	6
Headstall Chains—Japanned, with logs	0	1	4
Picks—Horse	0	0	6
Pouches—Cap	0	0	3
Cartridge	0	2	0
Scissors—Clipping	0	2	0
Sponges—Carrage	0	3	0
Horse, largest size	0	1	3
Spurs—with leathers, plated bush	per pair	0	2 6
Straps—Carbine	each	0	1 0
Clouk	per set	0	1 3
*For Lunatics' Clothing, with steel screw	do	0	5 0
Neck, with swivel	each	0	0 6
Saddle	do	0	0 4
Hobster	do	0	0 0 ½
Wallet	do	0	0 0 ½
Bridles—Double Rein, with Felham Steel Bits	do	0	13 6
Do. do. Weymouth do.	do	0	18 0
Single do. Snaffle do.	do	0	11 0
Cart do.	do	0	6 0
*Girths, Brown Woollen, stout, 3 ft. 10 in.	do	0	1 8
Split Leather	do	0	3 0
*Green hide	do	0	4 0
Harness—Dray, shaft, complete	per set	3	10 0
Do. leading do.	do	1	16 0
Spring-cart, shaft, do.	do	4	10 0
Do. leading, do.	do	0	10 0
*Headstalls	each	0	4 3
Hobbles—Horse	per pair	0	1 6
*Muffs—Leather, with Belts for Lunatics	each	0	5 0
Martingale and Breastplates	do	0	6 6
Reins—Cart, best	per pair	0	4 6
Bridle—Felham and Snaffle	do	0	1 6
Rugs—Horse	each	0	11 0
Saddles—*Troop, with furniture complete, all hogeikin	do	4	5 0
Stirrup Irons	per pair	0	2 6
Leathers	do	0	2 6
Sureingles	each	0	2 9
Whips—Cart, strong	do	0	3 0
Escort, crop lash (4-in-hand)	do	0	4 0

GENERAL SHIP CHANDLERY.
Contractor—S. COHEN, 424, George-street.

Anchor—Below 5 cwt., iron	per cwt.	1	2	0
Do. do. galvanized iron	do	1	17	4
Brushes—Tar, long, with handles	each	0	1	3
Do. short, do.	do	0	1	0
Bunting—Broad, of any colour required, 18 ins. wide	per yard	0	0	11 ½
Buoys—Nun, galvanized iron, large	each	2	0	0
Life	do	0	5	0
Candles—Large, lamp, ¼ lb.	per lb.	0	1	0
*Canvas—Nos. 1 to 7 (Corsar's, Douglas's, or Fraser's)	per yard	0	1	2
Cotton, do.	do	0	0	4
Chain—To ½ inch (with certificate) inclusive of ½ in.	per cwt.	1	8	0
From ½ in. upwards (do.)	do	0	18	0
Galvanized, ¾ to ½ in. inclusive (with certificate)	do	1	10	0
Cord—Soft laid, best quality	do	7	16	0
Cotton—Waste	do	2	2	0
Lamp	do	1	0	0
Copper—Sheets	per lb.	0	1	2
Colours—Ensigns, 9 x 4½ feet, all to be hand- sewn, with worsted, and made of bunting of the best quality	each	1	0	0
Do. 12 x 8 do. do.	do	0	10	0
Jacks, 8 x 4½ do. do.	do	0	10	0
Do. 12 x 6 do. do.	do	0	10	0
Grapnels—Boat, iron	per lb.	0	0	1
Do. do. galvanized	do	0	0	9
Hooks—Boat, iron, heads only, strong	each	0	1	0
Do. do. do. Right	do	0	1	0
Do. do. do. with handles	do	0	4	0
Chain	per lb.	0	0	6
Lanterns—Signals, bull's-eye	each	0	4	0
Side, red and green	per pair	1	10	0
Leather—Pump	per lb.	0	1	0
Leads—Deep Sea	do	0	0	5
Hand	do	0	0	9

	£	s.	d.
Lines—Log	per lb.	0	2 0
Lead, Deep Sea	do	0	1 3
Do. hand-lead	do	0	2 0
Martine Spikes	each	0	0 1
Muntz Metal	per lb.	0	1 2
Nails—Copper, various sizes	do	0	1 10
Composition do.	do	0	1 3
Needles—Sailmakers'	each	6	0 3
Oil—Linseed, boiled, including packages, best quality	per gal.	0	4 2
Do. raw, do. do.	do	0	3 6
Sperm	do	0	2 0
Olive	do	0	4 0
Sweet	do	0	7 0
Ones—Ash, up to 18 feet	per foot	0	0 6
Paddles—Ash or Pine	do	0	0 6
Palms—Sailmakers'	each	0	1 6
Pitch	per lb.	0	0 4
Putty	do	0	0 3
Powder—Tripoli	do	0	0 1
Rowlocks—Brass	do	0	1 6
Iron, galvanized	per pair	0	3 0
Spanners	per inch	0	1 0
Stuckles	per lb.	0	0 6
Scrapers—Ship	each	0	1 3
Tacks—Copper	per lb.	0	1 9
Tar—Stockholm, packages included	per gal.	0	1 9
Coal	do	0	0 4
Tarpaulins—Made of net lighter than No. 3 canvas, tarred or untarred	per yard	0	1 0
Thinbles—Iron	per lb.	0	0 3
Thinbles—Brass	each	0	0 4
Turpentine—Spirits of, packages included	per gal.	0	4 0
Twine—Roping	per lb.	0	1 4
Seaming do.	do	0	1 9
Tallow	per cwt.	1	17 4
Varnish—Bright	per gal.	0	4 0
Black	do	0	4 0
Copal	do	0	16 0
Whiting	per lb.	0	0 1
Wicks—Cotton	per gross	0	1 0

Paints, &c.

	per lb.
All packages included.	
Black, ground in oil	0 0 3
White lead, best, do.	0 0 4 ½
White zinc, do. do.	0 0 4 ½
Red paint, do.	0 0 3 ½
Vermilion, do.	0 0 6
Blue paint, do.	0 0 4 ½
Yellow do. Spruce	0 0 3 ½
Brown do. do.	0 0 4
Green, light, do.	0 0 4 ½
Do. dark, do.	0 0 4
Patent Dryers, do.	0 0 4
Brown Umber, dry colour	do 0 0 2
Do. do. ground in oil	do 0 0 4
Yellow Ochre, dry colour	do 0 0 2
Do. do. ground in oil	do 0 0 4
Do. Chrome, dry colour	do 0 1 0
Do. do. ground in oil	do 0 0 6
Orange do. dry colour	do 0 9 0
Do. do. ground in oil	do 0 0 6
Ultramarine blue, dry colour	do 0 3 0
Chinese Vermilion, do.	do 0 5 6
Red Lead Powder, do.	do 0 0 4 ½
Peacock and Buchan's No. 3 Composition Paint, mixed, ready for use	do 0 0 8 ½

Rope.

Rope—Europe, tarred, ½-inch to 6 inches, best	
Navy	per cwt. 2 18 0
House-line, best, ½ to 3 inches	do 3 14 8
Hambro' do. do.	do 1 17 4
Ratline, do. do.	per cwt. 3 0 0
Martine, do. do.	per lb. 0 0 3
Rope-yarn, do. do.	per cwt. 0 5 0
Spun-yarn, do. do.	do 2 16 0
Manila, white, ½-inch upwards, best, with worsted thread	do 2 11 0
Coir, 2 to 7 inch	do 1 0 0
Signal Halyards	per lb. 0 1 3

STATIONERY, &c.

Contractor—ROBERT SANDS, 392, George-street.
Account Books.

8-quire Domy Cash Book, hand-made, full calf, and paged	each	1	8	4
6-quire Medium Books, hand-made, full calf, and paged	do	0	1	0
6-quire Demy Books	hand-made, faint lines, foliated & calf, index, 2 leaves to letter	do	0	10 0
4-quire do.				
3-quire do.				
4-quire F'scap Books				
3-quire do. hand-made, faint lines, foliated, ½ calf	do	0	5	3

	£	s.	d.
3-quire Foolscap Cash Books, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf ...	each	0	6 1
2-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf ...	do	0	4 6
1-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf ...	do	0	1 1
1-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, double money ...	do	0	1 3
1-quire 4-to. Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf ...	do	0	1 7
12 sheets 8-vo. Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf ...	do	0	1 10
1-quire 8-vo. Demy Books, hand-made, faint only ...	do	0	3 5
1-quire 8-vo. Demy Books, limp roan, faint ...	do	0	1 7
Field Book, in Sheep, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$...	do	0	0 11
Foolscap Copying Books, 800 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index, 9×13 ...	do	0	6 7
Foolscap Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index ...	do	0	9 8
Foolscap Copying Books, 1,500 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index ...	do	0	9 10
Medium, reduced, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index ...	do	0	10 5
Medium, reduced, 2,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index ...	do	0	17 4
Demy Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index ...	do	0	8 9
Double Foolscap Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index ...	do	0	12 7
Copying Books, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, 1,000 pages, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index ...	do	0	12 7
5-inch Demy Skeleton Guard Books, $\frac{1}{2}$ basil ...	do	0	2 1
4-quire Foolscap, do. do. ...	do	0	6 10
Skeleton Guard Books, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, $\frac{1}{2}$ basil ...	do	0	10 0
Do. 18 x 12, do. ...	do	0	8 11
Demy Indies, 1 leaf to letter, full bound, basil ...	do	0	3 2
Foolscap do. do. do. do. ...	do	0	3 2
Metallic Memorandum Books ...	do	0	0 7
Do. large, ruled faint ...	do	0	0 9
Post 8vo. Memorandum Books, to pattern ...	do	0	1 4
Judge's Note Books ...	do	0	0 1

Writing, Blotting, and Brown Papers

Each ream to contain not less than 490 sheets, and to weigh fully the weight stated for each paper.

Demy, B.W., 24lbs., uncut insides, ruled faint... per ream	0	1	0
Do. do. do. do. ...	0	1	0
Foolscap, C.L., 18lbs. ...	0	15	0
Do. do. do. faint ruled ...	0	15	0
Do. B.W., 16lbs. ...	0	15	0
Do. do. do. faint ruled ...	0	15	0
Do. do. do. do. close ...	0	15	9
Do. Brief, do. ...	0	1	0
Saunders's hand-made C.W. Foolscap, 18lbs. ...	1	8	4
O. T. M., Cream Foolscap, 21lbs. ...	1	5	3
Do. do. do. faint ...	1	6	3
James's extra Sup. Brief ...	1	6	6
Imperial Treasury Note ...	0	9	6
Saunders's hand-made Note ...	0	8	5
Do. do. Blue ...	0	8	5
Post, 4to., C.L., 10lbs. ...	0	10	0
Do. Medium, 4to., Bank ...	0	8	10
Do. do. B.W., do. ...	0	7	11
Cream Laid, large post 8vo., 21lbs. ...	0	7	4
Do. do. do. do. ruled faint... do	0	4	9
Do. super note ... do	0	5	3
B.W. super note, 21lbs. ... do	0	5	3
Foolscap Copying Paper ... do	0	3	2
Blotting Demy, White, 24lbs., Macarthur's best do	1	0	0
Do. Red, do. do. do. ... do	1	4	2
Do. Buff, do. Saunders's, 36 lbs... do	1	5	3
Brown Paper, 200 lbs. ... do	2	14	0
Do. 120 lbs. ... do	2	2	0
Do. 48 lbs. ... do	0	13	2
Demy Drying Paper ... do	2	1	9
Foolscap Oiled Paper ... do	3	5	0
Do. Double, small hand, 15 lbs. ... do	0	7	11

General Stationery.

Rodkins, Office, with eyes ...	each	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boards, Foolscap, covered marble paper, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$...	per doz.	0	3	2
Do. do. with flaps, calico lined ...	do	0	5	3
Boxes, Imperial, elastic bands, large ...	per box	0	16	10
Do. do. do. do. extra strong, series 1 to 8 ...	do	0	2	1
Balances, Salter's, 16 ozs. ...	each	0	3	5
Buckets, Waste Paper ...	do	0	2	4
Bowls, Glass, sponge ...	do	0	3	4
Brushes, Damping, 3 inches ...	do	0	1	0
Do. do. 4 inches ...	do	0	1	4
Do. Gum ...	do	0	1	2
Do. do. large ...	do	0	0	2
Cards, Juror's small, extra super ...	per doz. pks.	0	4	9
Candles, best sperm ...	per lb.	0	1	0

Cord, green silk, with tags ...	per doz.	0	5	3
Clips, with spring, Foolscap, double strong ...	each	0	2	1
Do. Bronze hand ...	do	0	1	4
Cups, Pin (Liguum vite) ...	do	0	2	1
Date boxes, 7-inch ...	do	0	3	8
Do. revolving, 9×6 ...	do	0	3	8
Date Blocks, No. 1, Lett's ...	do	0	3	2
Do. do. No. 2, do. ...	do	0	2	1
Do. do. No. 3, do. ...	do	0	1	0
Despatch Boxes, Demy ...	do	1	17	0
Do. Foolscap ...	do	1	6	3
Envelopes, C.L. Foolscap ...	per M.	1	3	9
Do. do. do. pocket ...	do	1	3	9
Do. B.W., $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$...	do	0	19	2
Do. do. do. pocket ...	do	1	7	6
Do. C.L., $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, cameo ...	do	0	13	2
Do. Imperial, Treasury, Albert Court ...	do	0	14	2
Do. do. do. 8vo. Court ...	do	0	19	2
*†Do. Cartridge, assorted sizes, from $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ to $16 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, cameo ...	do	4	14	0
†Envelopes, Foolscap, $9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, gummed, with cameo ...	per M.	0	15	3
†Envelopes, Post, B.W., $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, gummed, with cameo, No. 6 cameo ...	do	0	1	0
†Envelopes, Note, B.W., gummed, with cameo, No. 6 cameo ...	do	0	1	0
†Envelopes, C.L. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, gummed, with cameo, No. 6 cameo ...	do	0	13	2
†Envelopes, C.L., $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, plain cameo, gummed, No. 6 ...	do	0	10	6
†Envelopes, C.L., No. 4, cameo ...	do	0	8	11
Do. Demy, B.W., 10×5 cameo ...	do	0	19	9
†Do. C.W., assorted sizes, calico lined ...	do	12	10	0
Ryalets, assorted (box, 1,000) ...	per box	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rubbers, Faber's ink and pencil ...	per doz.	0	5	9
Folders, ivory, 10 in. thick ...	each	0	2	1
Files, Paper, 18 in., telescopes ...	per doz.	0	11	0
Do. do. 12 " do. ...	do	0	6	8
Do. do. 6 " stab ...	do	0	3	0
Do. do. 12 " hook and handle ...	do	0	4	9
Do. do. 18 " do. ...	do	0	7	9
Glasses, ink, Revere or Surveyor's ...	do	0	6	1
Gum, liquid, Judson's best ...	per quart	0	2	1
Gum Bottles, with brushes, large size ...	each	0	1	7
Hones in wood ...	do	0	6	0
Inkstands, Pewter, 8×5 ...	do	0	6	3
Do. do. round, large, with lid ...	do	0	2	7
Do. do. do. small, do. ...	do	0	2	7
Do. Pneumatic, gray and black ...	do	0	1	3
Do. glass, large ...	do	0	1	4
Do. do. small ...	do	0	0	9
Do. ebony and walnut, 12×8 , with drawer, 2 bottles and handle ...	do	0	16	3
Inkstands, ebony and walnut, 14×10 , with drawer, 2 bottles and handle ...	do	1	2	3
Ink, fluid, Morrell's, in quarts, black ...	per doz.	0	18	4
Do. do. Stephens's Commercial ...	do	0	16	3
Do. do. do. in pints, do. ...	do	0	8	8
Do. do. Stephens's do. red ...	do	0	18	4
Do. do. do. blue black, in pints ...	do	0	18	4
Do. Copying, Stephens's violet ...	do	0	18	4
Do. Antoine's, 30-day copying - pints ...	do	0	13	9
Do. Cochrane's blue ...	do	1	0	0
Do. do. dark, best... do	do	1	0	0
Do. do. scarlet ... do	do	1	0	0
Do. do. violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints ... do	do	0	5	3
Do. Sands & Kenny's red ... do	do	1	0	0
Do. black, in powder, Todd's ... do	do	0	2	6
Do. red do. do. ... do	do	0	1	6
Do. obliterating, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., black, to be packed complete, to sample ...	per lb.	0	2	7
Do. obliterating, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., blue, 1lb tins ...	do	0	3	2
Do. do. do. red, do. ...	do	0	3	2
Do. Wells, Porcelain large ...	per doz.	0	1	7
Do. do. do. small ...	do	0	1	7
Do. Walsden's black - quarts ...	do	0	16	9
Do. do. do. pints ...	do	0	9	6
India-rubber, vulcanized ...	per lb.	0	4	3
Do. bottle ...	do	0	4	3
Knives, erasing, cocoa handles, Rodgers's, No. 410 ...	per doz.	0	13	9
Do. desk, ivory handles, No. 9107 ...	do	2	10	0
Needles, looping ...	per 100	0	1	0
Paper Fasteners, Hughes's ...	per box	0	1	0
Do. brass, round heads ...	do	0	1	0
Pencils, assorted, H.B., B.R., B.B.E.—Rowney's best ...	per doz.	0	1	10
Pencils, Sauds's Office ...	do	0	1	10
Do. coloured, blue, green, and red ...	do	0	2	7
Do. combined, red and blue ...	do	0	3	3
Pens, Gillott's fine, No. 227, magnum bonum (12 in box) ...	per doz. boxes	0	10	0
Pens, Gillott's, medium, No. 226, magnum bonum (12 in box) ...	do	0	10	0
Pens, Gillott's, broad ...	do	0	10	0
Do. do. assorted Nos., nibs ...	do	0	18	6

		£	s.	d.
Pens, Mitchell's barrel, any number ...	per doz. boxes	0	6	6
Do. do. red ink ...	per card	0	0	10
Do. do. nibs, any number ...	per doz. boxes	1	1	0
Do. Sands's ...	do	0	19	0
Do. "Emu" ...	do	0	5	3
Do. "Owl" ...	do	0	6	6
Do. "Pickwick" ...	do	0	6	6
Do. "Waverley" ...	do	0	6	6
Do. quill, best ...	per M	2	7	3
Do. do. do. (50 in box) ...	per doz. boxes	1	11	6
Do. Swan quills ...	per 100	1	6	3
Penholders for nibs ...	per gross	0	0	2
Pen cleaners, 3 inches diameter at base, with backs ...	each	0	1	7
Pen racks ...	do	0	0	11
Presses, lead, baize-covered bottoms, marble, 2 1/2-lb.	do	0	2	0
Do. do. leather covered, 4-lb.	do	0	3	2
Porcelain Paper weights ...	do	0	0	10
Do. copying, foolscap ...	do	2	7	3
Sheets, parchment (very best), 18 x 24 ...	do	0	2	4
Presses, copying, demy ...	do	2	18	9
Portfolios, 9 x 15 ...	do	0	3	2
Ribbon, green or blue silk, 1/4 in., 1/2 in., or 3/4 in. (per piece of 36 yards)	per piece	0	5	9
Rulers, round, ebony, 12 inches, extra thick ...	each	0	0	4
Do. do. do. 18 do. do.	do	0	0	10
Slates, 9 x 13 ...	do	0	0	7 1/2
Do. (Porcelain) 8-inch ...	do	0	2	6
Scissors, Rodgers's, No. 3,532, 8-inch ...	do	0	2	2
Do. 6-inch ...	do	0	2	2
Stationery cabinets, foolscap, walnut, cut glass inks ...	do	2	18	9
Stationery Cabinets, foolscap, oak, cut glass inks	do	2	10	0
Stationery Cabinets, 4to., walnut, do.	do	1	6	3
Tape, red, broad, 9 yards ...	per doz. pieces	0	1	7
Do. do. medium do. ...	do	0	1	2
Do. do. narrow do. ...	do	0	1	0 1/2
Trays, foolscap paper (basket-ware)	each	0	5	6
Waivers, 2-oz. boxes, tin ...	per box	0	0	11
Do. Initial ...	do	0	0	3 1/2
Do. Signet, with papers for do. (boxes of 50)	do	0	0	1
Wax, No. 1, red, sixteen ...	per lb.	0	3	1
Do. medium ...	do	0	1	0 1/2
Do. common ...	do	0	0	7 1/2

School Books, &c.

Swan's Post Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 12 ...	per doz.	0	2	4
Exercise Books, faint lines only, 5 1/2 sheets, stiff covers ...	do	0	3	2
Arithmetic, 1st National School Series ...	do	0	3	2
Reading Lessons, 1st series do.	do	0	0	6
Do. 2nd do. do.	do	0	3	0
Do. 3rd do. do.	do	0	6	0
Do. 4th do. do.	do	0	7	0
Do. 5th do. do.	do	0	7	0
Geography do.	do	0	3	0
Grammar do.	do	0	3	0
Mayor's Spelling, best edition, cloth ...	do	0	5	6
Carpenter's Spelling, best edition, cloth	do	0	5	6
Dictionaries, Reid's or Webster's, 12mo.	each	0	3	3
Bibles, brevier, 16mo., full roan ...	do	0	4	3
Common Prayer ...	do	0	0	6
Douay Bibles, 18mo. ...	do	0	2	9
Roman Catholic Prayer ...	do	0	1	0

SURVEYORS' MATERIALS.

Contractor—ROBERT SANDS, 392, George-street.

Brushes, sable Swan, large ...	per doz.	5	5	0
Swan, medium ...	do	4	3	6
Goose ...	do	0	9	11
Duck ...	do	0	6	4
Crow ...	do	0	3	6
Ivory Stretching Rulers, 6-in. Troughton & Sims's	each	0	3	0
Pentagraph Pins, small pattern ...	per gross	0	11	0
Prickers, medium size ...	each	0	3	0
Pallets, 12 compartments ...	do	0	1	9
Do. 6 do 6 inches deep ...	do	0	0	11
Do. 3 do do.	do	0	0	5
Colour Saucers, large, each nest to contain six	per nest	0	2	0
Do. small do.	do	0	1	6
Card-board Protectors, 15-in. diameter, Troughton and Sims's	each	0	10	0
Scales, Troughton and Sims's, ivory, with offsets 1 1/4	do	0	17	6
Do. do. do. 1 1/2	do	1	0	9
Do. do. do. 2 1/2	do	0	17	6
Protractors, White Metal, Troughton and Sims's, 8-in., graduated to 15 minutes	do	3	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Protractors, White Metal, Troughton and Sims's, 7 inches	each	2	5	0
Road Pens, small, best quality ...	do	0	6	4
Proportional Compasses, best ...	per pair	2	10	0
Tracing Paper, continuous, 3 ft. 6 in.	per roll	0	4	0
Do. 3 ft. 3 in.	do	0	12	0
Do. 3 ft. 6 in.	do	0	12	0
Tracing Linen, Imperial Cloth, dull back, 42 inches wide, No. 41, each 24 yards (No. 3), equal to 7,200 yards	do	0	1	4 1/2
Tracing Linen, 42 inches wide, each 24 yards	per yard	0	1	3
Glazed Union, 72-ins., each 24 yards, equal to 432 yards	do	0	2	0
Magnifying Glasses, best quality, 2-in., mounted in oxidized metal frames	each	0	2	6
Newman's Oxgall, in pots	do	0	0	6
Do. Liquid, in bottles	do	0	1	0
Steel straight edges, 3 ft. ...	do	0	8	10
Do. 4 ft. ...	do	0	11	9
Do. 6 ft. ...	do	0	17	6
Set Squares, 6 inches, box-wood ...	do	0	1	0
Winsor & Newton's Gamboge	do	0	0	6
Do. Burnt Sienna	do	0	0	6
Do. Prussian Blue	do	0	0	6
Do. Crimson Lake	do	0	1	1
Do. Sepia	do	0	0	11
Do. Carmine	do	0	2	0
Do. Emerald Green	do	0	0	6
Do. Vermilion	do	0	0	6
Do. Gamboge Powder	per lb.	0	0	3
Do. Indian Ink, super super	per dozen	2	10	0
Gillott's Mapping Pens	per card	0	1	4
Do. Steel Crow do	do	0	1	4
Do. Lithographic do	do	0	1	4
Crow Quills	per 100	0	1	0
Perry's Lithographic Pens	per card	0	1	0
Elliott's Drawing Pens	each	0	5	6
Small do	do	0	6	6
Springhow's, in sets of 3, viz., pen, pencil, and dividers, in case, white metal, needle points	do	1	2	6
Troughton & Sims's Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers, 24-inch, not graduated	do	3	2	6
Do. do. 18-inch do.	do	2	6	9
Do. do. 15-inch do.	do	2	18	0
Do. do. 9-inch do.	do	1	15	0
Do. do. 6-inch do.	do	1	3	0
Compasses, double knee joint, section joint, needle points, with ink and pencil points, white metal, 6-in. length	per pair	1	12	0
Compasses, hair, white metal, section joint, needle points, 4 1/2-in., best	do	0	7	0
Indian Ink, lion brand, large sticks	per dozen	0	8	6
Pencils—Drawing, Faber's, best, assorted	do	0	2	10

TINWARE, &c.

Contractor—JOHN KEFF, Barrack-street.

Basins—Tin, pressed, 14 inches	each	0	1	6
Brands—Zinc, stencil letters or figures	per letter or figure	0	0	3
*Candlesticks—Tin	each	0	0	8
Dishes—Oval, 12 inches	do	0	0	7
Do. 14 do.	do	0	0	8
Do. 16 do.	do	0	1	2
Do. 17 do.	do	0	1	4
Do. 18 do.	do	0	1	9
*Round 9 do.	do	0	0	1
Do. 18 do.	do	0	1	3
Do. 24 do. 6 inches deep	do	0	3	6
Eurs—Bucket	per gross	0	8	0
*Labels—Tin	do	0	1	0
*Lanterns—Stable	each	0	3	0
*Measures—Corn	do	0	0	3
*Pails—Slop, galvanized iron	do	0	4	6
Water or Toilet, painted	do	0	5	0
*Pans—Dust	do	0	1	3
*Pots—Watering, any size	per gallon	0	1	6
Tins—Baking, 14 x 8 x 3 1/2 inches	each	0	1	0
Tin—One cross, 20 x 14, and 14 x 10	per box	2	2	0
XX, 20 x 14	do	2	7	0
IC, 14 x 10	do	1	16	6
Block, not under 99 per cent.	per lb.	0	1	0
Traps—Wire, oblong, full size	each	0	3	6
Treys—Tin, 30 x 26 inches, 6 inches deep	do	0	8	0
Any size to order, strongest tin, double strapped, with G. I. hoop iron	per sq. ft.	0	3	0
*Tubs—Galvanized Iron (washing)	each	0	6	9
Urine, iron, galvanized, with covers	do	0	4	0
*Valinches—Large	do	0	1	0
Small	do	0	0	3
Wire—Tin	per cwt.	1	6	6

CONTRACTS PRICES FOR 1879.

This List of Prices is forwarded for the purpose of enabling Requisitions from your Department to be prepared in accordance with Stores Regulations; and you are particularly requested to quote in the column of "Rate" in printed form of Requisition the Contract Prices given herein, and have the extensions carefully carried out.

L. I. BRENNAN, Superintendent of Stores.

Store Department, 1st Jan., 1879.

CONTENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and PAGE. Includes Almanacs, Blankets, Bookbinding Materials, Boots, Shoes, etc.

ALMANACS.

Contractor—J. J. MOORE.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Book Almanacs and Sheet.

BLANKETS, &c.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Blankets for Aborigines and Blankets, white, Ordnance.

BOOKBINDING MATERIALS.

Contractors—EDWARDS, DUNLOP, & Co.

Mitiboards.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Royal, Do. (straw), Large Half Royal, etc.

Marbled Paper.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Foolscap (mixed shell), Demy (blue and brown), etc.

Leather.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Hard-grained Morocco, Smooth Morocco, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Calf, Imperial Rough, Sheep, Do. Colonial, etc.

Binders' Cloth, &c.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Marble Cloth, Vellum Cloth for Law Books, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Headbands (silk), Bodkins for Stabbing Machines, Paring Knives, etc.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Contractors—Messrs. ALDRISON & SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Unit, and Price (£ s. d.). Includes Boots—Men's ankle or Blucher, Napoleon, men's best calf, etc.

BRUSHWARE AND BRUSHMAKING MATERIALS.

Contractors—COHEN & Co., George-street.

Brushmaking Materials.

	per cwt.	per lb.	do	do	do	£	s.	d.
Bass	2	5	0					
Monkey Bass	0	2	0					
Mexican Fibre	4	2	0					
5-inch Hair or Bristles	0	4	2					
Horse Hair	0	1	0					
Copper Wire	0	2	4					
Iron Wire	0	0	6					
Gimp Pins	0	1	0					
Hemp	0	1	0					

Brushware.

Brooms—*Bass, No. 6	each	0	1	4
*Carpet, Millet, American Flat	do	0	1	6
*Hair, No. 8	do	0	2	8
*Turk's Head, handled, 12 feet	do	0	2	0
Brushes—*Banister or Head, No. 5	do	0	1	5
*Clothes, with handles	do	0	2	9
*Hair	do	0	1	10
Hand Scrubbing, No. 3, Wigfall's	do	0	1	4
*Hearth, do.	do	0	1	6
Deck, No. 2 do.	do	0	2	0
Sash Tools, 1 to 6, London make	do	0	0	5
Do. 7 to 12, do.	do	0	1	3
Ground Paint, 1 to 3 do.	do	0	1	4
Do. 0 to 0000 do.	do	0	3	0
Shaving	do	0	0	1
*Shoe	per set	0	3	0
*Stove (3 in a set), large	do	0	2	5
*Whitewash, copper-tied, large, No. 1	each	0	2	4
Mops, Heads, 16 ozs., best	do	0	1	0

CLOTHING, &c., FOR PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE.

Contractor—T. L. NICHOLSON, King-street.

Tunics—Blue Cloth	} Artillery	each	{	2	1	0
Trousers—Do.				1	2	0
Do. Serge				0	16	0
Serge Jumpers	do			0	11	9
Sergeants' blue cloth Patrol Jackets	do			2	15	0
Jackets—White twill	do			0	8	0
Tunics—Scarlet-faced Cloth, for Staff Sergeants	do			1	19	0
Trousers—Blue Cloth	do			1	0	0
Caps—Forage, with straps, Artillery pattern	do			0	2	9
Do. do. with peaks, for Staff Sergeants	do			0	4	6
Bugles—Metal, silver plated	do			0	2	6
Chevrons— $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. gold lace, Artillery pattern	per bar			0	2	6
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. silver lace, universal pattern	do			0	2	0
Gold embroidered Crown and Gun Chevrons	each			0	5	0
Do. Grenades for Sergeants	do			0	3	6
Gold Cord, for trimming	per yard			0	4	0
Gold lace (Artillery pattern), $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., for forage caps	do			0	15	0
Buttons—Gold, for Non-Commissioned Officers' caps	each			0	4	0
Blackening—Small	do			0	0	5
Braces—Elastic	per pair			0	0	10
Brushes—Shoe (3 in a set)	per set			0	2	0
Do. Cloth	each			0	1	6
Button-sticks and Brushes	do			0	0	6
Combs—Rack	do			0	0	5
Coat-strap (3 in a set)	per set			0	1	6
Gloves—White cotton	per pair			0	0	9
Hold-alls	each			0	0	10
Hose—Half white cotton	per pair			0	0	10
Do. Half worsted	do			0	0	11
Do. Half blue-ribbed cotton	do			0	1	0
Knives and Forks—Small	do			0	0	7
Shirts—White cotton	each			0	3	6
Spoons—Iron	do			0	0	1
Sponges—Small	do			0	0	6
Puggarees—All white	do			0	1	0
Pipeclay—Cakes of	do			0	0	1
Towels—Honeycombed	do			0	0	9

CLOTHING, &c., FOR VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

Blue serge Norfolk jackets	each	0	17	6
Scarlet do. do. do.	do	0	18	0
Blue do. trousers—Artillery pattern	per pair	0	15	0
Do. do. do. Infantry do.	do	0	14	6
Forage caps, blue cloth, no peaks	each	0	3	0
Do. do. with do.	do	0	3	9

Puggarees, all white	each	0	1	0
Button-stick and Brush	do	0	0	4
Helmeta	do	0	12	0
Do. Covers	do	0	2	9

COALS FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Contractor—A. B. BLACK, 227, George-street.

Screened coal for house-hold purposes	Delivered to any of the Public Establishments within the City of Sydney, and to Biloela, and Spectacle Island, &c.	£1 per ton to Spec- tole Island or Biloela; 16s. to Pub- lic Establishments.
Do.	For Light-houses and Batteries at South Head	per ton 1 0 0
Do.	For Batteries, &c., on North Shore or side of the Harbour.	do 1 0 0
Do.	For Quarantine Station, delivered at Station, North Head.	do 1 0 0
	Delivered on the wharf	do 0 14 0
	Delivered to any of the Public Establishments within the City and District of Sydney.	do 0 10 0
Smiths' coal	Delivered on the wharf	do 0 7 0

COALS FOR MARINE BOARD, FOR S.S. "THETIS," "CAPTAIN COOK," AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Contractors—WARATAH COAL COMPANY.

To be delivered as directed.

Coals	per ton	0	17	6
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CLOTHING, &c.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.

Capes—Waterproof	each	2	5	0
Chevrons—Silver Lace, three bars	do	0	3	3
Do. two bars	do	0	2	6
Do. one bar	do	0	1	9
Trousers—Police and Warders	do	1	0	0
Coats—Tunics	do	1	15	0
Cloaks—Military	do	2	0	0
Coats—Great, Foot Police	do	1	0	0
Gray Woolen	per yard	0	5	9
Jumpers—Mounted Police, cloth	each	1	7	6
Do. Foot do.	do	1	5	0
Do. serge	do	0	17	6
Pants—Bedford cord	do	1	1	0
Crowns—Silver	do	0	4	6
Dowls, 27 inches	per yard	0	1	0
Gloves—Cotton	per pair	0	0	10
Do. Buckskin	do	0	3	6
Caps, with one oilskin and two linen covers	each	0	7	0

CONTRACTS FOR ATTENDANTS' CLOTHING, &c.

Contractor—THOMAS L. NICHOLSON, King-street.

Coats, cloth, D.H.	each	1	15	0
Coats, serge, blue	do	0	17	0
Caps, with two white covers, and one cover of oilskin	do	0	8	0
Wincey	per yard	0	1	0
Lilac print	do	0	0	6
Rep...	do	0	1	0
Cross ovets	each	0	4	0
Calico for hoods	per yard	0	0	6
Crowtoes, in mohair	each	0	1	6
Do. in Hercules braid	do	0	1	3

EARTHEN, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARES.

Contractors—BRAY BROTHERS, George-street.

*Bottles—Water porous	each	0	3	3
Basins—Quart	do	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pint	do	0	0	3
Half-pint	do	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Botter	do	0	1	3
Sugar	do	0	1	3
Pudding	do	0	0	4
*Caraffe—Glass, with tumblers	do	0	1	2
Cellars—Salt	do	0	0	4
Chambers—Earthenware, coloured	do	0	1	6
*Chambers—White Granite	do	0	1	6
*Cups and Saucers—White Granite Best white and gold	per dozen	0	4	6
	do	0	8	5

	£	s.	d.
*Dishes—Flat, small, 12-inch per dozen	0	10	0
Ditto, medium, 14-inch do	0	12	0
Ditto, large, 16-inch do	1	0	0
*Vegetable each	0	1	9
Meat, from 15 to 18 inches do	0	1	2
Ditto, do. 18 to 22 do. do	0	1	6
Pic, do. 10 to 14 do. do	0	0	7
Glasses—Wine, cut per dozen	0	3	0
Ale do	0	3	0
Jars—Stoneware, any size (say 72 gals.) per gallon	0	1	1
*Jugs—Quart each	0	1	1
*Pint do	0	0	8
Half-pint do	0	0	6
Earthenware—water do	0	1	3
Milk do	0	0	6
*Monkeys—Water do	0	1	10
Mugs—Quart do	0	0	6
*Pint—White Granite do	0	0	6
Half-pint do	0	0	3½
*Plates—Breakfast per dozen	0	3	0
*Dinner, large do	0	4	3
Ditto, small do	0	3	3
Dessert do	0	2	9
*Soup, large do	0	4	0
*Chambers—Complete per set	0	9	0
*Tumblers—Cut glass per dozen	0	7	0

GRINDERY, &c.

Contractor—E. J. TEBBATT, Woolloomooloo.

Awl Blades per gross	0	2	6
Ditto, French do	0	0	1
Ditto, American per dozen	0	0	3½
Hafts, do. best Patent do	0	0	6
Boot Blocks each	0	0	3
Buckles, tinned, ½ inch per gross	0	0	6
Emery Boards each	0	0	1
Rubbers, black do	0	0	3
Bristles per lb.	0	12	0
Clams each	0	1	6
Coppers per lb.	0	0	2
Elastic per piece	0	15	0
Files—Kit, 12 in a set per kit	0	2	6
Flax—Yellow per lb.	0	3	0
White do	0	3	0
Closing per gross	0	17	0
Fronts, Kip (for Wellington boots) each	0	2	0
Heel Balls—Black per dozen	0	0	1
Hemp—Best white per lb.	0	3	0
Brown, common do	0	1	9
Hammers—Shoemakers', Nos. 0, 2 to 6 per dozen	9	3	0
Irons—Heel, glazing do	0	1	0
Forepart each	0	0	6
Seat do	0	0	6
Shank do	0	0	6
Knives—Shoemakers' (Wilson's) do	0	0	3½
Sole, to suit iron lasts do	0	2	0
Ditto, with riveted handles per dozen	0	7	0
Peg each	0	0	1
Feather-edged do	0	0	3
Lasts—Men's block, all sizes per pair	0	1	0
Iron per lb.	0	0	6
Youths' each	0	0	1
Women's do	0	0	1
Laers—Boots, leather, round per gross	0	3	6
Ditto, do. flat do	0	4	0
Leather—Basil each	0	0	9
Chamois Skins—Best, largest size do	0	1	9
Kip—Average 7lbs. per side (say 21,000 lbs.) per lb.	0	1	9
Calf—Average 3 lbs. (say 1,300 lbs.) do	0	2	6
Shoe—Sole, average 21lbs. per side (say 37,800 lbs.) do	0	1	0½
Nails—Hob, Hungarian do	0	0	6
Nippers—Shoemakers' each	0	0	3
Paper—Emery per quire	0	1	0
Piercers—each each	0	0	0½
Pegs—Shoe per lb	0	0	4
Pincers each	0	0	6
Rag-stones do	0	0	1
Hasps—Shoe, Nos. 7 and 8 per dozen	0	6	0
Ditto, Nos. 9 and 10 do	0	6	6
Peg do	0	1	0
Rivets—Brass per cwt.	6	1	4
Iron do	2	6	8
Sand-stones per dozen	0	2	6
Sand-paper per quire	0	0	10
Sparrow-bills per cwt.	1	3	0
Sprigs—Heel do	1	3	0
Toe do	1	3	0
Stands—Iron, for lasts each	0	1	0
Sticks—Long do	0	0	1
Measure do	0	0	3
Tacks—Tingle per lb.	0	0	7

	£	s.	d.
Tacks—Lasting per gross	0	0	8
Twist per oz.	0	0	1
Shoemakers' Wax per lb.	0	0	6
Webbing—Boot, full length per piece	0	1	0
Cutting Presses—Hydraulic each	1	0	0
Rollers do	1	0	0
Beeswax per lb.	0	1	3

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Contractors—COHEN, HARRIS, & CO., 424, George-street.

General.

Adzes—*Carpenters', Nos. 1 or 2 (best), warranted each	0	4	0
Augers—*Screw, ¼ to 2½ inches, best cast steel (average price to be stated) do	0	3	6
Axle—*Brad, handled per gross	0	1	0
Axes—*American, Collins's, handled, 6 lbs. each	0	4	0
Pick, American, 7 lbs., Collins's do	0	4	3
Barrows—*Wheel, iron, galvanized, wrought wheels, strong do	1	4	0
Do. wood (box) do	1	4	0
Baskets—Clothes, large, cane do	0	6	9
Market, with two handles, cane do	0	2	0
Basins—*Iron, 12 to 15 in., galvanized (average price to be stated) do	0	0	9
*Do. enamelled, 12 to 15 in. (average price to be stated) do	0	2	6
Bathbricks do	0	0	2
Blacking—Liquid, pints, Day and Martin's per pint	0	0	6
Boilers—Iron, oval, tinned, with covers, 2 to 10 gals. (say 120 gals) per gal.	0	1	10
Boxes—Cash, japanned, 11-inch, Chubb's lock each	0	9	0
Do. do. 12 do. do. do	0	9	0
*Brace and bits—Best, with 36 bits and collar (Marples, Sorby, or Mathieson) do	0	12	0
Buckets—*Iron, galvanized, 12 x 11 inches deep, stamped and riveted do	0	1	0
Camp Ovens (say 288 lbs.) per lb.	0	0	3
Candlesticks—Brass, oblong, 7 inches, extra strong (with extinguisher) each	0	2	6
Chalk per lb.	0	0	1
*Chains—Marching (for six men) each	0	0	1
*Cell door do	0	3	0
Chisels—Carpenters', ¼ to 2 inches, handled (average price to be stated) do	0	1	6
Cold (say 50 lbs.) per lb.	0	1	0
Carpenters' gouge, ¼ to 2 inch (average price) each	0	0	1
Cleavers—*Butchers' large iron (Williams) do	0	4	0
*Coal—Scuttle or hod, galvanized iron, strong do	0	1	0
*Senop for scuttle do. do	0	0	6
*Compasses—Carpenters' best do	0	1	0
Corkscrews—Bone-head, strong do	0	1	6
Emery Cloth per quire	0	2	0
*Fenders—Officers' each	0	1	0
Files—Bastard, various do	0	2	6
Smooth do	0	2	0
Flat, safe edge do	0	2	0
Cross-cut saw—best quality do	0	0	5
Hand saw do do	0	0	4
Pit saw, 5-inch do do	0	0	1
Tenon saw, 3¼-in. do do	0	0	4
Filters—Water, No. 3, Slack's, complete do	1	6	0
Fire-irons—Office, best per set	0	1	0
*Forks—Flesh, large each	0	0	1
Dinner—black handled do	0	0	1
Frying pans—Round, Nos. 7 to 9, tinned, iron (average price to be stated) do	0	1	9
Galvanized Iron—Gospel Oak—best quality per ton	30	0	0
Gimlets—Nail, screw, various sizes—(Marples or Sorby's) each	0	0	4
Spike, screw, various sizes do	0	0	1
Glasses—Chimney, for Lamps (any size), kerosene per doz.	0	5	0
*Looking, 14 x 12, plate, tray each	0	2	6
Glue—Best London per lb.	0	0	5½
Russian do	0	0	9
Gridirons—Round bar, 12 x 12 each	0	1	0
Grinding Stones—16 to 30 inch, Newcastle (average price to be stated) per inch	0	0	4
—say 550 inches per lb.	0	0	6
Hammers—Blacksmiths' hand (say 48 lbs.) each	0	0	6
Do. sledge do	0	2	0
Claw, with handles, No. 8 do	0	0	6
*Riveting, small, with handles, No. 4 do	0	1	0
Do. large, do. No. 8 do	0	3	0
Shingling, American, do. do	0	2	6
*Handcuffs, Chain, and keys per pair	0	0	0½
Key for same to fit each	0	0	0
Handles—Adze, ash or hickory, American do	0	0	9
Axe, American ash do	0	0	10
Chisel and gouge do	0	0	3
File, ferruled per doz.	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Handles—Hoe and rake, English ash, 5 to 7 feet	each	0	1 6
Maul	do	0	1 0
Pick, American	do	0	1 0
Sledge, English ash	do	0	0 9
Hoes and Staples	per lb.	0	0 4
Hinges—Brass butt, 2 to 3 inch, medium (average price to be stated)	per pair	0	1 6
Do. 3½ to 4½ inch, heavy (do.)	do	0	2 0
Iron butt, 2 to 3 inch, do. (do.)	do	0	0 6
Do. 3½ to 4½ inch, do. (do.)	do	0	0 6
Iron T, 10 to 14 inch, do. (do.)	do	0	2 0
Do. 16 to 20 inch, do. (do.)	do	0	2 0
*Hoes—Dutch—cast steel, strong, do.	each	0	2 0
Do. 5 to 7 inch, strong (average price)	do	0	1 0
Hooks—Meat, carcass	do	0	0 1
Reaping	do	0	0 6
Irons—*Leg, to lock as handcuffs (say 400 lbs.)	per lb.	0	1 6
Planes, single, all descriptions	each	0	0 1
Do. double, do.	do	0	1 6
Smoother or sad (say 500 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0 2½
Tailors' 18 to 24 lbs. (say 228 lbs.)	do	0	0 2
Kettles—Tea, tinned	per quart	0	1 6
Kitchen, tinned, long-tailed cooks, 10 gallons	each	0	5 0
Knives—Budding and pruning	do	0	2 0
*Butchers', 5 to 12 inch (say 1,000 inches)	per inch	0	0 1
*Carving, black or bone, and forks	per pair	0	3 0
Dinner, do.	do	0	0 7
Do. only, Asylum, H. I. G.	each	0	0 9
Labels—Perchment	per gross	0	2 0
Ladles—Iron, tinned, ½ gallon to 1 gallon (average price to be stated)	each	0	0 1
*Lamps—Bracket, with chimney—kerosene	do	0	5 0
*Kerosene, pedestal, 15-inch (with glasses)	do	0	14 0
*Lanterns—Hull's-eye	do	0	3 6
*Hand	do	0	5 0
Lead—Black, best, in ½ lb. packages	per lb.	0	0 6
Lines—Garden (say 30 lbs.)	do	0	1 0
Locks—Iron, Chubb's 1½-inch pad	each	0	14 0
Do. 2 do.	do	0	6 0
Do. 2½ do.	do	0	6 0
Do. 3 do.	do	0	16 0
Iron, Chubb's, 3½ do.	do	0	18 0
Do. iron tumbler, 2-inch	do	0	0 6
*Do. do. extra strong, for gaols, 3½ to 4 inch (average price to be stated)	do	0	2 0
Matches—Patent Safety, largest size	per box	0	0 1
Measuring Tapes—66 feet, Chesterman's patent	each	0	10 0
Do. decimally divided	do	0	10 0
100 ft., Chesterman's patent	do	0	15 0
Do. decimally divided	do	0	15 0
Mugs—Iron, enamelled (pint), with handles	do	0	2 0
Needles—Packing	per dozen	0	3 0
*Oil—Neatfoot	per gal.	0	6 0
Rangoon	do	0	1 0
Oilstones—Turkey (say 18 lbs.)	per lb.	0	2 0
Paper, Glass, cloth—(Oskey or Davis)	per quire	0	1 0
Pinners—Carpenters', 10-inch	each	0	1 6
*Planes—Jack	do	0	6 0
*Smoother	do	0	4 0
*Trying	do	0	4 0
Plates—Iron, enamelled, wrought, 9½-inch	per dozen	0	18 0
*Do. Dinner, pressed	each	0	0 1
Flyers	do	0	0 6
*Pokers—Large	do	0	0 1
Pots—Glass, 1 to 3 (state average price)	do	0	2 0
Powder—Knife (Oskey)	per lb.	0	1 0
*Rakes—Garden, 12 teeth	each	0	1 0
*Razors—Good (Rodgers's), black handles, heavy Resin	do	0	1 0
Riddles—Wire (full size)	per lb.	0	0 3
Rods—Gauging, &c. (Dring and Page's)	each	1	0 0
Rotten-stone	per lb.	0	4 0
Rules—2 feet, twofold	each	0	1 0
Fourfold	do	0	2 6
*Saucepans—Tinned, with covers, 1 pint to 10 quarts (say 600 pints)	per pint	0	0 6
Enamelled, with covers, 1 pint to 10 quarts (say 300 pints)	do	0	0 7
Saws—Cross-cut, say 300 feet (Sorby's)	per foot	0	1 6
Hand, 28-inch do.	each	0	4 6
*Meat, 16-inch do.	do	0	2 9
*Tenon, 14-inch do.	do	0	3 0
Saw-sets—Pit or cross-cut	do	0	0 1
Hand	do	0	0 1
*Scissors—Barbers'	per pair	0	2 0
Jamp	do	0	0 1
*Tailors'	do	0	4 0
*Cutting out, 6, 7, 8 inch	do	0	2 0
*Screws—Drivers, 11-inch, handied	each	0	2 0
Iron (say 12 lbs.)	per lb.	0	2 6

*Screws—Brass (say 6 lbs.)	per lb.	0	3 6
Scythes—Large	each	0	4 0
Handles, complete, American	do	0	4 0
Stones	do	0	0 6
Shears—Tailors' (best)	per pair	0	1 0
Garden	do	0	4 6
*Shovels—L.H. American, with handles (Day's, Collins's or Hunt's)	each	0	4 0
L.H. American, with short handles, No. 3	do	0	4 0
*Square and round mouthed, side-strapped	do	0	4 0
*Iron, Fire	do	0	0 6
Solder	per lb.	0	2 0
*Spades, Foster's extra L. & S.S.	each	0	4 6
*Do. American	do	0	3 6
*Spectacles	do	0	0 9
Spokeshaves, plated—4-inch	do	0	0 6
*Spoons—Britannia-metal table	per dozen	0	3 0
*Do. dessert	do	0	2 0
*Do. tea	do	0	1 0
*Gravy, iron, tinned, large	each	0	1 0
*Table, iron, tinned	per dozen	0	2 6
*Horn	each	0	0 3
Squares—Carpenters'	do	0	0 3
*Stools—Butchers'	do	0	2 0
Stoolyards, to weigh 220 to 300 lbs. (Avery's patent)	do	0	4 0
Do. to weigh 320 to 500 lbs. (Avery's patent)	do	0	18 0
Strops—Razor (Rodgers's)	do	0	2 9
*Tomshawks—American, handied (Collins's or Sharp's)	do	0	3 0
Traps—Mouse, patent, best (Pulloger's)	do	0	0 3
Trowels—Bricklayers', 12-inch	do	0	3 9
*Twine—Packing, middling	per lb.	0	1 2
Do. strong	do	0	1 2
*2 and 3 ply, in bunks (P.O. as per sample)	do	0	1 1½
Do. fine	do	0	2 0
White	do	0	1 0
Varnish—Japan	per quart	0	2 0
Vices—Hand	each	0	6 0
*Wedges—Iron, for splitting wood (say 120 lbs.)	per lb.	0	0 4
Wicks—Solar (various)	per dozen	0	0 6

Nails.

Nails—Ewbank's, 1½ inch, 3½ lbs.	per cwt.	0	5 0
Do. 1½ do. 4 lbs.	do	0	5 0
Do. 2 do. 10 lbs.	do	0	5 0
Do. 3 do. 17 lbs.	do	0	5 0
Do. above 3 inches	do	0	5 0
Clout, best countersunk	do	4	4 0
1½ lb. per M.	do	1	10 0
Clout, 2 lbs. per M.	per M.	0	1 6
Do. 3 lbs. per M.	do	0	1 6
Do. 4 lbs. per M.	do	0	1 6
Galvanized	per cwt.	4	4 0
Spike, wrought	do	1	16 0
Wire, 1 inch and upwards	do	1	12 8
Tacks, best Flemish, 8 oz. per M.	per M.	0	1 0
Do. do. 12 oz. per M.	do	0	1 0
Do. do. 14 oz. per M.	do	0	1 0
Do. do. 16 oz. per M.	do	0	1 0
Do. do. 18 oz. per M.	do	0	1 0
Do. do. 20 oz. per M.	do	0	1 0
Do. tinned, 12 oz. to 14 oz. per M.	do	0	1 6

LINENDRAPERY, &c.

Contractors—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER, 217, Pitt-street.			
Baize—Red or Green, any width	per square yd.	0	0 6
Binding—Wooden, black, ½ to 1 inch	per piece of 36 yds.	0	0 3
Bodkins	per doz.	0	0 0½
Braces—Cotton, double	per pair	0	0 6
Do. single	do	0	0 6
Braid—Any colour or width	per yard	0	0 1
Buttons—Metal	per dozen	0	0 1
Shirt	per gross	0	0 9
Do. bone	do	0	0 9
Linon	do	0	1 0
Brown Holland	do	0	1 0
Calico—Printed, fast colours	per yard	0	0 5½
Unbleached, heavy, 36-inch	do	0	0 7
Bleached, do. do.	do	0	0 5½
Twill, Scotch, stout, 27-inch	do	0	0 6
Striped cotton, blue and white, 27-inch	do	0	0 6
Horricks, B.	do	0	0 5½
Do. A	do	0	0 4½
Caps—Boys', cloth, with leather peaks	each	0	1 6
Check—Blue and white linen, 34-inch	per yard	0	0 8
Do. cotton	do	0	0 2
For dusters	do	0	0 7
Cloths—Table, white, 8 x 10, linen	each	0	6 0

	£	s.	d.
Cloths—Table, white, 10 x 12, linen	each	0	7 0
Cheese	per yard	0	0 6
Oil Table Covers	per square yd.	0	1 0
Coburg—Blue or brown, 7-4	per yard	0	1 2
Combs—Rack	each	0	0 6
Small tooth	do	0	0 4
Comforters—Men's woollen	do	0	1 0
Boys' do.	do	0	0 8
Cord—Window Blind, worsted	per gross	0	1 0
Corduroy, 28 inches	per yard	0	2 0
Cotton—Darning, white	per lb.	0	1 6
Reels, white, any numbers, 300 yards	per dozen	0	2 2
Do. coloured, do. 100 do.	do	0	0 2
Machine sewing, Brookus's, 300 do.	do	0	2 2
Knitting	do	0	1 0
Cotton—Stuffing	per lb.	0	0 9
Coats—Colonial Tweed	each	0	17 6
Cheviot tweed	do	0	17 6
Crash—Russia, for towels	per yard	0	0 6
Derry	do	0	0 3
Dinpor	do	0	0 4
Drill	do	0	1 0
Duck—Strong, for lunatic clothing, 27 inches	do	0	1 6
Downs, unbleached, for palliases and pillow ticks, &c., 36 inches	do	0	0 8
Do. do.	do	0	1 0
Flannel—Welsh, heavy, 30-inch	do	0	1 6
Frocks—Ticken, for insane, pleated	each	0	4 0
Downs, with band	do	0	4 0
Gumbron	per yard	0	0 8
Hats, felt, No. 1	each	0	2 4
Girls', straw	do	0	2 0
Women's do.	do	0	1 0
Boys' do.	do	0	1 0
Men's Panama, L. A.	do	0	2 0
Handkerchiefs—Cotton 4	do	0	0 6
Holland—Unbleached, 4-4	per yard	0	1 1
Slate, for lining	do	0	0 5
Hooks and eyes—White and black	per dozen	0	0 0 1/2
Hose—Women's worsted, brown	per pair	0	0 10
Do. unbleached	do	0	1 0
Half, men's unbleached	do	0	0 9
Do. do. gray cotton	do	0	0 6
Do. gray worsted	do	0	0 9
Do. gray cotton, children's	do	0	0 1
Do. brown cotton do.	do	0	0 8
Huckaback—For towelling, 27 inches	per yard	0	0 10
Jackets—Pilot, American, No. 1	each	0	12 0
Children's Polka	do	0	2 6
Corduroy, to pattern	do	0	10 6
Jumpers—Colonial tweed	do	0	13 0
Serge, blue	do	0	9 0
Lace—Silver	per yard	0	4 9
Linen—For shifts, 36 inches	do	0	1 0
For pillow-cases, 36 inches	do	0	1 0
For barrack sheets, 36 inches	do	0	0 8
Laces—Women's boot, silk or mohair	per gross	0	1 0
Moleskin—28 inches	per yard	0	1 0
Mosquito Net	do	0	0 10
Muslin—Strong for curtains	do	0	1 0
Neckerchiefs—Cotton	each	0	0 6
Black Brussels silk, hemmed	do	0	3 0
Needles—Sewing, any number, Thomas's	per hundred	0	0 6
Darning, any number, do.	do	0	0 6
Knitting	do	0	0 6
Machine, any number or make	each	0	0 2 1/2
Onaburg—36 inches	per yard	0	0 7
40 do.	do	0	0 9
Pins—Assorted	per lb.	0	2 6
Ribbons—Bonnet—any width, any colour	per yard	0	0 5
Serge—Blue woollen, 40 inches wide, best navy	do	0	2 6
Brown do.	do	0	1 0
Shawls—Scotch, woollen, 8-4	each	0	6 0
Sheeting—Cotton, 2 1/2 yards wide, white Wigan	per yard	0	1 8
For fur, 40 inches	do	0	1 0
Stout, unbleached calico, to pattern, 72 inches	do	0	1 2
Sheets—Waterproof	each	0	8 6
Shirts—Blue, all wool	do	0	5 0
Under, lambs' wool	do	0	1 0
Scotch Twill	do	0	2 6
Skirtings—Striped	per yard	0	1 4
Tape—Black, 1 inch wide, cotton	per piece of 6 yds.	0	0 2
Narrow	do	0	0 1
White, do.	do	0	0 1
Do. 1-inch	do	0	0 2
Do. 2-inch	do	0	0 3
Thimbles—Tailors'	each	0	0 1
Women's	do	0	0 0 1/2
Thread—Black, any number	per lb.	0	3 3
Gray, do.	do	0	3 3
White do.	do	0	3 3
Machine, 50 to 60 oz. spools	per doz.	0	12 0
Tickenburg—Strong, 36 inches	per yard	0	0 6

	£	s.	d.
Towels—Huckaback—half bleached, 30 x 27 inch	each	0	0 9
Diaper	do	0	1 2
Trousers—Moleskin, Men's, unlined, double	per pair	0	6 6
stitched, and taps seamed	do	0	9 6
Tweed (Cheviot)	do	0	11 0
Colonial tweed, to pattern	do	0	4 9
Ticken, with vest	do	0	3 0
Duck	do	0	1 9
Umbrellas—Cotton	each	0	0 6
Vests—Cheviot, Tweed	do	0	0 6
Window Blinds—Yellow Holland or white	per square yard	0	0 10
Waistcoats—Tweed (Cheviot)	each	0	6 0
Colonial Tweed	do	0	6 0
Winsey—27 inches	per yard	0	0 9

Police Clothing.

Anchors—Silver	Water Police	each	0	4	0
Coats—Waterproof	do	do	0	10	0
Cap—With badges, Inspector's	do	do	0	18	0
Hats—Panama, and ribbons	do	do	0	11	6
Jackets	do	do	1	10	0
Shirts—Duck	do	do	0	7	6
Serge	do	do	0	9	6
Trousers—White Duck	per pair	do	0	10	6
Blue Cloth	do	do	1	1	0
Waterproof	do	do	0	5	0

Boatmen's Clothing.

Trousers—Blue Cloth	per pair	1	1	0
Duck	do	0	10	6
Shirts—Blue Serge	each	0	9	6
Duck	do	0	7	6
Hats—Waterproof	do	0	6	0
Ribbons for ditto	do	0	2	6
Jackets—Pilot	do	1	0	0

MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Contractors—MESSRS. ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

Acacia Gummi	per lb.	0	0	11
Acid Aceticum	do	0	0	5
Arsenicum	do	0	0	2
Carbolicum, Pur.	do	0	2	6
Carbolicum, Impur.	do	0	0	8
Citricum	per oz.	0	0	3
Ditto	per lb.	0	3	6
Gallium	per oz.	0	0	5
Hydrochloricum	per lb.	0	0	6
Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	per oz.	0	0	3
Nitro Hydrochloricum Dilutum	per lb.	0	0	3
Nitricum	do	0	0	10
Oxalicum	do	0	0	7
Phosphoricum Dilutum	do	0	0	6
Sulphuricum	do	0	0	6
Sulph. Aromaticum	do	0	2	3
Sulphosum	do	0	0	4
Tannicum	per oz.	0	0	3
Tartaricum	per lb.	0	1	10
Adeps Preparatus	do	0	0	9
Aether	per oz.	0	0	3
Ditto	per lb.	0	3	0
Spirit Nit.	do	0	1	3
Aloes, Barbaderis	do	0	1	8
Socotrina	do	0	2	3
Aiumen	do	0	0	2
Euxinetum	do	0	0	6
Ammonica	per pint	0	1	0
Carbonas	per lb.	0	0	9
Spirit Arom.	do	0	1	3
Ammoniac, Sal.	do	0	0	8
Anthemidis Flores	do	0	1	2
Antimonii Potassic Tartras	per oz.	0	0	2
Ditto	per lb.	0	2	2
Aqua Destillata	per gal.	0	1	0
Argentii Nitras	per oz.	0	4	6
Ditto in points (caustic points)	per doz.	0	3	0
Assafoetida, Gum	per lb.	0	0	2
Aurantii Cortex	do	0	1	0
Bismuth Triamit	per oz.	0	0	8
Colomba Radix	per lb.	0	0	6
Calx Chlorata	do	0	0	8
Camphora	do	0	1	6
Calci Chloridum	do	0	0	2
Cera, Alba	do	0	2	9
Flava	do	0	1	3
Cerat. Calaminas	do	0	1	6
Cantharidis	do	0	0	6
Resinas	do	0	1	6
Sabina	do	0	2	3
Charta Epispastica	do	0	2	6
Chloral Hydrat	per oz.	0	0	6
Chlorodine (Collis Browne's)	do	0	1	0
Chloroformum	do	0	0	4

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Colchici, Acet. ...	per lb.	0	0	2	Potassa Bicarbonas pulv. ...	per lb.	0	0	10
Vin. Sem. ...	per pint	0	1	9	Bromid ...	do	0	3	6
Collodium ...	per lb.	0	2	9	Tartas Acids ...	do	0	1	3
Confect. Arom. ...	per oz.	0	0	3	Chloras ...	do	0	1	0
Ditto ...	per lb.	0	3	9	Carbonas ...	do	0	0	6
Copaiba ...	do	0	2	6	Caustica ...	do	0	1	9
Cortex, Cascarilla... ..	do	0	0	1	Iodid ...	per oz.	0	1	6
Cressotum ...	per oz.	0	0	5	Nitras ...	per lb.	0	0	4
Creta. Prep. ...	per lb.	0	0	2	Ditto pulv. ...	do	0	0	4
Capri, Sulphas ...	do	0	0	4	Frussia Flava ...	do	0	1	3
Decoc. Cinchona Flava ...	per pint	0	1	0	Fulv. Acacia Gummi ...	do	0	2	6
Cinchona Concent. (Battley's) ...	do	0	5	0	Alumen ...	do	0	0	2
Digitalis Folia ...	per lb.	0	0	2	Antimon. Tartaratum ...	per oz.	0	0	2
Elaeterium ...	per oz.	0	17	0	Ditto ...	per lb.	0	2	3
Empl. Adhesivum, on calico ...	per yard	0	0	7	Fulv. Canthar ...	do	0	7	0
Cantharidis ...	per lb.	0	4	6	Cinchon ...	do	0	4	0
Plumbi ...	do	0	0	10	Cinnamomi ...	per oz.	0	0	2
Thuris ...	do	0	0	9	Conii ...	do	0	0	1
Ext. Belladonnae ...	per oz.	0	0	5	Creta Co. ...	per lb.	0	1	10
Cassia Indica ...	do	0	1	3	Cubeb ...	do	0	0	9
Colchici, Aceticum ...	per lb.	0	10	0	Digital ...	per oz.	0	0	1
Colegyth Co. ...	per oz.	0	0	6	Gentian ...	per lb.	0	0	2
Ditto ...	per lb.	0	8	0	Ipecac. ...	per oz.	0	0	10
Conii ...	per oz.	0	0	3	Ditto ...	per lb.	0	10	0
Ergota Liquidum ...	per pint	0	4	6	Ditto Compositus ...	per oz.	0	0	6
Gentiana ...	per oz.	0	0	2	Jacobi "Hooper's" ...	per lb.	0	1	6
Hyosciami ...	do	0	1	0	Jalap Resina ...	do	0	10	0
Nucis Vomica ...	do	0	1	2	Kino Compositus ...	per oz.	0	0	4
Sassa Liquidum ...	per lb.	0	7	0	Lini Semin ...	per lb.	0	0	6
Taraxaci ...	per oz.	0	0	2	Opii ...	per oz.	0	2	6
Ferri, Citrat ...	do	0	0	3	Ditto ...	per lb.	1	16	0
et Quinis ...	do	0	2	6	Sapo Hisp ...	do	0	1	2
et Ammon. Citras ...	do	0	0	4	Scamoni ...	per oz.	0	2	0
Iodidum ...	do	0	1	0	Scilla ...	do	0	0	3
Sulphas ...	per lb.	0	0	2	Zingiberis ...	per lb.	0	0	8
Fol. Diosm. Crenat. ...	do	0	0	6	Quassa, Lingum ...	do	0	0	2
Fol. Gentiana Radix ...	do	0	0	1	Quinis Sulphas ...	per oz.	1	2	0
Glycerine, common ...	do	0	0	10	Rhei Rad., Opt. ...	do	0	0	2
Price's ...	do	0	1	4	Ditto ...	per lb.	0	1	0
Guaiaci, Ligum ...	do	0	0	1	Senega Radix ...	do	0	4	3
Gum Mastiche ...	do	0	5	0	Sem. Carui ...	do	0	0	6
Hydrag. Perchloridum ...	do	0	4	0	Scusa Alexandrina ...	do	0	0	7
Iodidum Rubrum ...	per oz.	0	1	3	Santonium ...	per oz.	0	3	0
Cum Creta ...	per lb.	0	2	3	Sodie Biboras ...	per lb.	0	0	6
Subchloridum ...	do	0	4	6	Sulphas Hypophosphat	do	0	0	1
Oxidum Rubrum ...	per oz.	0	0	4	Tartarata ...	do	0	0	1
Ditto ...	per lb.	0	4	6	Soda Bicarbonas ...	do	0	0	3
Iodin. ...	per oz.	0	1	6	Spiritus, Rectificatus ...	per pint	0	3	0
Ipecac. Vin. ...	per pint	0	2	3	Spiritus, Aether Sulph. Co. ...	do	0	2	6
Lin. Aconiti ...	do	0	4	0	Spiritus, Chloroformi ...	do	0	2	0
Saponis Co. ...	do	0	2	3	Spiritus Vini, Methyl. ...	do	0	1	0
Belladonna, P.B. ...	do	0	4	0	Strychnia ...	per drachm	0	0	9
Camphor Compositum ...	do	0	3	0	Syrup Ferri Iodide ...	per lb.	0	1	6
Liq. Ammonia Fortior ...	per lb.	0	1	0	Syrup Ferri Phosphatis ...	do	0	1	6
Bismuthi ...	do	0	1	6	Syrup Rhamni ...	do	0	1	0
Bismuthi et ammonia citratris ...	do	0	1	6	Syrup Scilla ...	do	0	0	9
Epispasticus, P.B. ...	do	0	5	6	Sulphur, Sublimatum ...	do	0	0	3
Opii Sed. ...	per oz.	0	0	6	Succus Conii, P.B. ...	do	0	2	8
Ditto "Battley's" ...	do	0	2	0	Terebinth, Vulgaris ...	do	0	0	1
Plumbi Dialet ...	per lb.	0	0	3	Tinct. Aconiti ...	per pint (16 ozs.)	0	2	6
Potassa ...	do	0	0	4	Aloes ...	do	0	2	0
Ditto Arsenicalis ...	do	0	0	5	Asafoetida ...	do	0	3	0
Potassa Permanganifis ...	do	0	0	4	Aurantii ...	do	0	2	0
Strychnia, P.B. ...	do	0	1	6	Belladonna ...	do	0	2	0
Mag. Bicarb., Aque (Murray's Fluid Magnesia) ...	per pint	0	1	6	Benzoin Composita ...	do	0	3	0
Carbonas ...	per lb.	0	0	8	Calumba ...	do	0	2	0
Sulphas ...	do	0	0	2	Camph. Composita ...	do	0	2	3
Morph., Acetas ...	per drachm	0	1	6	Cantharidis ...	do	0	2	0
Morphia Hydrochloras ...	do	0	1	6	Cardami Composita ...	do	0	2	6
Ol. Anisi ...	per oz.	0	0	8	Cannabis Indicae ...	do	0	4	0
Cubebe ...	do	0	0	6	Catechu ...	do	0	2	0
Morruze ...	per pint	0	1	6	Caspici ...	do	0	2	0
Filicis Maris ...	per oz.	0	0	11	Cinchona ...	do	0	2	6
Lini ...	per pint	0	0	7	Cinchona Co. ...	do	0	3	0
Mentha Piperita ...	per oz.	0	0	11	Conii ...	do	0	2	0
Oliva ...	per pint	0	1	9	Digitalis ...	do	0	2	0
Palms ...	per lb.	0	0	6	Ferri Perchloridi ...	do	0	2	3
Ricini ...	do	0	0	8	Gentiana Composita ...	do	0	2	3
Rosmarini ...	per oz.	0	0	2	Iodi ...	do	0	3	6
Terebinthinae ...	per pint	0	0	7	Quasi Ammonia ...	do	0	2	6
Tiglii ...	per oz.	0	0	3	Hyocyaori ...	do	0	2	9
Opium ...	do	0	2	3	Lavandula Composita ...	do	0	3	0
Ditto ...	per lb.	1	14	0	Lobelia Aethera ...	do	0	2	6
Vinum Opii ...	per pint	0	5	0	Myrrhae ...	do	0	3	0
Papaveris Syrupus ...	do	0	0	10	Nucis Vomica ...	do	0	2	0
Parsira Radix ...	do	0	0	3	Opii ...	do	0	6	0
Ph. Aloes et Myrrhae ...	per lb.	0	7	0	Rhei ...	do	0	2	6
Hydrag ...	do	0	4	0	Scilla ...	do	0	2	0
Rhei Composita ...	do	0	3	0	Senna ...	do	0	2	3
Plumbi, Acetas ...	do	0	0	6	Valeriana ...	do	0	2	0
Plumbi, Iodidum ...	per oz.	0	1	0	Do. Ammonia ...	do	0	2	0
Potassa Acetas ...	per lb.	0	1	6	Zingiberis ...	do	0	3	0
Bichromas ...	do	0	0	5	Tragacantha ...	per lb.	0	2	6
Bicarbonas ...	do	0	0	10	Unguent Cetacci ...	do	0	2	9

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
Unguent Galls ...	per lb.	0	1	6	Stomach Pump, Maw's best ...	each	1	3	0	
Hydrargyri ...	do	0	2	9	Tubes ...	per doz.	0	3	0	
Do. Nitratæ ...	do	0	2	6	Suspensory Bandages ...	each	0	1	0	
Iodi ...	do	0	3	0	Syringes—Glass, 1 to 2 oz. ...	per doz.	0	6	0	
Sulph. Co. ...	do	0	0	9	Do. Hypodermic ...	each	0	11	0	
Uva Ursi, Folia ...	do	0	0	1	Do. Pawter, 1 to 2 quarts ...	do	0	1	6	
Valeriana Radix ...	do	0	0	1	Tooth Instruments, per set ...	per set	1	4	0	
Vaseline ...	do	0	3	6	Do. Forceps—Clendon's ...	per pair	0	7	0	
Vcratria ...	per oz.	0	6	0	Tow, fine ...	per lb.	0	0	7	
Wattle Bark ...	per lb.	0	0	1	Carbolic ...	do	0	1	0	
Zinci, Acetas ...	per oz.	0	0	2	Trusses, Hernia, single, common ...	each	0	2	3	
Chloridum ...	do	0	0	6	Do. double, do. ...	do	0	3	0	
Sulphas ...	per lb.	0	0	4	Do. single, patent ...	do	0	3	0	
Oxidum ...	do	0	0	8	Twine, Medical ...	per ball	0	0	4	
Zingib Rad. Opt. ...	do	0	1	2	TRAIL NUT AND KEROSENE OILS.					
Arrowroot ...	do	0	0	6	Contractor—JOHN KEEZ, Barrack-street.					
Barley, Pearl ...	do	0	0	4	Trail Nut Oil ...	per gallon	0	3	10	
Bed Pans, Earthenware ...	each	0	3	6	Kerosene Oil, best American for lighthouses ...	do	0	2	2	
Bolus Knives, 4-inch to 6-inch ...	do	0	0	9	POST OFFICE MAIL BAGS, &c.					
Bottles, Glass, 4 lb., glass stoppers ...	do	0	1	4	Contractor—G. C. WATSON, Alexandria.					
Do. 2 lb., do. ...	do	0	1	4		Hand	Machine			
Do. do. labelled ...	do	0	1	8		Sewn.	Sewn.			
Do. do. with brushes ...	per doz.	0	7	0	Bags—Letter Carriers' large ...	each	1	6	0	0
Boxes, Chip, nested ...	per gross	0	5	6	Do. small ...	do	1	0	0	0
Pill, do. ...	do	0	5	0	Messengers' ...	do	0	6	0	0
Brushes, Camel hair ...	per doz.	0	0	10	Cash ...	do	0	0	1	0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid ...	per pint bottle	0	0	10	Nose ...	do	0	0	1	0
Calico, for bandages ...	per yard	0	0	7	Saddle ...	do	0	5	0	0
Corks, Wine ...	per gross	0	1	6	Mail, Kip, Waterproof, 2 ft. ...	do	0	9	10	0
Duffy ...	do	0	1	6	x 1 ft. 4 in. ...	do	0	9	10	0
Phial ...	do	0	1	0	Do. do. do. 2 ft. 6 ...	do	0	12	4	0
Cotton Wool (fine) ...	per lb.	0	1	3	in x 1 ft. 6 in. ...	do	0	12	4	0
Cases, Pocket Instruments, Surgeons' ...	each	1	15	0	Do. do. do. 3 ft. x ...	do	0	14	4	0
Enema Apparatus, Maw's ...	do	0	8	0	1 ft. 6 in. ...	do	0	14	4	0
French, brass reservoir ...	do	0	2	0	Do. do. do. 3 ft. 6 ...	do	1	1	9	0
Higginson's ...	do	0	3	6	in x 2 ft. ...	do	1	1	9	0
Bottles, elastic, 4-oz. ...	do	0	1	9	Do. do. do. 4 ft. x ...	do	1	9	6	0
8-oz. ...	do	0	2	3	2 ft. 3 in. ...	do	1	9	6	0
Flannel, for bandages ...	per yard	0	1	6	Do. do. do. 5 ft. x ...	do	1	19	6	0
Fly Papers (Papier Moure) ...	per 100	0	2	6	2 ft. 6 in. ...	do	0	1	6	0
Funnels, glass, ½ pint to pint ...	each	0	1	0	Do. Basil, without linings, 1 ...	do	0	1	6	0
Wedgewood, do. ...	do	0	2	0	ft. 6 in. x 9 in. ...	do	0	1	6	0
Fuller's Earth ...	per lb.	0	0	1	Do. do. do. 2 ft. x ...	do	0	2	0	0
Gallipots, to 4 oz., nested ...	per gross	0	7	0	1 ft. 4 in. ...	do	0	2	0	0
8 ozs. ...	each	0	0	1	Pads—Stamping ...	do	0	0	6	0
Pint ...	do	0	0	3	PRINTING MATERIALS.					
Quart ...	do	0	0	4	Contractor—ROBERT SANDS, George-street.					
Gutta-percha Tissue ...	per yard	0	2	0	Brass Rule—8-to-pica—(24 in. long) ...	per gross	2	7	0	
Inhalers, best (last patent) ...	each	0	4	0	6-to-pica do. ...	do	3	12	0	
Lainglass ...	per lb.	0	6	6	Do. Wave do. ...	per dozen	0	6	0	
Jars, white, with covers, 2 lbs. ...	each	0	1	4	Do. Leader do. ...	per gross	3	13	9	
Labels, Plain, gummed, phial ...	per 100	0	0	4	Perforating, 4-to-pica (Type high) ...	do	7	4	0	
Do., do., pill-box ...	do	0	0	4	4-to-pica—(24 in. long) ...	do	5	16	0	
Lancets ...	each	0	1	3	Nonpareil (various)—24 in. long ...	per dozen	1	3	6	
Leeches ...	per doz.	0	1	0	Page Cord ...	per dozen half	0	6	0	
Lime, Chloride of ...	per lb.	0	0	8	Leads—8-to-pica ...	per lb.	0	1	1	
Carbonate of ...	per cwt.	0	3	6	6-to-pica ...	do	0	0	9	
Cody's Patent Fluid Disinfectant ...	16-oz. bottle	0	1	0	4-to-pica ...	do	0	0	6	
Licorice (Solazzi) ...	per lb.	0	1	8	Mallets ...	each	0	2	0	
Limejuice ...	per gallon	0	2	9	Planers ...	do	0	1	6	
List, best ...	per lb.	0	3	0	Shooting-sticks—Boxwood ...	per dozen	0	2	0	
Murine (Tensx) ...	do	0	1	3	Brass-tipped ...	each	0	3	11	
Measures, graduated glass ...	per oz.	0	0	6	Wood Furniture—Double Broad ...	per dozen	0	4	4	
Minim ...	per doz.	0	7	6	Broad ...	do	0	2	11	
Mortars and Pestles, Wedgewood, Nos. 5 and 6 ...	each	0	4	0	Double Narrow ...	do	0	3	8	
Iron, Nos. 1 to 5 ...	do	0	5	0	Narrow ...	do	0	2	6	
Do., Nos. 6 to 10 ...	do	0	5	0	Reglet—Nonpareil ...	do	0	0	10½	
Naptha ...	per lb.	0	0	5	Brevier ...	do	0	0	10½	
Needles (Surgeons') ...	per doz.	0	1	6	Lang Primer ...	do	0	0	10½	
Nut Galls ...	per lb.	0	0	6	Pica ...	do	0	1	0	
Oil of Almonds ...	do	0	2	3	Great Primer ...	do	0	1	3	
Watch ...	per bottle	0	1	0	Sidesticks, 3 feet long ...	do	0	2	11	
Paper, Wrapping, demy, white or blue ...	per ream	0	10	6	Bodkins (plain) ...	do	0	2	5	
Probangs ...	per doz.	0	15	0	Quoins (large sizes) ...	per 1000	0	12	0	
Phials, 1 to 8 ozs. ...	per gross	0	15	0	Composing Sticks—9-inch ...	each	0	9	0	
Pill Tiles ...	each	0	1	0	6-inch ...	do	0	6	0	
Plaster Skins ...	do	0	2	6	16-inch ...	do	0	16	0	
Quicksilver ...	per lb.	0	2	6	12-inch ...	do	0	12	0	
Rice ...	do	0	0	3	Cases—Best ...	per pair	0	10	6	
Sago ...	do	0	0	4	Do. Best (Double) ...	each	0	6	0	
Scales and grain weights, in oak box ...	each	0	2	4	Do. do. (Treble) ...	do	0	6	0	
Shellac ...	per lb.	0	1	0	Do. do. (Brass rule—empty) ...	do	0	9	6	
Silk, Oiled ...	per yard	0	4	6	Frames—Whole (to be made according to plan ...					
Soap, Honey ...	per lb.	0	1	0	to be seen at the Government					
Windsor ...	do	0	1	0	Printing Office) ...	do	2	1	0	
Soft ...	do	0	0	3	Brushes—Lye (large size) ...	do	0	7	6	
Specula Ani vel Vaginae ...	each	0	3	0	Pick ...	do	0	1	3	
Splints, common lined ...	per set	0	3	0	Machine Tape ...	per piece	0	1	9	
Clino's, leg ...	do	0	14	0	Patent Press Blanketing—(42 inches wide) ...	per yard	0	15	0	
Pott's, hollow arm ...	do	0	5	6	Girthing ...	do	0	0	0	
Thigh ...	do	0	6	0						
Split Skins ...	per doz.	0	9	0						
Sponge, best ...	per oz.	0	2	6						
Spongio Pilita ...	per yard	0	13	0						

Table listing various iron items such as Sidesticks, Footsticks, Chases, and Foolscap, with prices in £ s. d.

PRINTING PAPERS.

Contractor—Wm. GOTCH, 353, George-street.

(Samples will be furnished by the Government Printer.)

Printing Papers.

Each Ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.

Table listing various printing papers like Foolscap, Demy, Crown, and Cartridge, with prices in £ s. d.

WRITING PAPERS, BOTH HAND AND MACHINE MADE PAPERS.

Contractor—D. NICHOL, Wynyard-square.

(Samples will be furnished by the Government Printer.)

Writing Papers, both Hand and Machine made Papers, for Account Books, &c.

(Uneut edges; to be packed flat. Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.)

Table listing various writing papers like Foolscap, Demy, Medium, and Royal, with prices in £ s. d.

Machine Blue-laid Papers for Printing Purposes.

(To be packed flat. Each ream to contain not less than 480 inside sheets.)

Table listing various machine blue-laid papers like Demy, Medium, and Royal, with prices in £ s. d.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

Contractor—E. J. TERRATT, Woolloomooloo.

Table listing various saddlery and harness items like Accoutrements, Bits, Belts, and Cases, with prices in £ s. d.

Large table listing various equestrian and military supplies like Cloth, Collars, Combs, and Harness, with prices in £ s. d.

GENERAL SHIP CHANDLERY.

Contractors—COREN, HARRIS, & Co., 424, George-street.

Table listing various ship chandlery items like Anchor, Brushes, Bunting, and Copper, with prices in £ s. d.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Lines—Lead, deep sea	per lb.	0	1	0	1-quire 4-to Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf	each	0 1 8	
Do. hand-lead	do	0	2	0	12 sheets 8-vo. Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf	do	0 1 11	
Marline Spikes	cash	0	0	1	0	1-quire 8-vo. Demy Books, hand-made, faint only	do	0 2 3
Muntz Metal	per lb.	0	1	0	0	Field Books, in sheep, clasp, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	0 1 1
Nails—Copper, various sizes	do	0	1	9	0	Foolscap Copying Books, 800 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index, 9 x 13	do	0 6 4
Composition	do	0	1	4	0	Foolscap Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0 7 11
Needles—Sailmakers'	each	0	0	1	0	Foolscap Copying Books, 1,500 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0 9 8
Oil—Linseed, boiled, including packages, best quality	per gal.	0	4	2	0	Medium reduced, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0 7 3
Linseed, raw, including packages, best quality	do	0	3	6	0	Demy Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0 8 9
Sperm	do	0	2	0	0	Double Foolscap Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0 9 6
Olive	do	0	3	0	0	Copying Books, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13, 1,000 pages, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0 9 6
Sweet	do	0	7	0	0	5-inch Demy Skeleton Guard Books, $\frac{1}{2}$ basil	do	0 4 3
Care—Ash, up to 18 feet	per foot	0	0	6	0	4-quire Foolscap do. do.	do	0 6 10
Paddles—Ash or Pine	do	0	0	6	0	Skeleton Guard Books, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 19, $\frac{1}{2}$ basil	do	0 10 6
Palms—Sailmakers'	cash	0	1	0	0	Do. 18 x 12, do.	do	0 9 6
Pitch	per lb.	0	0	3	0	Demy Indices, 1 leaf to letter, full bound, basil	do	0 3 2
Putty	do	0	0	3	0	Foolscap do. do. do.	do	0 3 2
Powder—Tripoli	do	0	0	1	0	Metallic Memorandum Books	do	0 0 7
Rowlocks—Brass	do	0	3	0	0	Do. large, ruled faint	do	0 0 10
Iron, galvanized	per pair	0	3	0	0	Judges' Note Books	do	0 1 7
Spanners	per inch	0	1	0	0	<i>Writing, Blotting, and Brown Papers.</i>		
Shackles	per lb.	0	0	9	0	Each ream to contain not less than 480 sheets, and to weigh fully the weight stated for each paper.		
Scrapers—Ship	each	0	1	0	0	Demy, B.W., 24 lbs., uncut insides, ruled faint per ream	0 1 1	
Tacks—Copper	per lb.	0	1	9	0	Do. do. do. do.	0 1 1	
Tar—Stockholm, packages included	per gal.	0	1	9	0	Foolscap, O.L., 18 lbs.	0 15 2	
Coal	do	0	0	4	0	Do. do. do. faint ruled	0 15 9	
Tarpeulins—Made of not lighter than No. 3 canvas, tarred or untarred	per yard	0	1	0	0	Do. H.W., 16 lbs.	0 14 5	
Thimbles—Iron	per lb.	0	0	3	0	Do. do. do. faint ruled	0 16 6	
Brass	cash	0	0	4	0	Do. do. do. do. close	0 16 6	
Turpentine—Spirits of, packages included	per gal.	0	4	0	0	Do. Brief, do.	0 1 1	
Twine—Roping	per lb.	0	1	0	0	Saunders' hand-made C.W. Foolscap, 18 lbs.	1 9 9	
Seaming do	do	0	1	3	0	O. T. M. Cream, Foolscap, 21 lbs.	1 4 5	
Tallow	per cwt.	1	17	4	0	James's extra Sup. Brief	1 8 4	
Varnish—Bright	per gal.	0	4	0	0	Imperial Treasury Note	0 8 5	
Black	do	0	3	6	0	Saunders' hand-made Note	0 7 4	
Copal	do	0	10	0	0	Post 4-to. O.L., 10 lbs.	0 8 11	
Whiting	per lb.	0	0	1	0	Do. do. H.W., do.	0 8 11	
Wicks—Cotton	per gross	0	1	0	0	Cream Laid, large Post 8-vo., 21 lbs.	0 6 8	
						Do. do. do. do. ruled faint	0 3 11	
						Do. super note	0 4 11	
						Foolscap Copying Paper	0 4 8	
						Blotting Demy, White, 24 lbs., Macarthur's best	1 1 2	
						Do. Red, do. do.	1 4 0	
						Do. Buff, do. Saunders's 36 lbs.	1 5 1	
						Brown Paper, 200 lbs.	2 8 2	
						Do. 120 lbs.	2 3 9	
						Do. 48 lbs.	0 11 7	
						Demy Drying Paper	2 2 0	
						Foolscap Oiled Paper	2 14 0	

Paints, &c.

	per lb.	£	s.	d.
Black, ground in oil		0	0	2
White lead, best	do	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
White zinc, do.	do	0	0	2
Red paint	do	0	0	4
Vermilion	do	0	0	4
Blue Paint	do	0	0	4
Yellow do.	do	0	0	3
Brown do.	do	0	0	3
Green, light	do	0	0	4
Do. dark	do	0	0	4
Patent Dryers	do	0	0	4
Brown Umber, dry colours	do	0	0	2
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	0	4
Yellow Ochre, dry colour	do	0	0	2
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	0	4
Do. Chrome, dry colour	do	0	1	0
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	0	4
Orange do. dry colour	do	0	1	0
Do. do. ground in oil	do	0	0	4
Ultramarine, blue, dry colour	do	0	3	0
Chinese Vermilion, dry colour	do	0	5	6
Red Lead Powder, do.	do	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peecock and Buchan's No. 3 Composition Paint, mixed ready for use	do	0	0	9

Rope.

	per cwt.	£	s.	d.
Rope—Europe, tarred, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, best		2	16	0
Navy	do	1	17	4
House-line, best, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 3 inches	do	1	17	4
Hambro' do.	do	3	5	0
Ratline, do.	do	0	0	10
Marline, do.	per lb.	0	0	10
Rope-yarn, do.	per cwt.	0	4	0
Spun-yarn, do.	do	2	16	0
Mannu, white, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch upwards, best, with worsted thread	do	2	11	0
Coir, 2 to 7 inch	do	1	0	0
Signal Halyards	per lb.	0	0	6

STATIONERY, &c.

Contractor—ROBERT SANDS, 392, George-street.

Account Books.

6-quire Medium Books (Cash), hand-made, rough calf, and paged	each	1	0	9
6-quire Demy Books } hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, index,	do	0	9	6
4-quire do. } 2 leaves to letter	do	0	7	5
3-quire do. } do	do	0	6	4
4-quire F'cap Books } do	do	0	7	5
3-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf	do	0	6	10
2-quire Foolscap Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf	do	0	5	3

1-quire 4-to Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf	each	0	1	8
12 sheets 8-vo. Demy Books, hand-made, faint lines, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf	do	0	1	11
1-quire 8-vo. Demy Books, hand-made, faint only	do	0	2	3
Field Books, in sheep, clasp, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	0	1	1
Foolscap Copying Books, 800 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index, 9 x 13	do	0	6	4
Foolscap Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0	7	11
Foolscap Copying Books, 1,500 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0	9	8
Medium reduced, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0	7	3
Demy Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0	8	9
Double Foolscap Copying Books, 1,000 leaves, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0	9	6
Copying Books, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13, 1,000 pages, folio'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ calf, with index	do	0	9	6
5-inch Demy Skeleton Guard Books, $\frac{1}{2}$ basil	do	0	4	3
4-quire Foolscap do. do.	do	0	6	10
Skeleton Guard Books, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 19, $\frac{1}{2}$ basil	do	0	10	6
Do. 18 x 12, do.	do	0	9	6
Demy Indices, 1 leaf to letter, full bound, basil	do	0	3	2
Foolscap do. do. do.	do	0	3	2
Metallic Memorandum Books	do	0	0	7
Do. large, ruled faint	do	0	0	10
Judges' Note Books	do	0	1	7

Writing, Blotting, and Brown Papers.

Demy, B.W., 24 lbs., uncut insides, ruled faint per ream	0	1	1
Do. do. do. do.	0	1	1
Foolscap, O.L., 18 lbs.	0	15	2
Do. do. do. faint ruled	0	15	9
Do. H.W., 16 lbs.	0	14	5
Do. do. do. faint ruled	0	16	6
Do. do. do. do. close	0	16	6
Do. Brief, do.	0	1	1
Saunders' hand-made C.W. Foolscap, 18 lbs.	1	9	9
O. T. M. Cream, Foolscap, 21 lbs.	1	4	5
James's extra Sup. Brief	1	8	4
Imperial Treasury Note	0	8	5
Saunders' hand-made Note	0	7	4
Post 4-to. O.L., 10 lbs.	0	8	11
Do. do. H.W., do.	0	8	11
Cream Laid, large Post 8-vo., 21 lbs.	0	6	8
Do. do. do. do. ruled faint	0	3	11
Do. super note	0	4	11
Foolscap Copying Paper	0	4	8
Blotting Demy, White, 24 lbs., Macarthur's best	1	1	2
Do. Red, do. do.	1	4	0
Do. Buff, do. Saunders's 36 lbs.	1	5	1
Brown Paper, 200 lbs.	2	8	2
Do. 120 lbs.	2	3	9
Do. 48 lbs.	0	11	7
Demy Drying Paper	2	2	0
Foolscap Oiled Paper	2	14	0

General Stationery.

Bodkins, Office, with eyes	each	0	1	1
Boards, Foolscap, covered marble paper, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	per doz.	0	3	4
Do. do. with flaps, calico lined	do	0	5	6
Boxes, Imperial elastic bands, large	per box	0	12	7
Do. do. do. extra strong, series 1 to 6	do	0	2	8
Balances, Salter's, 16-oz.	each	0	3	5
Baskets, Waste Paper	do	0	2	6
Bowls, Glass, sponge	do	0	3	1
Brushes, Dampng, 3 inches	do	0	1	1
Do. do. 4 inches	do	0	1	5
Do. Gum	do	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. large	do	0	0	2
Cards, Juror's, Small, extra super.	per doz. pks.	0	2	4
Candles, best sperm	per lb.	0	1	1
Cord, green silk, with tags	per doz.	0	6	0
Clips, with spring, Foolscap, double strong	each	0	2	2
Do. Bronze, hand	do	0	1	7
Cups, Pin (Lignum vitae)	do	0	1	10
Date Boxes, 7-inch	do	0	2	9
Do. revolving, 9 x 6	do	0	3	5
Date Blocks, No. 1	do	0	2	2
Do. No. 2	do	0	1	6
Do. No. 3	do	0	0	9
Despatch Boxes, Demy	do	1	16	2
Do. Foolscap	do	1	5	3
Envelopes, C. L. Foolscap	per M.	1	4	3
Do. B.W., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	0	16	0
Do. do. do. pocket	do	1	8	11
Do. C.L., 6 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	0	14	9
Do. Imperial, Treasury Albert Court	do	0	11	1
Do. do. do. 8vo Court	do	0	14	9

	£	s.	d.
*†Envelopes, Cartridge, assorted sizes, from 12½ x 5½ to 18 x 5½ ...	per M.	4	19 0
†Do. Foolscap, 9 x 3½, gummed, with caroco ...	do	0	19 9
†Do. Post, R.W., 5½ x 3½ gummed, with caroco, No. 6 ...	do	0	0 1
†Do. do., C.L., 5½ x 3½, gummed, with caroco, No. 6 ...	do	0	13 11
†Do. do., C.L., 5½ x 3½, plain caroco, gummed, No. 6 ...	do	0	11 0
†Do. Foolscap, C.L., No. 4 ...	do	0	9 4
†Do. Demy, B.W., 10 x 5, adhesive caroco ...	do	1	2 7
*Do. C.W., assorted sizes, calico lined ...	do	15	15 0
Keystets, assorted (box, 1,000) ...	per box	0	0 11
Erasers, Faber's Ink and Pencil ...	per doz.	0	6 4
Folders, Ivory, 10 in. thick ...	each	0	2 4
Files, Paper, 18 in. telescopes ...	per doz.	0	11 7
Do. do. 12 in. do. ...	do	0	7 0
Do. do. 6 in. stab ...	do	0	3 2
Glasses, ink, Exercise or Surveyors' ...	do	0	2 1
Gum, liquid, Judson's best ...	per quart	0	2 4
Gum bottles, with brushes, large size ...	each	0	2 1
Bones in wood ...	do	0	6 3
Inkstands, Pewter, 8 x 5 ...	do	0	8 5
Do. do. round, large, with lid ...	do	0	2 9
Do. do. do. small, do. ...	do	0	2 9
Do. Pneumatic, gray and black ...	do	0	1 5
Do. glass, large ...	do	0	1 10
Do. glass, small ...	do	0	1 2
Do. ebony and walnut, 12 x 8, with drawer, 2 bottles, and handle ...	do	0	16 3
Do. ebony and walnut, 14 x 10, with drawer, 2 bottles, and handle ...	do	1	2 7
Ink, fluid, Morrill's in quarts, black ...	per doz.	0	19 6
Do. do. Stephens's Commercial ...	do	0	18 0
Do. do. do. in pints, do. ...	do	0	9 6
Do. do. Stephens's do. red ...	do	1	0 0
Do. do. do. blue black, in pints ...	do	1	0 0
Do. Copying, Stephens's violet ...	do	1	0 0
Do. Antoine's, 30-day copying—pints ...	per pint	0	1 4
Do. Cochrane's blue ...	do	0	1 9
Do. do. scarlet ...	do	0	1 9
Do. Sands & Kenny's red ...	do	0	1 9
Do. black, in powder, Todd's ...	per doz.	0	3 2
Do. red do. do. ...	do	0	1 7
Do. obliterating, † lb. black, to be soaked complete to sample ...	per lb.	0	3 2
Do. obliterating, blue, 1 lb. tins ...	do	0	2 1
Do. do. red do. ...	per doz.	1	5 0
Do. Wells, Porcelain, large ...	do	0	1 8
Do. do. small ...	do	0	1 8
Inks, Walkden's black—quarts ...	do	0	15 9
Do. do. pints ...	do	0	9 0
India-rubber, vulcanised ...	per lb.	0	6 3
Do. bottle ...	do	0	5 3
Knives, erasing, cocoa handles, Rodgers's, No. 410 ...	per doz.	0	16 9
Do. desk, ivory handles, No. 9107 ...	do	2	18 0
Needles, looping ...	per 100	0	1 1
Paper Fasteners, Hughes's ...	per box	0	0 7½
Do. brass, round heads ...	do	0	1 1
Pencils, assorted, H.B., B.B., R.B.B., Rowney's best ...	per doz.	0	2 1
Do. Sande's Office ...	do	0	2 1
Do. coloured, blue, green, and red ...	do	0	2 9
Do. combined, red and blue ...	do	0	3 5
Pens, Gillott's fine, No. 227, magnum bonum (12 in a box) ...	per doz. boxes	0	12 9
Do. Gillott's medium, No. 226 (12 in a box) ...	do	0	12 9
Do. Gillott's broad ...	do	0	12 9
Do. Gillott's assorted Nos., nibs ...	do	1	5 3
Do. Mitchell's barrel, any number ...	do	0	6 9
Do. do. red ink ...	per card	0	1 1
Do. do. nibs, any number ...	per doz. boxes	1	2 0
Do. "Ring" ...	do	0	5 6
Do. "Owl" ...	do	0	6 9
Do. "Pickwick" ...	do	0	6 9
Do. "Waverley" ...	do	0	6 9
Do. quill, best ...	per M.	2	4 6
Pen-holders for nibs ...	per gross	0	2 7
Pen Cleaners, 3 inches diameter at base, with backs ...	each	0	1 8
Presses, lead, baize-covered bottoms, marble, 2½ lbs. ...	do	0	2 2
Do. lead, leather covered, 4 lbs ...	do	0	3 4
Do. copying foolscap ...	do	2	9 0
Do. do. demy ...	do	2	16 3
Portfolios, 9 x 15 ...	do	0	3 4
Ribbon, green or blue silk, ½ in., ¾ in., or 1 in. (per piece of 36 yards) ...	per piece	0	6 0
Rulers, round, ebony, 12-in., extra thick ...	each	0	0 4
Do. do. do. 18 do. ...	do	0	0 10
Slates, 9 x 13 ...	do	0	0 10
Do. (Porcelain) 8-in. ...	do	0	3 0
Scissors, Rodgers's, No. 3,532, 6-in. ...	do	0	3 2
Do. 6-in. ...	do	0	2 4
Stationery Cabinets, foolscap, walnut, cut glass inks ...	do	2	19 4

	£	s.	d.
Stationery Cabinets, foolscap, oak, cut glass inks	each	2	8 9
Do. do. do. 4to, walnut, cut glass inks	do	2	8 0
Tape, red, broad, 9 yards ...	per doz. pieces	0	1 10
Do. do. medium do. ...	do	0	1 5
Do. do. narrow do. ...	do	0	1 3
Wafers, 2-oz. boxes, tin ...	per box	0	0 9½
Do. Initial ...	do	0	0 6
Do. Signet, with papers for do. (boxes of 50)	do	0	2 1
Wax, No. 1, red, sixteena ...	per lb.	0	3 8
Do. medium ...	do	0	1 1
Do. common ...	do	0	0 7½

School Books, &c.

Swan's Post Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 12 ...	per dozen	0	2 8
Exercise Book, faint lines only, 5½ sheets, stiff covers ...	do	0	3 4
Arithmetic, 1st. National School Series ...	do	0	3 2
Reading Lessons, 1st series, do. ...	do	0	0 6
Reading Lessons, 2nd series, National School ...	do	0	3 2
Do. 3rd do. do. ...	do	0	6 4
Do. 4th do. do. ...	do	0	7 4
Do. 5th do. do. ...	do	0	7 4
Geography ...	do	0	3 2
Grammar ...	do	0	3 2
Mavor's Spelling, best edition, cloth, do. ...	do	0	5 9
Carpenter's Spelling do. ...	do	0	5 9
Dictionaries, Reid's or Webster's, 12mo. ...	each	0	3 0
Bibles, brevier, 16mo., full roman ...	do	0	4 3
Common Prayer ...	do	0	0 8
Douay Bibles, 18mo. ...	do	0	2 10
Roman Catholic Prayer ...	do	0	0 11

SURVEYORS' MATERIALS.

Contractor—ROBERT SANDS, 392, George-street.

Brushes (Sable) as follows:—			
Swan, large ...	per dozen	5	15 6
Swan, medium ...	do	4	12 0
Goose ...	do	0	11 0
Duck ...	do	0	7 0
Crow ...	do	0	3 10
Ivory Stretching Rulers, 6 inches in length, Troughton & Sims's ...	each	0	3 6
Gross Pantagraph Pins, small, to patterns ...	per gross	0	14 3
Frickers, medium size ...	each	0	3 4
Pallets, 12 compartments ...	do	0	1 11
Do. 6 do. at least ¼ inch deep ...	do	0	1 6
Do. 3 do. do. do. ...	do	0	1 0
Colour Saucers, large, each nest to contain 6 ...	per nest	0	2 3
Do. small, do. do. ...	do	0	1 8
Cardboard Protractors, 15-inch diameter, Troughton and Sims's ...	each	0	11 0
Cardboard Protractors, 12-inch diameter, Troughton and Sims's ...	do	0	8 0
Scales, Troughton & Sims's, ivory, with off-sets, ½ ...	do	0	19 3
Do. do. do. do. do. ¼ ...	do	1	3 0
Do. do. do. do. do. ⅜ ...	do	0	19 3
Protractors, white metal, Troughton and Sims's, 8-inch diameter, graduated to 15 minutes ...	do	3	6 0
Protractors, white metal, Troughton and Sims's, 7-inch diameter ...	do	2	10 0
Road Pens, small, best quality ...	do	0	7 0
Proportional Compasses, best ...	per pair	2	15 0
Rolls, Tracing Paper, continuous, 3 ft. 6 in. wide (No. 1) ...	per roll	0	4 5
Rolls, Tracing Paper, continuous, 3 ft. 3 in. wide (sample A) ...	do	0	13 3
Rolls, Tracing Paper, continuous, 3 ft. 6 in. wide (No. 2) ...	do	1	12 0
Rolls, Tracing Linen, the Imperial Cloth, dull back, 42 inches wide, No. 41, each 24 yards (No. 3), equal to 7,800 yards, best ...	per yard	0	1 6
Rolls, Sager's Tracing Linen, 42 inches wide, each 24 yards (No. 4), equal to 2,400 yards ...	do	0	1 4½
Rolls, Glazed Union, 72 inches, each 24 yards, equal to 432 yards ...	do	0	2 3
Magnifying glasses, best quality, 2-inch diameter, mounted in oxidized metal frames ...	each	0	2 9
Newman's Ox Gall, in pots ...	do	0	0 7
Do. do. liquid, in bottles ...	do	0	1 1
Steel Straight Edges, 3 feet ...	do	0	9 9
Do. 4 do. ...	do	0	13 0
Do. 6 do. ...	do	0	19 3
Sat Squares, 6 inches in size, boxwood ...	do	0	1 2
Winsor and Newton's Gamboge, best ...	do	0	0 7
Do. Burnt Sienna ...	do	0	0 7
Do. Prussian Blue ...	do	0	0 7
Do. Crimson Lake ...	do	0	1 2
Do. Sepia ...	do	0	1 0½
Do. Carmine ...	do	0	2 8
Do. Lamp Black ...	do	0	0 7
Do. Emerald Green ...	do	0	0 7
Do. Vermilion ...	do	0	0 7
Do. Gamboge, in powder ...	per lb.	0	0 1

	£	s.	d.
Winsor and Newton's Indian Ink, super super, large size ...	per dozen	2	15 0
Gillett's Mapping Pens ...	per card	0	1 6
Do. Steel Crow do. ...	do	0	1 6
Do. Lithographic do. ...	do	0	1 6
Crow Quills ...	per 100	0	1 1
Ferry's Lithographic Pens ...	per card	0	1 1
Elliott's best Drawing Pens ...	each	0	6 0
Small Drawing Pens ...	do	0	7 3
Springbows, in sets of 3, viz., pen, pencil, and dividers, in case, white metal, needle points, Troughton and Sims's ...	per set	1	10 0
Troughton and Sims's Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers, 24-inch, not graduated ...	each	3	8 9
Troughton and Sims's Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers, 18-inch, not graduated ...	do	2	11 6
Troughton and Sims's white metal Rolling Parallel Rulers, 15-inch, not graduated ...	do	3	4 0
Troughton and Sims's white metal Rolling Parallel Rulers, 9-inch, not graduated ...	do	1	18 6
Troughton and Sims's white metal Rolling Parallel Rulers, 6-inch, not graduated ...	do	1	5 3
Compasses, double knee joint, sector joint, needle points, with ink and pencil points, white metal, 6-inch length ...	per pair	1	15 3
Compasses, hair, white metal, sector joint, needle points, 4½ inches in length, best quality ...	do	0	7 9
Indian Ink, lion brand, large sticks ...	per dozen	0	9 4
Pencils, drawing, Faber's best assorted ...	do	0	3 3
Do. Patent do. ...	do	0	6 0
Graphite, for Patent Pencils ...	do	0	2 0

TINWARE, &c.

Contractors—COHEN, HARRIS, & Co., 424, George-street.			
Basins—Tin, pressed, 14 inches ...	each	0	1 0
Brands—Zinc, stencil letters or figures ...	per letter or figure	0	0 6
*Candlesticks—Tin ...	each	0	1 0
Dishes—Oval, 12 inches ...	do	0	0 7
Do. 14 do. ...	do	0	0 8
Do. 16 do. ...	do	0	1 2
Do. 17 do. ...	do	0	1 4
Do. 18 do. ...	do	0	1 9
*Dishes—Round, 9 do. ...	do	0	0 1
Do. 18 do. ...	do	0	1 0
Do. 24 do. 6 inches deep ...	do	0	2 0
Ears—Bucket ...	per gross	0	7 0
*Labels—Tin ...	do	0	1 0
*Lanterns—Stable ...	each	0	3 0
*Measures—Corn ...	do	0	0 3
*Pails—Slop, galvanized iron ...	do	0	4 6
*Water or Toilet, painted ...	do	0	5 0
*Pans—Dust ...	do	0	1 3
*Pots—Watering, any size ...	per gallon	0	1 6
Tins—Baking, 14 x 8 x 3½ inches ...	each	0	1 0
Tin—One cross, 20 x 14 and 14 x 10 ...	per box	1	15 0
XX, 20 x 14 ...	do	2	2 0
IC, 14 x 10 ...	do	1	8 0
Do. Block, not under 99 per cent. ...	per lb.	0	0 9
Traps—Wire, oblong, full size ...	each	0	3 6
Trays—Tin, 30 x 26 inches, 6 inches deep ...	do	0	4 0
Any size to order, strongest tin, double strapped with G. I. hoop iron ...	per sq. ft.	0	2 0
*Tubs—Galvanized iron (washing) ...	each	0	7 0
*Urns, iron galvanized, with covers ...	do	0	3 0
*Valinches—Large ...	do	0	0 6
Small ...	do	0	0 3
Wire—Timman's sizes ...	per cwt.	1	4 0

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Contractors—COHEN, HARRIS, & Co., 424, George-street.

	£	s.	d.
Avoirdupois—Solid brass weights, from 56 lbs. down to 1 drachm, complete to ¼ oz. ...		8	10 0
Troy—Solid brass weights, from 6 lbs. down to 1 grain ...		1	15 0
One yard flat brass measure in box, with foot and inches marked thereon ...	each	1	5 0
From the bushel down to the gallon, made of iron ...		2	15 0
From the half-gallon to the half-gill, sheet brass ...		2	8 0
Measures—Copper standard, adjusted, ½ gallon, bell shaped ...	each	0	12 6
Copper standard, adjusted, 1 gallon, bell shaped ...	do	0	17 6
Copper standard, adjusted, 2 gallons, bell shaped ...	do	1	5 0
Copper standard, adjusted, 4 gallons, bell shaped ...	do	2	8 0
Copper standard, adjusted, 5 gallons, bell shaped ...	do	2	15 0
Copper standard, adjusted, ½ gill ...	do	0	6 8
Do. do. 1 gill ...	do	0	6 6
Do. do. ½ pint ...	do	0	7 6
Do. do. 1 pint ...	do	0	8 0
Do. do. 1 quart ...	do	0	10 0
Scales—Counter, 28 lbs. (Avery's), oblong copper dish ...	do	0	16 0
Counter, 56 lbs. (Avery's), oblong copper dish ...	do	0	18 0
Counter, 14 lbs. (Avery's), oblong copper dish ...	do	0	14 6
Counter, with scoop, 28 lbs. ...	do	0	18 0
Do. do. 56 lbs. ...	do	0	18 0
Hanging, scoop, ration, 28 lbs., Salter's Circular ...	do	0	2 0
Hanging, scoop, ration, 56 lbs. ...	do	0	3 0
Salter's Balance, 24 lbs. to 40 lbs. ...	do	0	1 6
Weights—Brass, ¼ oz. to 4 lbs., solid ...	per set	0	14 0
Standard Bell, ¼ oz. to 7 lbs. ...	do	0	16 0
Do. ¼ oz. to 14 lbs. ...	do	1	0 9
Do. ¼ oz. to 28 lbs. ...	do	1	5 0
Iron ¼ oz. to 4 lbs. ...	do	0	3 6
Weighing Machines—Avery's lever, with back rail, 5 cwt. ...	each	6	0 0
Weighing Machines—Avery's lever, with back rail, 10 cwt. ...	do	10	0 0

Testing and Stamping Instruments.

1 best box end Scales, with copper pans, brass chains, 28 inches beam, iron triangles ...	each	4	8 0
1 best box end Scales, 14-inch beam, with brass pans, 7 inches, and brass chains to be fitted in box and pillar ...	do	1	5 0
1 best box end beam, 7 inches, with 3½-inch pans, brass, and brass chains to be fitted as above ...	do	1	0 0
1 Pot—Anvil ...	do	1	1 0
1 Siphon (copper), with stop neck ...	do	1	5 0
1 set Stamps, with shield, lion, and N.S.W. engraved thereon; two sizes ...	do	0	14 0
1 set Brands, with shield, lion, and N.S.W. engraved thereon; two sizes ...	do	0	14 0
1 Hammer—Single-faced, of 2 lbs. ...	do	0	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. ...	do	0	1 0
Wood-hopper do. ...	do	0	12 0
2 Strikes, made of Mahogany ...	do	0	8 0

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

(COMPLAINTS AS TO QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF SUPPLIES BY MR. JAMES KIDMAN, UNDER HIS CONTRACTS FOR 1878-9.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1879.

Treasury Minute.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17 March, 1879.

Subject—Supply of provisions to Government Institutions, &c.

In the Legislative Assembly, on the 13th instant, Mr. Copeland and Mr. McElhone made certain allegations, and which are fully reported in the *Herald* of Friday, the 14th instant, as to the inadequacy as well as the condition of the provisions supplied by the contractor, Mr. Kidman, more particularly to the "Vernon" and Darlinghurst Gaol. I shall be glad to learn from the officer in command of the "Vernon," as also from the Principal Gaoler at Darlinghurst, and also from the Gladesville, Parramatta, Liverpool, and any other institutions in and about Sydney, whether the charges made are true, and generally whether the provisions, as supplied, are adequate in quantity for the maintenance of those for whom they are intended, and if they are of the quality and condition as contracted to be supplied, and if not, when and how often were they not so, and was any complaint made, and to whom, and generally.—J. W. Urgent.

Mr. Napier.—Circular letter to following:—Principal Gaoler, Darlinghurst; Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon"; Commandant of the Forces; Superintendent, Industrial School, Biloela; Matron, Reformatory, Biloela; Inspector of the Insane; Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta; Matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta; Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta; Gaoler, Parramatta; Matron, Benevolent Asylum, Sydney; Master, Benevolent Asylum, Parramatta; Superintendent, Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool.—G.E., 17/3/79. Done.—C.N., 17/3/79.

(Circular.)

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 17 March, 1879.

I do myself the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to invite your attention to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th instant, in which you will find a report of certain statements made in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Copeland, M.P., and Mr. McElhone, M.P., in relation to the alleged inadequacy, as well as to the inferior character and condition of the provisions supplied by the contractor, Mr. James Kidman, to Public Establishments, more particularly to the "Vernon" and Darlinghurst Gaol; and I am to state that Mr. Watson will be glad to know, at your earliest convenience, whether the statements made are consistent with the facts of the case, so far as your department is concerned, and generally whether the provisions as supplied are adequate in quantity for the maintenance of those for whom they are intended, and if they are of the quality and condition as contracted to be supplied,—and if not, when and to whom you have complained upon the subject.

I am also to ask whether, in the event of such occurrences as those alluded to, you have enforced the stringent provisions in the contract, expressly provided to meet such contingencies.

I have, &c.,

G. FAGAR.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

N.S.S. "Vernon," 18 March, 1879.

In acknowledging the receipt of your circular letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report as follows, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer:—

1. The provisions supplied to the boys are quite adequate in quantity for their maintenance; the quality is generally very poor, yet is wholesome and nutritious, and the appearance of the boys certainly does not bear out the assertion that they are half-starved.

2. The quality of the food received by the officers is the same as supplied to the inmates—of the very poorest description, but not uneatable.

3. No complaints have been made by me to any one, except to Mr. Kidman, who has always promised to give his attention to the matter.

4. During the past six months, on eight several occasions, the provisions have been returned to the contractor, and others purchased in Balmain at his cost.

5. The officers of the vessel are dissatisfied with their rations, but this dissatisfaction is caused in a great measure by the scale which causes them to be obliged to purchase at their own cost many other articles, such as butter, mustard, &c. I would therefore beg to recommend that an allowance in lieu of provisions be given to those officers who desire it, when I think all dissatisfaction would cease. This course is adopted at Gladesville and some other establishments.

6. In justice to Mr. J. Kidman, I may add, that some slight improvement has taken place in the quality of the provisions supplied since 1st April last, when he undertook the contract.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN.

The Principal Gaoler, Darlinghurst, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Darlinghurst Gaol, 18 March, 1879.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, with reference to the contract of Mr. James Kidman to supply rations for the prisoners in this Gaol.

I have read the article you refer to in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th instant, and can say that the statements therein made are not consistent with facts as regards this establishment.

I have had some controversy and disputes with Mr. Kidman; but almost invariably when I have objected to any article he has changed it. I have reported such cases to the Comptroller General of Prisons, who has, I understand, fined Mr. Kidman on one occasion.

The meat is generally very good and over weight—often twenty and thirty pounds; and since I have been in charge of the Gaol (eighteen years) the rations were never supplied better than they have been during the present contract.

When Mr. Charles Kidman had the contract I would have indorsed much of what you refer to in the newspaper.

As to the adequacy of quantities, prisoners are supplied in accordance with published scale, which has been approved, recommended in the first instance by the Medical Board.

I have, &c.,
J. C. READ,
Principal Gaoler.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 18 March, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that the provisions, &c., &c., as supplied by Mr. James Kidman during the current contract year, for the use of the inmates of this institution, have been as a rule, as to quality, condition, and quantity, undeniably good, although there have been occasions upon which it has been necessary to reject some of the articles supplied.

The meat, as a rule, has been very good. Occasionally both beef and mutton have been rather thin, and portions of a day's supply have been rejected, though rarely. On these occasions the deficiency has been made good immediately, by the contractor purchasing in the town.

The bread has also been good as a rule. On several occasions during the great heat of summer it was rejected,—sometimes on account of defect in quality, at others of bad and insufficient baking.

The quantity rejected has been made good by the contractor by purchase of bread in the town.

Butter has also during the summer months been rejected a few times, and other butter purchased in the town by the contractor.

Milk, upon several occasions, has been below the standard of quality, and rejected. Preserved milk has then been employed to meet the requirements of the establishment.

Groceries have been thoroughly good throughout the contract, no complaints having been made of any article under this section, with the exception of butter.

The examination and inspection upon delivery, by myself and officers, of all articles of daily consumption, render it utterly impossible that any evasion of the conditions of contract, as to quality or quantity, could take place.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. TAYLOR,
Medical Superintendent.

The Matron, Reformatory for Girls, Biloela, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Reformatory for Girls, Biloela, 18 March, 1879.

I have the honor to inform you, in reference to the enclosed circular, that the rations supplied to the inmates of this institution have been "good in quality," and "sufficient." I have not complained in any way of their not being so, as I should certainly have done had they not been both "good and sufficient."

I have, &c.,
AGNES KING,
Matron.

The

The Inspector of the Insane, Gladesville, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Gladesville, 19 March, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, inviting my attention to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th instant, with respect to certain statements made by Mr. Copeland, M.P., and Mr. McElhone, M.P., and requesting me to report generally on the character of the provisions supplied by the contractor, Mr. James Kidman, to the institutions under my immediate superintendence, I do myself the honor to report,—

- 1st.—That the dietary scale for the Hospitals at Gladesville and Callan Park has been authorized by the Colonial Secretary in accordance with my recommendations, that I consider the quantity sufficient, and that the contractor has always supplied the quantity asked for.
- 2nd.—That for some years past I have, before the commencement of each contract year, been careful to lodge at the Store Department, and at the establishments to be supplied, samples of all the less perishable articles, for the guidance of the contractor.
- 3rd.—That during the last two or three years I have seldom had reason to complain of articles supplied, and that I have invariably rejected summarily, and on my own responsibility, under section 12 of the "Conditions of Contract," whatever has appeared to me to be inferior, and that the contractor has usually forwarded fresh and satisfactory supplies. In a few instances I have purchased articles and charged them to the contractor.
- 4th.—During the time Messrs. C. Kidman & Son had the contract I had somewhat frequent occasion to complain of the supplies and the mode of delivery; but since Mr. James Kidman has been the contractor he has supplied the institutions more satisfactorily, and has given the officers and myself less trouble than any previous contractor during the ten years I have had charge.

In conclusion, I may state that Mr. James Kidman is well aware that I insist on a thoroughly satisfactory supply, without being captious or raising unnecessary objections, and I have no doubt such an understanding has tended much to obviate difficulties.

I have, &c.,

F. NOTTON MANNING,

Inspector of the Insane.

The Matron, Parramatta Protestant Orphan School, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 18 March, 1879.

In reply to your circular of the 17th March, inviting my attention to a report in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of statements made by Messrs. Copeland and McElhone, M.P.'s, relative to the quality of provisions supplied by Mr. James Kidman to public establishments, I have the honor to state that, so far as my department is concerned, the allegations set forth in the newspaper report referred to do not accord with facts. Mr. Kidman has held the contract for the supply of meat, vegetables, and flour, to this institution, since April 1, 1878, and I have never had occasion to complain of the manner in which the contract has been carried out, the provisions named having uniformly been of excellent quality.

I have the honor to state further, that the rations served to inmates of this institution are adequate in quantity to the requirements of those who receive them.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE O. PRINGLE,

Matron.

The Matron, Catholic Orphanage, Parramatta, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Catholic Orphanage, Parramatta, 18 March, 1879.

In reply to your communication of the 17th instant regarding the accusations brought against Mr. Kidman, I beg to state that since my appointment as Matron of the institution I have never had to deal with a more satisfactory contractor. The baker informs me that he has never received better meat or better flour than from Mr. Kidman. On one occasion, towards the close of last year, eight bags of flour were supplied of somewhat inferior quality, but Mr. Kidman made no demur to at once receiving them back and supplying flour of the quality stipulated for by the contract. The meat also was objected to on one or two occasions, but Mr. Kidman again without hesitation supplied suitable meat instead. Beyond this I never had cause of complaint against him, nor can I reasonably complain at all, seeing that the objectionable articles were so promptly replaced without delay or opposition.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have always had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Kidman has carried out his various contracts; and I cannot let this opportunity pass without bearing testimony to the great satisfaction I have always experienced in my dealings with Mr. Kidman.

I have, &c.,

M. M. G. BYRNE,

Matron.

The Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Biloela, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Industrial School for Girls, Biloela, 18 March, 1879.

In reply to your communication of the 17th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer:—

1. That the provisions supplied to the inmates of this school are adequate in quantity. The quality is sometimes inferior, the meat especially being very poor, though not unwholesome.
2. The officers are supplied with the same provisions as the children.

3. I have sometimes complained to Mr. J. Kidman, by letter or memorandum, and always found him anxious to oblige me by sending a better quality of rations for those returned to him.

4. The healthy condition of the inmates goes far to prove that their food is abundant and wholesome.

I have, &c.,

SELINA G. WALKER,
Superintendent.

The Superintendent, Government Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, to
The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, 18 March, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, drawing my attention to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th of present month, referring to statements made in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Copeland, M.P., and Mr. McElhone, M.P., in respect to alleged inadequacy, as well as to the inferior character and condition of the provisions supplied by the contractor, Mr. James Kidman.

I beg to state that, during the time Mr. Kidman served this Asylum with meat and other provisions, I have had no occasion to refuse them, as they were always according to contract, being ample in quantity and of unexceptionable quality.

I have, &c.,

JAMES DENNIS,
Superintendent.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum, to The Under Secretary for Finance
and Trade.

Sir,

Liverpool Asylum, 18 March, 1879.

In reply to your circular of the 17th instant, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Kidman is not a contractor to this Asylum for any article whatever.

I have &c.,

M. E. STRONG,
Surgeon-Superintendent.

The Gaoler, Parramatta, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

H. M. Gaol, Parramatta, 18 March, 1879.

With reference to your circular of the 17th instant, *re* supply of provisions to this Gaol by Mr. James Kidman, I do myself the honor to inform you that, as a rule, *this present contract* has been uncommonly well carried out. During the very hot weather in midsummer the bread was on some occasions rejected or condemned through having turned sour, either caused by the weather or insufficient baking, of which the Comptroller-General was duly apprised.

Speaking in general terms of his contract, I beg to state that the bread as a rule is of a far better quality than that to which the prisoners are entitled under the Contract Schedule. The meat is excellent; that sometimes received here is such that I should be glad to obtain the like for my own use in preference to that I purchase outside. The vegetables are also equally good.

When any fault is found with an article, the contractor as a rule replaces it at once.

I have, &c.,

J. A. HUSSEY,
Gaoler.

Colonel Richardson to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 21 March, 1879.

With reference to your circular letter of the 17th instant, drawing attention to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th of this month, regarding a report of certain statements made in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Copeland, M.P., and Mr. McElhone, M.P., on the subject of alleged inadequacy and inferior character and condition of provisions supplied by the contractor Mr. Kidman, I have the honor to inform you that Colonel Roberts reports that "on reference to the Ration Returns of the New South Wales Artillery, from 1st February, 1878, to 31st January, 1879, there have been thirty-six occasions upon which the rations have been rejected for various reasons, amounting to—

Bread	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,599½ lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	369 lbs.

Upon all these occasions rations equivalent to what were rejected have been purchased and charged against the contractor."

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,
Commandant.

The Matron, Hyde Park Asylum and Immigration Depôt, to The Under Secretary
for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Hyde Park Asylum, 21 March, 1879.

I have only this afternoon received your communication of the 17th instant. In reply, I have the honor to state Mr. Kidman has always given me the greatest satisfaction in the supplies sent to this institution, also to the Immigration Depôt. I do not think, in all the years he has contracted for both the Depôt and this institution, I have had occasion to report him beyond three or four times, which was respecting bread in the commencement of this year, when I found the bread equally bad at my private bakers—indeed I think it was almost throughout the town. At times he has kept me for a few days without tobacco; that has been when colonial tobacco has been scarce. I would wish respectfully to state that he is the contractor for meat to the Immigration Depôt, and that it has always been exceedingly good.

I have, &c.,

LUCY H. HICKS,
Matron, Hyde Park Asylum and Immigration Depôt.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS.

(PAPERS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 June, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 May, 1879,—

“That there be laid upon the Table of this House, copies of all Tenders received for the supply of Blankets for 1879 and 1880, together with copies of Letters, Minutes, Reports, Memos., and other Papers in connection therewith.”

(*Mr. Greenwood.*)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS.

The Superintendent of Stores to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Store Department, 28 January, 1879.

E. Fosbery, Esq.,
Inspector
General of
Police;
H. Maclean, Esq.,
Comptroller
General;
H. Lumsdaine,
Esq., Chief
Inspector of
Disabilities.

I do myself the honor to inform you that a supply of blankets and rugs has just been received from the contractors, Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Boucher, and I beg to request the usual Board, consisting of the officers named in the margin, be appointed to assist me in their comparison with the Store samples before any issue be made.

I have, &c.,

L. I. BRENNAND,
Sup. of Stores.

Treasurer's Minute thereon.

I am unable to concur in the recommendation of the Superintendent of Stores. I do not think the gentlemen named have that knowledge necessary to discriminate as to the quality of the articles alluded to; but, irrespective of this, I do not think such duties, which must involve considerable time in a proper examination, should be cast on them.

In order that a proper and thorough examination of all goods supplied to the Stores Department should be made, and by gentlemen having a knowledge of the goods so supplied, I think a Board of experts (gentlemen having such knowledge) should be appointed; and in order to initiate this system, the following gentlemen should be requested to act in this case, and be paid such fees as may be considered fair and reasonable, viz:—John Wetherill, Esq., 229, Pitt-street; R. Shankland, Esq., Messrs. Thomson & Giles, 376, George-street.—J.W., 30/1/79.

Mr. Ross, ask these gentlemen, by letter, if they will act.—G.E., 31/1/79. Done.—R.R., 1/2/79.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to R. Shankland, Esq.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 February, 1879.

The Government are desirous that a quantity of blankets and rugs supplied under contract to the Stores Department should be compared with the Store samples, and I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to ask whether you are willing to act on a Board for this purpose.

Mr. John Wetherill, of 229, Pitt-street, has been asked to act with you, and I am to intimate that the Government are prepared to remunerate you for your services.

I have, &c.,

JAMES THOMSON.
(For U. S.)

P.S.—An early reply will oblige.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. Wetherill, Esq.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 February, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to ask whether you are willing to act on a Board for the inspection of blankets and rugs supplied under contract to the Stores Department.

I am to add that Mr. Shankland, of Messrs. Thomson & Giles, has been asked to co-operate with you, and that the Government are prepared to pay such fees as may be considered proper.

Requesting the favour of an early reply,

I have, &c.,

J. THOMSON.
(For U. S.)

J. Wetherill, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Waterloo House, 231, 233, and 235, Pitt-street, Sydney, 4 February, 1879.

Herewith I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and now hasten to answer the same, and now wish to inform you that I am willing to act on the Board for the inspection of blankets and rugs, as requested.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WETHERILL.

R. Shankland, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Sydney, 5 February, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge your favour of 1st instant, requesting me to act on a Board to inspect blankets and rugs supplied under contract to the Government.

I shall be prepared to act at any time you may instruct me.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT SHANKLAND.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to R. Shankland and J. Wetherill, Esqs.

Gentlemen, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 February, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to request that you will have the goodness to attend at the Government Stores, at noon of Monday next, the 10th instant, for the purpose of examining and comparing with the sealed Store samples a quantity of rugs and blankets supplied under a contract for the service of 1879.

The object of the inquiry is to ascertain whether the blankets and rugs referred to are in all respects equal to the sample, and your report should be clear and specific on this point.

In case of any difference of opinion between you, it is desirable that *before* proceeding with the inquiry you choose an umpire, whose services can be availed of in case you should disagree.

I have, &c.,

G. BAGAR.

J. Wetherill

J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Pitt-street, 12 February, 1879.

We have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions of 7th instant, we inspected at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, on 10th instant, the following goods, viz., twenty-nine bales blankets and eight bales rugs.

We beg leave to report that after examining the sealed Store samples with the goods supplied for the service of 1879, we found that the eight bales rugs were equal to the sample, the blankets not so. The Government sealed sample was all wool, and the required weight to be 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. We subjoin in detail the weight of each bale as examined:—

Sample, 1879—Ordnance and Aboriginal blankets.

lb.	ozs.		lb.	ozs.	
4791	4 11	Sound.	4745	4 8	Sound.
4795	4 7	Damaged and slightly mildewed.	4758	4 9	"
4790	4 10½	Sound.	4746	4 9	"
4787	4 6½	"	4759	4 5	Stained.
4731	4 6	"	4743	4 10	Sound.
4788	4 6	"	4737	4 4½	"
4789	4 8	Stained.	4733	4 6	"
4792	4 10½	Sound.	4747	4 5	"
4798	4 8	Stained.	4752	4 6	"
4794	4 8	Sound.	4750	4 7	"
4751	4 8	Stained.	4754	4 10	Stained.
4744	4 7	Sound.	4753	4 5½	Sound.
4756	4 9½	"	4738	4 8	"
4752	4 4½	"	4733	4 7	"
4755	4 7	Stained.			

Average weight, 4 lbs. 7½ ozs.

While the sealed sample was all wool, both warp and weft, the blankets supplied are all cotton in the warp, and in the weft, wool and cotton mixed.

We therefore find that the blankets supplied are not in accordance with the sealed samples.

We are, &c.,

JOHN WETHERILL.
ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Inform the contractors.—J.W., 13/2/79. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 13/2/79. Done.—R.R., 13.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 February, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the Board appointed by the Colonial Treasurer to examine into the quality of certain blankets and rugs supplied by you under your contract for the service of 1879, have furnished a report of an inspection made by them at the Government Stores, on the 10th instant, on twenty-nine bales of blankets and eight bales of rugs tendered by you in part of the supply before referred to.

This report is to the effect that the blankets contained in these twenty-nine bales are all cotton in the warp, and in the weft, wool and cotton mixed, and average but 4 lbs. 7½ ounces—while the sealed Store sample is "all wool," and weighs 4 lbs. 9½ ounces. Several of the bales are stained, and one damaged and slightly mildewed.

Under these circumstances, I am directed to state that Mr. Watson declines to receive these blankets as part of the supply under your contract, as they fail altogether to meet the requirements of clause III of the terms and conditions of the said contract, and of the schedule attached thereto.

The eight bales of rugs are reported as being equal to sample.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

217, Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 February, 1879.

We are in receipt of your favour of 13th instant, respecting the report of the Board appointed to examine the blankets and rugs supplied by us under our contract for the service of 1879.

The Board must have made some serious mistake in the average weight of the blankets, as we, upon receipt of your letter, had six bales taken indiscriminately by the Foreman of the Store Department and four men, and each bale weighed separately, when the six bales averaged 4 lbs. 8½ ounces.

We also hold that the report as to quality is unfair, as our supply is not what the Board represents on the one side, neither is the sample what the Board represents on the other.

We think when the Board reported the blankets were lighter than sample, they, if they were impartial, should at the same time have stated that the rugs were considerably overweight.

We also consider that it would be only just to us, as contractors, that when a Board of experts from the trade is appointed, we should have an opportunity of objecting to those who may from a business point of view be directly opposed to us. We should most decidedly have objected to one of the members of this Board.

We entirely disagree with the report you have received, and would respectfully suggest that the matter be decided by arbitration—the Government appointing one arbitrator, and we the other, and the arbitrators appointing a referee.

We have, &c.,

MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER.

Treasurer's

Treasurer's Minute thereon.

I AM quite satisfied, from the report of the Board and from personal inspection, that the blankets supplied are not in terms of the specification or of the sealed sample, and there is no course open to me but to direct that Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher be called upon to remove the blankets which have been condemned, and to supply others, in terms of the specification and sealed sample, on or before the 10th proximo, failing this that blankets will be purchased at their risk and expense.—J.W., 19/2/79.

Stay, pending further inquiry.—J.W.

A personal examination by the Colonial Treasurer, accompanied by the Under Secretary, of the blankets tendered by Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, in part of their contract for 1879, disclosed the following results:—

Seven blankets were taken indiscriminately from seven bales, and weighed as follows:—

1 blanket	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 8½ ozs.
1	"	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 8½ ozs.
1	"	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 6 ozs.
1	"	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 9½ ozs.
1	"	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 9 ozs.
1	"	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 9 ozs.
1	"	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 6½ ozs.
Average—						4 lbs. 7¾ ozs.

Sydney, 18 Feb., 1879.—G.E.

J.W.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer.

MESSRS. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher having complained of one of the experts, and in order that they should have no possible cause of complaint, and to satisfy myself, I personally requested Mr. Newton, of Messrs. C. Newton, Bros., & Co., Mr. Hogg, of Messrs. Robert Gray, Son, & Co., and Mr. Munro, of Messrs. A. McArthur & Co., to inspect and report on these blankets, submitting to them the same questions as those submitted to Messrs. Wetherill and Shankland.—J.W., 20/2/79.

C. Newton, Esq., and others to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 February, 1879.

In compliance with your request, we have made a careful survey of the blankets in the Commissariat Stores supplied under contract, and now report having found them as follows:—

Weight.

Respecting the weight, we had a bundle of twenty blankets weighed from each of the twenty-nine bales, and found the total 2,620½ lbs., equalling 90 lbs. 6¼ ozs. per bundle of twenty, or 4 lbs. 8¼ ozs. per blanket; this shows a deficiency in weight of 1¼ oz. per blanket. Now, as most manufacturers take the precaution of guarding themselves from claims on account of light weights (in some cases unavoidable) either by printed statement on their lists (as shown by Messrs. Crowther & Co.'s list, August, 1878, attached hereto) or special clauses inserted in large contracts, we think little objection can be taken to this slight deficiency in weight; certainly, as large buyers of blankets for the Australian Colonies, we should not refuse to accept delivery on this account.

Condition.

While weighing the blankets we observed that seven bales were slightly spotted, and one bale badly spotted and stained. These stains do not go through the bales, nor indeed sometimes through the bundles of twenty. We think these should be sorted out, laid aside, and a claim made upon all thus stained.

Quality.

In reply to the question "Are the blankets delivered all wool?" we answer, "Certainly not, and we do not see how they can be expected to be 'all wool' and at the same time 'like the sample in every particular,' because the sample is not 'all wool.'" Although such goods pass muster daily amongst manufacturers and merchants as woollen blankets, the exact proportion of cotton in each can only be tested by a chemical examination.

In our opinion the blankets supplied contain slightly more cotton, or some similar material, than the sample.

We have, &c.,
CHRIS. NEWTON,
ROBT. W. HOGG,
GEO. MUNRO.

Messrs. Crowther & Co.'s List herein referred to.

Crowther & Co., Blanket Manufacturers, Leeds.

Price List for August 2nd, 1878.

Terms: Carriage paid; 2½ per cent; monthly account or bill. All goods measure sizes called and weigh within 4 per cent. for being delivered dry.

Treasurer's Minute on above report.

The questions submitted to the gentlemen whose names are attached to this report were:—1. Are the blankets delivered "all wool?" 2. Do they weigh 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. each? 3. Are they equal in all respects to the sealed sample?

I shall be pleased if the gentlemen will eliminate from their report all matter foreign to the issues submitted, and answer the questions as stated. This course will obviate any extraneous matter being introduced.—J.W., 26/2/79.

C. Newton,

C. Newton, Esq., and others to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 February, 1879.

Referring to our original report, dated 24th instant, on blankets surveyed by us in the Commissariat Stores, and which report has been returned, with a memo. annexed, initialled by the Treasurer, requesting answers to certain questions submitted, we now reply to the same seriatim, as follows:—

- 1st. Are the blankets delivered all wool? They are not.
 2nd. Do they weigh 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. each? They do not.
 3rd. Are they equal in all respects to the sealed sample? They are not.

We have, &c.,
 CHRIS. NEWTON,
 ROBT. W. HOGG,
 GEO. MUNRO.

[Enclosure.]

The Report above referred to.

Treasurer's Minute on above.

This being confirmatory of the report of Messrs. Wetherill and Shankland, the contractors may now be advised in terms of my minute of the 19th instant, merely extending the date for delivery until 10th proximo.—J.W., 28/2/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 1/3/79. Done.—W.P. (for R.R.), 1/3/79.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 March, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th ultimo, in answer to Treasury communication of 13th ultimo, on the subject of the blankets recently tendered by you in part satisfaction of your contract for the current year; and I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you that he is quite satisfied, both from the report of the Board and from his personal inspection, that the blankets referred to are not in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract; and I am therefore to request you to remove them from the Government Stores forthwith.

I am further directed to call upon you to supply on or before the 10th instant an equal number of other blankets, which shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract.

In case of your neglect or refusal so to do within the time specified, the Government will purchase blankets at your expense and risk.

I have, &c.,
 G. EAGAR.

Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

217, Pitt-street, Sydney, 3 March, 1879.

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 1st instant, replying to ours of the 15th ultimo, and stating that the Honorable the Treasurer, from the report of the Board, as well as from his own inspection, declines to receive the blankets delivered at the Government Stores. We may state that the blankets being branded are entirely useless for any other purpose, and their total rejection will be a most serious matter to us.

When ordering these goods, we wrote our London partner, "We need not again point out the necessity of these blankets and rugs coming up to sample in quality, size, and weight; appearance is also an important matter."

As these blankets are different in size, weight, and quality from goods imported for the general trade, and are only used for Government purposes, it will be impossible for us to supply an equal number by the 10th instant, as they are not procurable in the Colonies.

We beg respectfully to bring under your favourable consideration clause 7 of the conditions of contract, which, if the Honorable the Treasurer will apply to this case, will prevent our loss being so great as it otherwise would be.

Soliciting the favour of an early reply,

We have, &c.,
 MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER.

Treasurer's Minute on above.

I cannot see that clause 7 of the conditions of contract has any application to the case of the blankets, which have already been condemned.—J.W., 5/3/79.

Mr. Napier.—G.E., 13/3/79. Intd.—W.P. (for C.N.), 13.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 5 March, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to request that you will have the goodness to attend at the Government Stores to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m., for the purpose of examining and comparing with the sealed Store sample, eighteen bales ordnance blankets (a further portion of the parcel surveyed by you on the 10th ultimo) and eighteen bales aborigines' blankets—both lots being supplied under a contract for the service of 1879.

Tha

The object of the inquiry is to ascertain whether the blankets referred to are in all respects equal to the sample, and your report should be clear and specific on this point.

In case of any difference of opinion between you, it is desirable that *before* proceeding with the inquiry you choose an umpire, whose services can be availed of in case you should disagree.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

J. Wetherill, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Waterloo House, 231, 233, and 235, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 6 March, 1879.

Sir,
Herewith I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note, and now wish to inform you that I have seen Mr. Shankland, and we have made arrangements to examine the thirty-six bales of blankets to-morrow (Thursday, 7th instant), at 2 o'clock. Trusting that time will meet your approval,

I have, &c.,
JOHN WETHERILL.

Mr. Ross.—Letter accordingly to Messrs. Wetherill and Shankland.—G.E., 5/3/79. Done.—
W.P. (for R.R.), 5.

J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir, Sydney, 10 March, 1879.

We have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions of the 5th instant, we inspected at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, on the 7th instant, the following goods, viz., thirty-six bales of blankets.

Upon examining the above we found them exactly the same class of blanket as those surveyed by us on the 10th ultimo, and not equal to the sealed sample at the Government Stores.

We subjoin in detail the weight of each bale as examined:—

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
4739 Bales of Blankets...	4	7½	4856 Aboriginal Blankets,	4	8
4735 " " " " " "	4	5			stained
4749 " " " " " "	4	9	4858 Ordnance	"	4 10
4757 " " " " " "	4	5	4857 Aboriginal	"	4 8
4768 " " " " " "	4	5	4853 " " " " " "	"	4 9
4741 " " " " " "	4	7	4812 " " " " " "	"	4 12
4742 " " " " " "	4	6½	4799 " " " " " "	"	4 9
4760 " " " " " "	4	6½	4798 " " " " " "	"	4 7
4734 " " " " " "	4	6	4810 " " " " " "	"	4 7
4851 " " " " " "	4	5	4814 " " " " " "	"	4 9
4852 " " " " " "	4	8	4805 " " " " " "	"	4 11
4855 Aboriginal " " " " " "	4	5	4799 " " " " " "	"	4 9
4860 " " " " " "	4	8	4809 " " " " " "	"	4 7
4859 " " " " " "	4	8	4800 " " " " " "	"	4 10
4802 " " " " " "	4	9	4803 " " " " " "	"	4 9
4811 Ordnance " " " " " "	4	10	4808 " " " " " "	"	4 9
4807 Aboriginal " " " " " "	4	8	4805 " " " " " "	"	4 10
4801 " " " " " "	4	5	4796 " " " " " "	"	4 9
4815 " " " " " "	4	9			

Average weight—4 lbs. 7½ ozs.

We have, &c.,
JOHN WETHERILL.
ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Treasurer's Minute on foregoing Report.

Inform the contractors of this further report on last delivery of blankets, and that the blankets are lying at the Stores at their risk.—J.W., 13/3/79.

Mr. Napier.—G.E., 13/3/79. Informed.—W.P. (for C.N.), 13.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.

Gentlemen, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 March, 1879.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that he cannot see that clause 7 of the terms and conditions of contract have any application to the case of the blankets tendered by you in part of the supply for the current year, which have already been condemned.

I am further to state that the Board appointed to examine the second parcel of blankets tendered by you under the contract above alluded to (say thirty-six bales) has reported upon them to the effect that they are exactly the same class of blankets as those surveyed by them on the 10th ultimo, and not equal to the sealed sample at the Government Stores.

I am further to request that you will be good enough to remove the blankets (sixty-five bales) from the Government Stores, failing which they will lie there at your risk.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

Messrs.

Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 217, Pitt-street, Sydney, 18 March, 1879.

Confirming ours of the 13th ultimo, we respectfully suggest that the dispute might be settled by our accepting such fair and reasonable reduction as a Board may advise.

There is really no appreciable difference. As regards weight, it comes to only 1.5 per cent. upon 6,800 blankets, admitting the blankets are 1 1/2 oz. short weight.

You will also bear in mind that your sealed sample is not all wool, and we consider the goods supplied are as near the sample as could be made.

We are willing to leave the whole matter to arbitration.

We write this letter with the view of facilitating an amicable settlement, and without prejudice to our rights if the dispute cannot be settled.

We have, &c., MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER.

Minute of Colonial Treasurer on the above.

A Board having already examined the blankets, and decided that they were not in accordance with the sealed sample or specification, I cannot see that there is anything to refer to arbitration, but pending the receipt of Tenders, which are now invited, I am unable to say what course I shall finally adopt.—J.W., 19/3/79.

Informed.—W.P., 21.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Moore, Henderson & Bowcher.

Gentlemen, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 21 March, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, which I have submitted to the Colonial Treasurer, who desires me to say that a Board having already examined the blankets, and decided that they were not in accordance with the sealed sample or specification, Mr. Watson cannot see that there is anything to refer to arbitration, but pending the receipt of Tenders, which are now invited, he is unable to say what course he will finally adopt.

I have, &c., G. EAGAR.

Notice calling for Tenders.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 11 March, 1879.

BLANKETS.—Tenders will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday next, the 19th instant, for the supply (at the risk of the contractor) of the following blankets, namely:—

- 7,000 blankets for the Aborigines.
6,000 ditto, white, Ordnance.

Tenderers will require to submit samples of the blankets, and state the quantity they are prepared to supply.

They are required for immediate use, and must be, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the sealed sample at the Government Stores, where further information can be obtained.

JAMES WATSON.

Tender for Blankets, 1879.

Sydney, 19 March, 1879.

We do hereby tender to supply the undermentioned articles upon the terms expressed in the Treasury notice dated 12th March, 1879, and to deliver the same into the Government Stores, Circular Quay, not later than 30th April, or sooner, if required.

As witness our hands, this 19th day of March, 1879.

Table with 3 columns: Description of articles tendered, Rate, Total. Includes entries for samples No. 40 and No. 60.

Signature of person tendering:—Prince, Ogg, & Co.
Sureties: { Signature, S. D. Gordon. Residence, Sydney. Signature, Edwd. Flood. Residence, Sydney.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SCHEDULE of Tenders opened [at the Treasury, on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1879, for the supply of blankets during the current year, pursuant to notice in *Sydney Morning Herald*, dated the 11th March, 1879.

Name of Tenderer.	Rates.		Rate paid for Aborigines' and Ordnance blankets.
	Aborigines.	Ordnance.	
Prince, Ogg, & Co.	7/9	9/-	7/10½ each.

Minute of Tender Board.

The Treasury, 19 March, 1879.

ONE tender only received—that of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. As this tender has been called for to supply the Government's requirements, in lieu of a large parcel of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher's, for the service of the year 1879, that has been condemned, and as they are to be as nearly as possible in accordance with the sealed sample at the Government Stores, we recommend that experts be called in to examine the quality of the samples now tendered; and we think that the same gentlemen who reported on the condemned blankets might be invited to inspect those now received. Meantime we have sealed up the samples.

HENRY LUMSDAINE.
L. I. BRENNAND.

Approved.—J.W., 19/3/79.

Mr. Napier.—Apply to Messrs. Wetherill and Shankland to attend at 2 p.m. to-morrow—G.E., 19/3/79.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 19 March, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to request that you will have the goodness to attend at the Treasury at 2 p.m. to-morrow, the 20th instant, to survey and report upon certain blankets tendered for the use of the Government Service of 1879.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 21 March, 1879.

In compliance with your instructions of 19th instant, we yesterday inspected, at the Treasury Offices, certain blankets tendered for the Government Service of 1879.

We have the honor to report the result of our survey.

Two of the samples blankets are numbered 40, and one sample numbered 60.

One sample 40, we have marked No. 1, measures 7 ft. 2 in. x 5 ft. 8 in.

A second sample 40, we have marked No. 2, measures 7 ft. 3 in. x 5 ft. 8 in.

Sample No. 60, marked by us as No. 3, measures 8 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in.

Upon comparing the above with those surveyed lately by us at the Government Stores, we consider that they are more durable and useful for the service required, and of more intrinsic value.

We are, &c.,

JOHN WETHERILL.
ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer.

ONE tender only having been received, and the report from the Board of experts on the samples submitted is not such as will induce me to direct that the tender of Messrs. Prince, Ogg & Co. should be accepted. I therefore direct that fresh tenders be invited.—J.W., 21/3/79.

Mr. Napier.—G.E., 21/3/79.

Tenders called.—W.P. (for C.N.), 21.

Notice calling for fresh Tenders.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21 March, 1879.

BLANKETS.—Fresh tenders will be received at this office until noon on Wednesday, the 26th instant, for the supply (at the risk of the contractors) of the following blankets, namely:—

7,000 blankets for the Aborigines

6,000 ditto. white.

Tenderers will require to submit samples of the blankets, and state the quantity they are prepared to supply.

They are required for immediate use, and must be, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the sealed sample at the Government Stores, where further information can be obtained.

JAMES WATSON.

Tenders

Tenders received.

The Hon. The Colonial Treasurer,

Sir,

Sydney, 26 March, 1879.

We confirm our tender of 19th instant, for the supply of blankets for the Public Service. The quantity, price, and sureties are therein named.

We are, &c.,
PRINCE, OGG, & CO.

Tender for blankets.

Sydney, 26 March, 1879.

In response to advertisement calling for tenders, we beg to submit herewith samples and quantities of blankets, which we are prepared to deliver at once at the Government Stores.

To The Hon. G. Eagar,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

We have, &c.,
A. M'ARTEUR & CO.

No. 1.	Sample of 700 blankets.	Weight about	3lbs. 6ozs., 7/.
" 2.	" 340 "	" "	4lbs. 4ozs., 8/9.
" 3.	" 220 "	" "	3lbs. 8ozs., 8/9.
" 4.	" 340 "	" "	4lbs. 8ozs., 11/3.

Tender for blankets.

Sydney, 25 March, 1879.

We do hereby tender to supply the undermentioned articles upon the terms expressed in the Treasury notice dated 24 March, 1879, and to deliver the same into the Government Stores, Circular Quay, not later than the 1st of April—the stores to correspond in pattern and quality with the samples on view at the Government Stores.

As witness our hands, this twenty-fifth day of March, 1879.

ROBERT GRAY, SON, & CO.

To The Hon. Geoffrey Eagar,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Blankets, as per samples, herewith, and list hereunto attached.

N.B.—Those marked on list "to arrive" are in ship "Carnarvon Castle," now seventy-six days out. All the other blankets, of which we submit samples, are at present in our stores awaiting delivery.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, within fourteen days of notification of acceptance of tender, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of four thousand pounds sterling, for securing the delivery of the goods at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, not later than the 1st April, 1879.

ROBERT GRAY, SON, & CO.,
York-street.

Sureties { H. P. PALSER, York-street.
F. WILSON, 93, York-street.

Blanket List. R. Gray, Son, & Co.

Number distinguishing sample.	Quality.	Size.	Weight.	Price.	Quantity now in stock.	Quantity "to arrive," due 8 April.
			lbs.			
1	Best com. ...	8/4	4½	6/6	50 pairs	70 pairs.
2	" " ...	9/4	5½	8/1½	70 "	130 "
3	" " ...	10/4	6½	9/7	210 "	160 "
4	" " ...	11/4	7½	11/2	200 "	80 "
5	Medium ...	9/4	6	9/10	250 "	90 "
6	" " ...	10/4	7½	12/6	140 "	250 "
7	" " ...	11/4	9	14/10	130 "	100 "
8	Super ...	8/4	5½	9/4½	240 "	50 "
9	" " ...	9/4	7	12/3	230 "	50 "
10	" " ...	10/4	8	15/0	230 "	50 "
11	" " ...	11/4	10	18/9	100 "	30 "
12	Ex. Super. ...	8/4	5½	11/3	130 "	30 "
13	" " ...	9/4	7	14/5	130 "	30 "
14	" " ...	10/4	8	16/6	130 "	50 "

Tender for blankets.

Sydney, 26 March, 1879.

We do hereby tender to supply the undermentioned articles upon the terms expressed in the Treasury notice dated 21st March, 1879, and to deliver the same into the Government Stores, Circular Quay, at once—the stores to correspond in pattern and quality with the samples herewith forwarded.

As witness our hand, this twenty-sixth day of March, 1879.

MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER.

To the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Blankets for Aborigines, 7,000 7/3 each.
Do. (white) 10,000 7/3 "

SCHEDULE of tenders for the supply of blankets, opened at the Treasury, 26th March, 1879 :—

1. Prince, Ogg, & Co. (for rates see tender of the 19th instant).		
2. A. M'Arthur & Co., No. 1, 700 @ 7/- each.		
"	2, 340 @ 8/9	"
"	3, 220 @ 8/9	"
"	4, 340 @ 11/3	"
3. R. Gray, Son, & Co., No. 1, 100 @ 6/6	To arrive,	140
"	2, 140 @ 8/1½	260
"	3, 420 @ 9/7	320
"	4, 400 @ 11/2	160
"	5, 500 @ 9/10	180
"	6, 280 @ 12/6	500
"	7, 260 @ 14/10	200
"	8, 480 @ 9/4½	100
"	9, 460 @ 12/3	100
"	10, 460 @ 15/-	100
"	11, 200 @ 18/9	60
"	12, 260 @ 11/3	60
"	13, 260 @ 14/5	60
"	14, 260 @ 16/6	100
4. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, 7,000 @ 7/3		
"	6,000 @ 7/3	

We recommend that the experts (Messrs. Shankland and Wetherill) be called in to examine and report upon the samples submitted by the several tenderers.

The Treasury, 26th March, 1879.

HENRY LUMSDAINE
L. I. BRENNAND.

J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 27 March, 1879.

In compliance with your request of the 25th instant, we examined at the Treasury, on the 26th instant, certain blankets required for the Public Service, and we have the honor to report the result of our examination.

Blanket marked No. 60 (3,000 in number, at 9s.) is well milled, firm, and will wear well.

Blanket marked No. 40, 6,000 (six thousand), is of the same quality as No. 60, only smaller. Price, 7s. 9d.

Blankets marked No. 1, 700 @ 7s.; ditto No. 2, 340 @ 8s. 9d.; ditto No. 3, 220 @ 8s. 9d.

These three lots (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) are made of good quality of wool, and suitable for the Public Service. All the above blankets are singles, and whipped at both ends.

The blankets are not so heavy as those examined by us at the Government Stores, but there is double the quantity of wool, consequently warmer, and should say more suitable for the requirements.

We are, &c.,

JOHN WETHERILL.
ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Minute of Tender Board.

UPON the report of the experts appointed to examine the blankets submitted under tenders opened at the Treasury on the 19th and 26th March respectively, we recommend the acceptance of that of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., for 9,000, namely, 3,000 at 9s., and 6,000 at 7s. 9d., and that of Messrs. M'Arthur & Co. for 1,260, viz., No. 1, 700 at 7s.; No. 2, 340 at 8s. 9d.; No. 3, 220 at 8s. 9d.—1,260.

HENRY LUMSDAINE.
L. I. BRENNAND.

Approved.—J.W., 1/4/79.

Mr. Ross, notify to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., and Messrs. A. M'Arthur & Co. accordingly.—G.E., 2/4/79. Done.—M.R., 2.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. A. M'Arthur & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 April, 1879.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to intimate to you his acceptance of the following lines in your tender for the supply of blankets, of date the 26th ultimo, namely :—No. 1, 700 blankets, at 7s. each; No. 2, 340 blankets, at 8s. 9d. each; No. 3, 220 blankets, at 8s. 9d. each—subject to the cut end of each blanket being whipped.

The blankets are required to be delivered at the Government Stores within the week.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 April, 1879.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to intimate to you his acceptance of your tender of 19th ultimo (confirmed 26th ultimo) for the supply of nine thousand (9,000) blankets for the Public Service.

I am to add that you will deliver to the Government Stores the three thousand (3,000) blankets marked No. 60 without delay, the rest to follow as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

The

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16 April, 1879.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to request that you will be good enough to attend at the Government Stores, at 2 p.m. this day, to examine and compare with the sealed sample 3,000 blankets, No. 60.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

J. Wetherill and R. Shankland, Esqs., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 April, 1879.

In compliance with your instructions of this date, "to attend at the Government Stores, at 2 p.m. this day, to examine and compare with the sealed sample 3,000 blankets, No. 60," we have the honor to report that we have complied with your instructions, and compared the blankets in question with the sealed sample, and find them equal both in size and quality, and in some instances even better than the sample.

We are, &c.,

JOHN WETHERILL.

ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Minutes of Colonial Treasurer on above.

Mr. A. Hordern (of Messrs. A. Hordern & Sons) and Mr. Pomeroy (of Messrs. David Jones & Co.) may be asked to make an examination of these blankets.—J.W., 18/3/79.

Having been informed that Messrs. Wetherill and Shankland made an examination of the "bulk," without opening same, they may be invited to make a more thorough examination, and to report.—J.W., 21/4/79.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to A. Hordern and J. Pomeroy, Esqs.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 April, 1879.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to request that you will be good enough to attend at the Government Stores at 2 p.m. to-day, to examine and report upon 3,000 blankets marked No. 60, now lying there.

The points upon which Mr. Watson would like to be informed are,—

- 1st. Whether they are equal in all respects to the sealed sample No. 60 (which will be pointed out to you);
- 2nd. Whether they are inferior, equal, or superior, to the sealed sample for the "Aborigines"; and
- 3rd. Whether, if the blankets No. 60 are lighter in weight than the last-mentioned sample, they are, notwithstanding, equal in quality or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

A. Hordern and J. Pomeroy, Esqs., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Re. Blankets.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 April, 1879.

With reference to your letter dated 18th instant, M. 549, we have the honor to report.

Reply to question No. 1. No. We find them of three qualities, the major portion equal to sample, balance of two inferior qualities.

No. 2. We find them inferior by reason of admixture of cotton, the Store sealed sample aborigines' blanket being all wool.

No. 3. Deficient in weight.

We have, &c.,

ANTHONY HORDERN.

JOHN POMEROY.

Minute of Colonial Treasurer on above.

This report being opposed to that of Messrs. Wetherill and Shankland, but Messrs. Hordern and Pomeroy having declined to sort the blankets, so as to advise which were inferior and equal to the sample, I direct that Mr. S. Thompson be requested to perform this duty, and also to report as to quality.—J.W., 23/4/79.

R. Wetherill and J. Shankland, Esqs., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 April, 1879.

Referring to our report of the 18th instant, and at the request of the Colonial Treasurer, we have examined in detail the blankets therein referred to, which have been opened for the purpose at the Government Stores, and now report as follows:—

No.	Quantity.	Weight.	Remarks.	No.	Quantity.	Weight.	Remarks.
1	234	4 10	Larger size than sample and much heavier, but not so fine a wool; nevertheless, it is equal in value.	11	96	4 10½	Not such a fine wool, but of more value than the sample.
2	38	4 5	Larger size, and equal to the sample.	12	160	4 6½	Not so fine a wool.
3	66	4 6	Larger size, but not so fine a wool as sample.	13	107	4 6	Equal to sample.
4	192	4 4	Equal to sample.	14	186	4 9½	Better than sample.
5	195	4 6½	Not quite such fine wool as sample, but heavier, and larger in size.	15	80	4 8	Much heavier, but not quite so fine a wool.
6	95	4 7	Equal to sample.	16	137	4 6	Equal to sample.
7	160	4 5	do.	17	100	4 7	Better than sample.
8	80	4 4	Not so fine a wool.	18	200	4 3½	Not so fine a wool, but blanket much larger size.
9	160	4 8	Not so fine a quality. Very much heavier than sample.	19	39	4 5	Wool not so fine, but very nearly equal to sample.
10	158	4 4	Equal to sample.	20	6	4 2½	Not equal to sample.

About

About 500 blankets have been taken from the bulk since we last saw them, but from the headings, to the best of our recollection, they were precisely the same or fellow blankets to the sample.

With the exception of the number 20 blankets we consider them, as a whole, fully equal to sample.

We are, &c.,

JOHN WETHERILL.
ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer on the above.

Having invited other gentlemen to examine these blankets, and without casting any doubt whatever on the report of Messrs. Wetherill and Shankland, yet the weight of evidence is opposed to this report, and is such that I must adopt the report of Messrs. Hordern and Pomeroy, and subsequently of Mr. Thompson.—
J.W., 7/5/79.

S. Thompson, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 April, 1879.

Having been called upon to inspect and report upon a quantity of blankets represented as No. 60, and said to contain 2,487 single blankets, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Sample blanket shown me I weighed, showing 4½ lbs.

I examined, weighed from each, and compared with sample the twenty lots which have been sorted according to the coloured salvage, and beg to hand you the enclosed memorandum showing the result.

I have also compared the sealed sample Ordnance blanket with one stated to have been tendered in accordance therewith, and find that the tendered blanket weighs but 4 lbs. 2 ozs., and as to quality is inferior to sample, and not of equal value by 20 per cent.

I have, &c.,

SAML. THOMPSON

Memorandum above referred to.

Lot.	Quantity	lbs.	Quality	%	Lot.	Quantity	lbs.	Quality	%
1.	234 blankets	4½	Inferior to sample	10	18.	200 blankets	4½	Inferior to sample	12½
2.	38 "	4	"	12½	19.	39 "	4½	"	10
3.	65 "	4½	"	12½	20.	6 "	4	"	20
4.	192 "	4½	"	12½	7.	160 "	4½	"	5
5.	195 "	4½	"	10	10.	158 "	4½	"	5
6.	94 "	4½	"	10	11.	96 "	4½	Equal to sample.	
8.	80 "	4½	"	10	12.	160 "	4½	"	
9.	160 "	4½	"	5	14.	186 "	4½	"	
13.	107 "	4½	"	10	15.	80 "	4½	"	
16.	137 "	4½	"	10	17.	100 "	4½	"	

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer.

Inform Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. that on examination it has been proved to my satisfaction that 1,866 blankets of those supplied by them, and marked No. 60, in accordance with their tender, are inferior to sample, and request them to remove the same. If necessary others may be purchased at their risk and cost.—J.W., 10/5/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 12/5/79.

S. Thompson, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 2 May, 1879.

Having been called upon to inspect and report upon a quantity of blankets, represented as No. 40, and said to contain 6,000 single blankets, I have the honor to report as follows:—

I examined, weighed, and compared thirty-five lots that were assorted according to the coloured ends.

I weighed the sample blanket and samples from each lot, and beg to hand you enclosed memorandum showing the result, marked A.

The sample blanket handed me for comparison has a piece cut out, which has reduced the weight about two ounces.

The ends of the blankets are not whipped with red worsted at both ends alike, as the sample is.

There are two sample blankets numbered ½ and ¾, and my comparison has been made with the inferior one, No. 1.

I have, &c.,

SAML. THOMPSON.

A.

Memorandum of examination of 6,000 blankets, made this 2nd day of May, 1879, at the Store Department.

Sample blanket weighs 3½lbs., with a piece cut off about 2ozs.

No.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quality	No.	Quantity.	Weight.	Quality
1	100	3lbs. 6ozs.	Quality equal to sample, excepting one end being whipped indifferently and not equal to sample. This applies to all.	17	452	3lbs. 6ozs. to 3lbs. 10ozs.	Inferior 5 per cent.
2	100	3lbs. 6ozs.	Inferior in quality by 5 per cent.	18	388	3 " 9 "	Inferior 10 per cent.
3	100	3 " 6 "	" "	19	199	3 " 9 "	" 10 "
4	99	3 " 7 "	" "	20	400	3 " 10 "	Equal.
5	110	3 " 5 "	" 7½ per cent.	21	200	3 " 7 "	Inferior 10 per cent.
6	600	3 " 5 "	Equal to sample.	22	200	3 " 7 "	Equal.
7	199	3 " 15 "	to 4lbs. 3ozs. Superior.	23	199	3 " 8 "	Inferior 20 per cent.
8	13	3 " 11 "	Equal.	24	310	3 " 10 "	" 5 "
9	58	3 " 12 "	" "	25	101	3 " 6 "	" 10 "
10	100	3 " 8 "	Inferior 5 per cent.	26	201	3 " 5 "	" 10 "
11	188	3 " 9 "	Equal.	27	99	3 " 6 "	" 10 "
12	96	3 " 9 "	Inferior 5 per cent.	28	200	3 " 12 "	Equal.
13	100	3 " 10 "	" 5 "	29	314	3 " 8 "	" "
14	116	3 " 9 "	" 10 "	30	23	3 " 9 "	Inferior 10 per cent.
15	102	3 " 14 "	Equal to sample.	31	244	3 " 9 "	Equal.
16	108	3 " 8 "	Inferior 5 per cent.	32	102	3 " 10 "	" "
				33	99	3 " 8 "	Inferior 5 per cent.
				34	77	3 " 9 "	" 10 per cent.
				35	4 assorted.	" 10 "	" "

Minute

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer.

Inform Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. that on examination it has been proved to my satisfaction that 3,284 blankets of those supplied by them, and marked No. 40, in accordance with their tender, are inferior to sample, and request them to remove the same. If necessary, other blankets may be purchased at their risk and expense, in lieu of those found inferior to sample.—J.W., 10/5/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 12/5 79.

S. Thompson, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 May, 1879.

Having been called upon to examine and report upon a quantity of blankets represented as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and said to contain 1,203 single blankets, I have the honor to report,—

The sample blankets weighed—

No. 1, 3 lbs. 6 oz. No. 2, 4 lbs. 4 oz. No. 3, 3 lbs. 8 oz.
 No. 1 represents 677. Weight 3 lbs. 8 oz.
 No. 2 represents 293. Weight 4 lbs. 3 oz. to 4 lbs. 12 oz.
 No. 3 represents 233. Weight 3 lbs. 8 oz. to 3 lbs. 10 oz.

I have carefully examined and compared each lot with the samples, and consider them of equal value with the samples.

I have, &c.,

SAML. THOMPSON.

Minute of Colonial Treasurer on above.

Approved.—J.W., 7/5/79. Mr. Ross.—Inform Messrs. M'Arthur & Co. accordingly.—G.E., 12/5/79. Informed personally.—W.P., 12.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 12 May, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that, in reference to the blankets tendered by you in terms of your contract under Treasury notice in the *Government Gazette* of date 21st March, 1879, it has been proved to Mr. Watson's satisfaction (on examination of the same) that of the lot marked No. 60 in your tender 1,866 blankets are inferior to sample, and that of the lot marked No. 40 in your tender 3,284 blankets are inferior to sample, making a total of 5,150 blankets; and I am to request that you will be good enough to remove the same from the Government Stores, where they now lie, at your risk, without delay.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 May, 1879.

Would you please instruct that a communication be made to us respecting the blankets supplied for the Public Service, whether accepted or otherwise; if the latter, this being the blanket season, the sooner they are back into our stock the better.

We have, &c.,

PRINCE, OGG, & CO.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 12/5/79. Made on 12th instant.—M.R., 14.

Acknowledged, and informed that the communication asked for was

Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 May, 1879.

On receipt of your notice informing us of the rejection of the blankets supplied in terms of our contract, we immediately wired our London house as follows:—

"Blankets all rejected as inferior in quality and weight to sample. Give Polson's notice. Wire us instructions regarding them."

We beg to hand you a copy of a letter received by us yesterday, *via* Suez, in reply thereto.

We have, &c.,

MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER.

[Enclosure referred to.]

Memorandum from Messrs. W. Polson & Sons to Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, London.

Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury, 26 March, 1879.

We have yours of yesterday to hand, and are sorry to hear such a report of our goods. In reply, we beg to state your friends have made an accusation against us such as we have never before received, and which we most certainly deny. We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that Mr. Bowcher himself received the goods before they were made into bales for shipment, and was satisfied they were all right. After that time they were improved rather than otherwise; and according to the wording of the telegram, of which you have sent us a copy, "all the blankets are rejected."

We cannot understand that they can have received more than a quarter of the goods.

This complaint must arise from some cause entirely apart from our part of the contract, and we are sure your friends will find on opening subsequent deliveries that the blankets will prove everything desired.

We are, &c.,

WM. POLSON & SONS,

(Per W.H.T.)

Minute

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer on preceding.

I have read the enclosure, but fail to see that the statements made by Messrs. Polson & Sons can in any way alter the *facts* as found to exist.—J.W., 20/5/79.

Mr. Ross.—Inform accordingly.—G.E., 22/5/79. Done.—M.R., 23.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 23 May, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from Messrs. William Polson & Sons respecting the rejected blankets, which has been submitted to the Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. Watson desires me to inform you, in reply, that he has read the enclosure in question, but fails to see that the statements made by Messrs. Polson & Sons in any way alter the *facts* as found to exist.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 14 May, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and to inform you, in reply, that a communication respecting the blankets supplied by you under your contract, in terms of Treasury notice in the Government Gazette, of date 21st March, 1879, was made to you in my letter, M 636, of the 12th instant.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 May, 1879.

After waiting nearly a month after the last delivery of blankets, in accordance with our tender of 19th March, we did ourselves the honor, on the 12th instant, of addressing you, asking for a communication as to the acceptance or otherwise of the blankets delivered.

On the 14th instant we received two letters, dated the 12th and 14th instant, purporting to be from your office—the first advising us that 5,150 out of the 9,000 blankets had been rejected, which very much surprised us, and the later letter simply referred us to that of the 12th instant.

From the knowledge we have of our business, we do not hesitate to state that an injustice has been done and a reflection cast upon our integrity—implying an attempt to pass goods of an inferior quality to those tendered for.

We are aware that inspections have been made by presumed experts, and we trust you will recognize the justice of our request, when we ask for a copy of the reports, with the names of the inspectors.

Such request is made, not with a view of disputing the contents of your letter of 12th instant, as we shall at once comply with it in removing the rejected blankets from the Government Store.

It is patent to us that influences are in operation and effective to check any supply other than from a particular channel; and only that we are aware that the indent for blankets for 1880 arrived in England on the 7th instant, and was placed, we should have requested you to have cancelled same, and thus protect ourselves against the risk of similar injustice and reflection.

We request permission to hold an inspection at the Government Stores on the No. 40 blankets before removal.

We have, &c.,

PRINCE, OGG, & CO.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer on preceding.

I fail to see on what grounds Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. can say that an injustice has been done them by the rejection of their blankets, as there is no doubt the blankets were inferior to the sample—at least those condemned. The same course has been adopted with Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. as with Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, the contractors for the current year, and with no other object in either case than to protect the public interests. In both cases experts, whom I had reason to suppose were actuated by no other than honest motives, were called in, and on the weight of evidence thus obtained the whole of the blankets of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, and a portion of those of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., were condemned. In this I fail to see any injustice, unless it is held that the Government are bound to accept whatever contractors may offer. The insinuation that influences are at work to check a supply other than through a particular channel (I presume Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher are here alluded to) is a most unwarrantable assumption, and is without foundation. The gentlemen who acted as experts are well known to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., and the inquiry for their names is quite unnecessary; and as to the delay, it has been caused solely by the action of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., and not by this department.—J.W., 16/5/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 17/5/79. Done.—M.R., 17.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17 May, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in acknowledgment of Treasury communications, Nos. M. 636 and M. 654, of dates 12th and 14th instant, and I have submitted the same to the Colonial Treasurer, who duly notes your intention to remove at once from the Government Stores the rejected blankets referred to in the first dated of the Treasury letters before mentioned.

I am however, at the same time, desired by Mr. Watson to state that he takes exception to the terms of your letter, in which it is alleged that injustice has been done to you by the rejection of your goods, and the unwarrantable assertion is made that "influences are in operation and effective to check any supply other than through a particular channel."

With respect to the alleged "injustice," the same course has been adopted in your case as in that of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Company, the contractors for the supply of blankets for the service of the current year, and with no other motive or consideration on the part of the Treasurer than the protection of the public interests.

In both cases qualified persons—whom the Treasurer has no reason to suppose were actuated by other than honest motives—were called upon to examine and report upon the quality of the blankets, and to say how far they satisfied the conditions of the contract, and on the weight of evidence thus obtained the whole of the blankets tendered by Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Company were condemned, as well as 5,150 out of the 9,000 tendered by you. In this course of action there can be no "injustice," unless indeed you are prepared to maintain, and can induce the Government to accept the doctrine that they are bound to take whatever a contractor chooses to offer.

With respect to your other allegation, that "influences are in operation and effective to check any supply other than through a particular channel"—if it is here meant to be insinuated that your blankets are condemned to permit those of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Company (who have been the particular channel of supply for years past) to be taken—I am to state that this is a most unwarrantable assumption on your part, and is absolutely without foundation.

In conclusion, I am desired by Mr. Watson to say that the gentlemen who acted as the experts are well known to you, and the inquiry for their names is quite unnecessary; and as to the delay alluded to by you, I am to add that it arose simply through your own action, and not through any delay in this department.

I have, &c.,
G. BAGAR.

Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 19 May, 1879.

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th instant, in reply to ours of 15th, and note your strictures on same, but we fail to see their bearing.

May we be permitted to ask why your letter No. M. 636, purporting to be written on the 12th instant, did not reach us on the 13th, or was it written on that date (13th) but 12th substituted in error? As it only reached us on the 14th, the object is to us quite perceptible.

Our letter of 12th was delivered by hand at noon on that day.

The two most important requisitions in our letter of the 15th instant have not been replied to, viz., asking for copies of the reports of the inspectors and their names, also permission to hold an inspection at the Government Stores on the No. 40 blankets prior to their removal.

If the former is not acceded to, we shall have to obtain such through another channel, but have them we must.

If the latter is not accorded us, we shall remove the blankets to Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, & Co's. store in Hunter-street, holding an inspection by experts, producing a duplicate of the sealed sample blanket in possession of the manager of the Government Stores, and, to avoid any incorrectness, we shall inform you of the time of inspection, that you may send one or more of your experts to be present at the inspection.

It is not for any supposed pecuniary gain by way of action against the Government that we ask for copies of the surveys, but as an imputation has been widely circulated that we have attempted to foist upon the Public Service supplies not equal to our tender that we desire to put ourselves right.

We beg to remark that when instructions were given to the persons in authority to sort the blankets other assistance might have been obtained than an employé from Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Co's. store, viz., a Mr. Thomas Thorburn was taken direct from their warehouse to the Government Stores.

We have, &c.,
PRINCE, OGG, & CO.

Minutes of the Colonial Treasurer on above.

The points raised by Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. as to the dates are of no importance, and as to the experts, they are well known to Mr. Jamieson, of Prince, Ogg, & Co., and copies of their reports can only be obtained in the usual way. The request for an inspection at the Government Stores cannot be granted, as having satisfied myself that the blankets are not in accordance with the sample, such inspection is unnecessary, and the fact of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. consenting to at once remove the blankets when they were informed that they were not in accordance with the sample is an evidence that they admit the correctness of the decision.

As to the imputation being widely circulated that Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. have attempted to foist on the Government supplies not in accordance with their tender, is a point I need not, nor am I at present called on to discuss; but if such reports have been circulated, then I can only assume that it is due to the indiscretion, to say the least, of Mr. Jamieson.

The allegation in the concluding paragraph is opposed to the fact; but even supposing these allegations were correct, how could this in any way influence a decision arrived at by the experts.

J.W., 22/5/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 22/5/79. Done.—M.R., 22.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 22 May, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, which has been submitted to the Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. Watson desires me to say that the point which you raise as to the alleged difference in the dates of Treasury letters is of no consequence whatever, and does not affect any matter that may be at issue between yourselves and the Government.

With respect to your desire to be made acquainted with the names of the experts employed to examine the blankets tendered by you, I am to state that these names are already known to your Mr. Jamieson; and with respect to your being furnished with copies of their reports, Mr. Watson considers that as you have agreed to take back the condemned blankets it is unnecessary to comply with your request. As, however, the whole of the papers connected with the supply of blankets for 1879 and 1880 have been called for by the Legislative Assembly, you will have an early opportunity of obtaining from that source whatever information you may require.

I am further to state that Mr. Watson objects to your holding an inspection on the No. 40 blankets at the Government Stores prior to your removal of the same, as the Government is in no way concerned in such inspection, and the blankets are lying there at your risk.

I am to add that the allegation contained in the last paragraph of your letter is not in accordance with fact.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 23 May, 1879.

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, the final paragraph of which states that the allegation contained in the last clause of our letter of 19th instant "is not in accordance with fact."

The paragraph in our letter referred to is as follows:—"We beg to remark that when instructions were given to the persons in authority to sort the blankets other assistance might have been obtained than an employé from Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Co's store, viz, a Mr. Thomas Thorburn was taken direct from their warehouse to the Government Stores." And we now beg permission to state that the allegation is in accordance with fact; and that we are in possession of undoubted proof that Mr. Thomas Thorburn was in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Co. on the day that he was engaged to assist in sorting the blankets at the Government Stores.

We have, &c.,

PRINCE, OGG, & CO.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer on above.

Inform Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. that their statement as to Mr. Thorburn, notwithstanding their repeated allegation, is opposed to the facts, and in support of this, if such were necessary, the declaration of Mr. Thorburn, which was handed to me by Mr. Moore, may be quoted.

But even supposing Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co's allegation were correct, how could it affect the case, seeing that the experts condemned the blankets as inferior to the sample, and not Mr. Thorburn; and Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. in fact admit, if an admission were required, that the blankets were inferior, by their at once consenting to remove them from the Stores when they were informed that they had been proved to my satisfaction that they were not in accordance with the sample.—J.W., 31/5/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 2/6/79. Letter to Prince, Ogg, & Co. accordingly.—M.R., 2.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 June, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23rd ultimo, which has been submitted to the Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. Watson desires me to state, in reply, that the allegation as to obtaining an employé from the warehouse of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Co. to help in sorting the blankets, contained in the last paragraph of your letter of the 19th May, and reiterated in the letter now under acknowledgment, is opposed to the facts as they are disclosed in a statutory declaration made by Mr. Thorburn—the employé alluded to—before a Justice of the Peace, the following extract from which shows conclusively (if such be necessary) the inaccuracy of your statement, viz:—"..... On my return to Sydney, in April last, I met Mr. Henderson, who asked me what I was doing, and on my telling him that I was out of employment, he told me that if I was not particular what I did I might go into his store and help his storeman. This I did, and was employed there for eight days. I then left, because I thought the work too hard, without giving Mr. Henderson any notice; and having done this I hesitated about asking for a small balance of wages due to me, which has not in consequence been yet paid. On the day I left Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, and after I left them, I accidentally met a man, named Anderson, who is employed in the Colonial Stores. He told me I could get employment in the Stores for a time if I would take it. I accepted the place, without the knowledge of any member of the firm of Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, or of any person connected with them, and was employed under the direction of the Foreman of Stores. I was discharged from the place without notice, and without any fault having been found with me. Whilst I was with Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher I knew nothing whatever about their contract with the Government for the supply of blankets; and neither during that time, nor whilst I was in the Government Stores, did any member of the firm or any other person speak to me on the subject."

In conclusion, I am to say that even if it were granted that your allegation were correct it could in no wise affect the case, seeing that the blankets were pronounced inferior to sample (not by Mr. Thorburn, but by the experts); and your removal of the condemned blankets from the Government Stores when informed that it had been proved to Mr. Watson's satisfaction that they were not in accordance with sample is a tacit admission, if any were required, of such inferiority.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Messrs.

Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 May, 1879.

We do ourselves the honor of intimating to you that we are holding a survey and inspection on the No. 40 blankets removed from the Government Stores, this day at 2 o'clock, at the stores of Messrs. McDonald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street.

This intimation is given to you that if you desire you can instruct one or more of your experts to be present.

We have, &c.,
PRINCE, OGG, & CO.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer on above.

The reports of the experts appointed by me to examine these blankets were such as satisfied me that the blankets were much inferior to the sample, and I see no necessity to re-open the question; and as the sealed sample is in the possession of the Treasury, I fail to see how any satisfactory examination can be made without it.—J.W., 2/6/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 2/6/79. Letter to Prince, Ogg, & Co. accordingly.—M.R., 2.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 June, 1879.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, intimating that a survey of the No. 40 condemned blankets was to be held that day at 2 o'clock, at the stores of Messrs. McDonald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street.

Mr. Watson desires me to say, in reply, that the report of the experts appointed by him to examine these blankets was such as to satisfy him that they were much inferior to the sample, and there was therefore no necessity to re-open the question by the attendance of the experts at your survey.

I am to add that as the "sealed sample" is in the possession of the Treasury, Mr. Watson fails to see how any satisfactory examination can be made.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

The Superintendent of Stores to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Store Department, 27 May, 1879.

MEMORANDUM.—The following are the particulars of the temporary employment of Thomas Thorburn in the Store Department.

He commenced duty as a labourer on the 29th April, and was engaged 5½ days.

The periods of his occupation, as shown by the Store "Time Book," are as follows:—

April 29th ...	2	p.m.	to	4	p.m.
" 30th ...	8	a.m.	to	6.35	p.m.
May 1st ...	8	"	to	4.15	"
" 2nd ...	8.30	"	to	5	"
" 3rd ...	8	"	to	1	"
" 5th ...	8.15	"	to	3	"

The circumstances of the employment of Thorburn may be stated as follows:—

I had instructions from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to take on one or two men for work which at the moment was extremely urgent.

As is usual in similar cases, I directed the Foreman to obtain the services of two labourers, to be paid by the hour. Thorburn was one of those engaged.

I have, &c.,
L. I. BRENNAND,

Superintendent of Stores.

I, Thomas Thorburn, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I am a storeman, and was in the employ of Mr. Charles Teakle, late of Sydney, auctioneer, for seven years and eight months previous to his death (about twelve months since), and during that time knew Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher; after the death of Mr. Teakle I was in the employ of Messrs. Merritt & Fisher until their business was given up; I then went to Shoalhaven, and from thence to Bega, to wind up an insolvent estate for Mr. Rodd, auctioneer; on my return to Sydney, in April last, I met Mr. Henderson, who asked me what I was doing, and on my telling him that I was out of employment, he told me that if I was not particular what I did I might go into his store and help his storeman; this I did, and was employed there for eight days; I then left, because I thought the work too hard, without giving Mr. Henderson any notice, and having done this, I hesitated about asking for a small balance of wages due to me, which has not in consequence been yet paid; on the day I left Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, and after I left them, I accidentally met a man named Anderson, who is employed in the Colonial Stores; he told me I could get employment in the Stores for a time if I would take it; I accepted the place without the knowledge of any member of the firm of Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, or of any person connected with them, and was employed under the direction of the Foreman of Stores; I was discharged from the place without notice, and without any fault having been found with me; whilst I was with Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher I knew nothing whatever about their contract with the Government for the supply of blankets, and neither during that time nor whilst I was in the Government Stores did any member of the firm or any other person speak to me on the subject; during the time I was in the employ of Mr. Teakle I was well known to Mr. Prince and to Mr. Jamieson, of the firm of Prince, Ogg, & Company, who can speak as to my character. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

THOS. THORBURN.

Declared at Sydney, this thirtieth day of

May, 1879, before me,—

R. P. ABBOTT, J.P.

Treasury Minute.

Subject—Supply of Blankets for 1879.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29 May, 1879.

The contractors for the supply of blankets for the year 1879 were Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, who having delivered a portion of the blankets required for the year, were found to be, on examination by experts appointed for the purpose, *not* in accordance with the sample, and were consequently rejected. Tenders were then called for the supply of blankets at the risk of former contractors for the year 1879, but only one tender, from Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., was received.

This I declined to accept, and directed fresh tenders to be invited, when four tenders were received, viz., from Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., A. M'Arthur & Co., Robert Gray, Son, & Co., and Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher (the latter offering to supply the blankets rejected at a reduced price on that which they had previously contracted to supply), and those tenders of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., for 9,000 blankets, and Messrs. A. M'Arthur & Co., for about 1,300 blankets, after examination of the sample by experts, were accepted.

Upon delivery of the blankets at the Government Stores, and on examination of the same by experts appointed for the purpose, it was proved to my satisfaction that the blankets supplied by Messrs. A. M'Arthur & Co. were in accordance with the sample which they agreed to supply, while over 5,000 blankets of those supplied by Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. were found *not* in accordance with the sample which they agreed to supply, and were consequently rejected.

The rejection of these blankets places the department in the position that about 4,000 blankets (as I am informed) are now required to complete the supplies for the aborigines and the Public Service for the present year; and as several complaints have been received of the delay in supplying those required for the aborigines, and having failed when tenders were twice invited to obtain the necessary supplies in accordance with the samples delivered, I am now reluctantly compelled to take such blankets as I can obtain, being the nearest approach to the Government Store sample, in order to supply the pressing demands; and although Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher's blankets, as well as those of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co's. (for the latter probably there might be some consideration, as they had to supply at a short notice), were proved to be inferior to the samples, yet as Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher's blankets were imported to supply and bear the Government stamp, and although much inferior to the Government sample, yet having exhausted the means at my disposal, by inviting tenders to obtain the necessary supply, I am now compelled to accept the best I can procure to supply the quantity urgently required to complete the service of the present year, and I therefore direct that, say 4,000 blankets, being the quantity required, be taken from Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, at the price of 7s. 3d. each, being the reduced price at which Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher last agreed to supply.—J.W.

The Superintendent of Stores, to note and return.—J.T. (for U.S.) Noted and returned.—L.I.B., 7/6/79, B.C.

Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 June, 1879.

We have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your letters, Nos. M. 740 and 741, of yesterday's date (2nd instant), giving extract of Mr. Thorburn's statutory declaration, which, with the assistance of other knowledge in our possession, satisfies us that, however it was manipulated, Thorburn was in the employ of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher at 1 o'clock, and in the Government Store employ at 2 o'clock on the same day, which we consider justifies our previous comment.

We are quite aware that neither Thorburn or Anderson were the experts to inspect the blankets, but whoever they were we challenge their fitness other than those who surveyed on the 16th and 26th of April, as a proof of which we have hundreds of the returned blankets from the Government Store identical in every respect with the samples sent at time of tender.

We deny that our removal of the blankets was a "tacit admission" on our part of their inferiority, as stated in your letter now under reply; but as we have no time or inclination to enlist the law to obtain our right against the "influence in operation" was the reason why the goods were removed at your request.

In reply to the last paragraph of your letter No. 741, that "as the sealed sample is in the possession of the Treasury, Mr. Watson fails to see how any satisfactory examination can be made," we may state that the sample in question is only the half of a pair of blankets. The corresponding half was handed to the examiners at the survey, and we are prepared to suffer any penalty if, upon production of your sample, the one sent to the survey on Friday, the 30th May, is not a counterpart of that at the Treasury.

We shall be prepared to send you a copy of this survey if requested.

Mr. Wetherill and Mr. Shankland were the inspectors, and two more able experts, especially in this particular class of goods, are not to be found in the Colony, and they would not allow any friendship or personal feeling to interfere in the honorable discharge of their duty.

We have, &c.,

PRINCE, OGG, & CO.

Treasurer's Minute on above.

The mere assertions of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. cannot be taken in opposition to a sworn affidavit of facts; and their gratuitous statement as to some alleged "influences in operation" is uncalled for, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case should never have been made by Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. It is quite unnecessary for them to furnish this department with a copy of any survey held on the blankets after they left the Government Stores; and if Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. were anxious for a proper survey it would have been advisable to have called in other surveyors than those alluded to, whose report on these blankets I have received, and, for reasons well known to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., I was unable to act on.—J.W., 6/6/79.

Mr. Ross, write to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. in terms of Mr. Watson's minute.—J.T., 6/6/79. Letter accordingly.—M.R., 6.

The

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 6 June, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 3rd instant, which has been submitted to the Colonial Treasurer.

I am directed by Mr. Watson to point out to you that the mere reiteration of an assertion is of little weight when opposed to a statutory declaration of ascertained facts; and further, that your gratuitous statement as to some alleged "influences in operation" is uncalled for, and one that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, should never have been made by you.

I am to add that Mr. Watson considers it quite unnecessary for you to furnish him with a copy of any survey held on the condemned blankets after they left the Government Stores; and that he is also of opinion that if you were anxious to hold a proper survey it would have been advisable to have called in other surveyors than those alluded to in your letter now under acknowledgment, the report of whom on these blankets Mr. Watson received, and, for reasons well known to you, was unable to act upon.

I have, &c.,

JAMES THOMSON,
(For U. S.)

Gazette Notice.—Blankets—Supply for 1880.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21 January, 1879.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.—CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of Tuesday, the 18th February, 1879, for the supply of blankets for the Public Service during the year 1880.

Printed forms of Tender, showing the description of articles, probable quantities required, and conditions of contract, also any information regarding the contract, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, at whose office samples may be seen.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum specified in the conditions of contract, for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the case of the accepted tender, the contractor and sureties must severally call at the Treasury, to execute and deliver the bond within fourteen days after date of acceptance, failing which the contract may either be advertised anew, or another tender accepted.

Each tender to be enclosed, and marked outside—"Tender for blankets."

JAMES WATSON.

In all three tenders. Opened 18th February.

Francis Hixson.
Harold Maclean.
L. I. Brennand.

(No. 1.)

BLANKETS, &c., 1880.—Amount of security, £1,800.

TERMS and conditions of the contract proposed to be entered into by Prince, Ogg, & Co. for the supply of blankets, in such quantities as may be ordered for the Public Service from time to time during the year 1880. [*Vide* Treasury notice in the Government Gazette, dated the 21st January, 1879.]

I.—The contract to commence on the 1st January, and to continue for one year, or until the 31st December, 1880.

II.—The contractor must be prepared to commence the supply of the articles specified in the accompanying Schedule, at the prices affixed by him against the respective items, in such quantities as may be ordered from him, not later than the 15th January next; but the Government does not bind itself to accept such supplies to the extent of the "probable quantities" specified against each item; and it is also to be understood that should the "probable quantities" given in the Schedule prove insufficient for the requirements of the Government, the contractor will be bound to supply such further quantities as may be required, at the same rates at which the contract had been accepted.

III.—The blankets must be equal and similar in every respect to the patterns or samples exhibited previously to the acceptance of the contract.

IV.—The contractor will be required to deliver into Government Stores, or elsewhere, as he may be directed, the blankets, &c., and to pack and deliver them in such quantities as may be required without further charge—the baling to become the property of the Government. He will also be responsible for any expense that may be incurred by way of freight or conveyance in returning supplies which are found to be inferior to the Government samples, or which have not been supplied in accordance with clause No. III of these Regulations.

V.—If the contractor neglect or refuse to supply the articles contracted for, or fail to deliver the quantities ordered within a reasonable time, the Government shall have power to purchase, in any way that may be deemed best, a supply of similar blankets, &c., to meet the deficiency, and to charge the contractor with the excess of price, if there be any, that may have been paid for such blankets, &c., over and above the price fixed in the contract; such excess to be either stopped or abated from any money payable to the contractor under this or any other contract; or, if demanded by the Government, must be paid within fourteen days, and in default of payment, shall be recoverable with costs of suit.

VI.—Upon a repetition of the neglect or irregularity referred to in clause V the Government may at once terminate the contract, upon giving notice to that effect.

VII.—In the event of an article being required which cannot be purchased in the market, the Government will accept an inferior one, provided the contractor make such an abatement from the contract price as may be equivalent to the difference between the value of the sample and that of the article delivered. This concession, however, to be allowed only in cases where the contractors have supplied the full quantities mentioned in the Schedule.

VIII.

VIII.—It is also to be understood that all and every sum of money which may be at any time payable by the contractor under this contract shall not be deemed or considered by way of penalty, but be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, and shall be paid whether any damage shall or shall not have been sustained by Her Majesty or by the Public Service.

IX.—Payment on account of supplies delivered to be made either monthly or quarterly, at the option of the Government, after invoices have been rendered in a complete state by the contractor.

X.—The contractor will be required to bring forward two sufficient sureties to enter into a bond with him to the amount specified opposite each service, for the due performance of the contract.

XI.—The contract to be declared void, at the option of the Government, should the contractor, or any person employed by him, pay or offer to pay a gratuity or reward to any person in the employ of the Government for anything to be done by such person concerning the execution of the contract.

XII.—All supplies, when delivered, must be accompanied by the order, which will be receipted, and must be rendered with the contractor's account. No goods will be received unless accompanied by the order.

XIII.—It must be understood by tenderers that the conditions of this contract are not to be considered as infringed by the Government should they obtain similar supplies under other departmental contracts.

Tender.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to provide and deliver, as stipulated in clause IV of these Conditions, the articles enumerated in the list of schedule herunto annexed, signed by us, and to the terms and conditions abovementioned.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1879.

Contractors' { Signature—PRINCE, OGG, & CO.
Address—George-street.

Certificate of Sureties.

In the event of a contract being entered into with the above persons, we engage to become bound with them in the required sum for the due performance of the same.

Signature—S. D. GORDON.
Address—New Pitt-street.
Signature—EDWARD FLOOD.
Address—Blackwall Stores.

Schedule of Contract for Blankets, &c.—1880.

Tenders to be opened at the Treasury on the 18th February, 1879.

[Vide notice in the Government Gazette, dated 21st January, 1879.]

(One price only must be given. Any deviation from these directions makes the tender informal, and renders it liable to be rejected.)

Probable Quantities.	Articles.	Rate.	Totals.
		s. d.	£ s. d.
6,000	Blankets for Aborigines (to be delivered into Government Stores not later than 16th January, 1880), as per sample, and branded "Aborigines, N.S.W.," all wool, 4 lbs 9½ ozs. weight	each 8 0	2,400 0 0
6,000	Blankets, white, Ordnance, as sample, all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. in weight	do. 8 0	2,400 0 0
100	Ditto, blue, as per sample	do. 6 0	30 0 0
150	Ditto, red, do.	do. 8 6	63 15 0
2,000	Rugs, woollen, do.	do. 6 0	600 0 0
			5,493 15 0

Signature of person tendering—PRINCE, OGG, & CO.
Residence—George-street.

Sureties' { Signature—S. D. GORDON.
Residence—New Pitt-street.
Signature—EDWARD FLOOD.
Residence—Blackwall Stores.

(No. 2.)

F.H. H.M. L.I.B.

BLANKETS, &c., 1880.—Amount of security, £1,900.

TERMS and Conditions of the Contract proposed to be entered into by Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, Sydney, for the supply of Blankets in such quantities as may be ordered for the Public Service from time to time during the year 1880. [Vide Treasury notice in the Government Gazette, dated the 21st January, 1879.]

I.—The contract to commence on the 1st January, and to continue for one year, or until the 31st December, 1880.

II.—The contractor must be prepared to commence the supply of the articles specified in the accompanying Schedule, at the prices affixed by him against the respective items, in such quantities as may be ordered from him, not later than the 15th January next; but the Government does not bind itself to accept such supplies to the extent of the "probable quantities" specified against each item; and it is also to be understood that, should the "probable quantities" given in the Schedule prove insufficient for the requirements of the Government, the contractor will be bound to supply such further quantities as may be required, at the same rates at which the contract had been accepted.

III.—The blankets must be equal and similar in every respect to the patterns or samples exhibited previously to the acceptance of the contract.

IV.

IV.—The contractor will be required to deliver into Government Stores, or elsewhere, as he may be directed, the blankets, &c., and to pack and deliver them in such quantities as may be required, without further charge—the baling to become the property of the Government. He will also be responsible for any expense that may be incurred by way of freight or conveyance in returning supplies which are found to be inferior to the Government samples, or which have not been supplied in accordance with clause No. III of these Regulations.

V.—If the contractor neglect or refuse to supply the articles contracted for, or fail to deliver the quantities ordered within a reasonable time the Government shall have power to purchase, in any way that may be deemed best, a supply of similar blankets, &c., to meet the deficiency, and to charge the contractor with the excess of price, if there be any, that may have been paid for such blankets, &c., over and above the price fixed in the contract; such excess to be either stopped or abated from any money payable to the contractor under this or any other contract; or, if demanded by the Government, must be paid within fourteen days, and in default of payment, shall be recoverable with costs of suit.

VI.—Upon a repetition of the neglect or irregularity referred to in clause V the Government may at once terminate the contract, upon giving notice to that effect.

VII.—In the event of an article being required which cannot be purchased in the market, the Government will accept an inferior one, provided the contractor make such an abatement from the contract price as may be equivalent to the difference between the value of the sample and that of the article delivered. This concession, however, to be allowed only in cases where the contractors have supplied the full quantities mentioned in the Schedule.

VIII.—It is also to be understood that all and every sum of money which may be at any time payable by the contractor under this contract shall not be deemed or considered by way of penalty, but be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, and shall be paid whether any damage shall or shall not have been sustained by Her Majesty or by the Public Service.

IX.—Payment on account of supplies delivered to be made either monthly or quarterly, at the option of the Government, after invoices have been rendered in a complete state by the contractor.

X.—The contractor will be required to bring forward two sufficient sureties to enter into a bond with him to the amount specified opposite each service, for the due performance of the contract.

XI.—The contract to be declared void, at the option of the Government, should the contractor, or any person employed by him, pay or offer to pay a gratuity or reward to any person in the employ of the Government for anything to be done by such person concerning the execution of the contract.

XII.—All supplies, when delivered, must be accompanied by the order, which will be receipted, and must be rendered with the contractor's account. No goods will be received unless accompanied by the order.

XIII.—It must be understood by tenderers that the conditions of this contract are not to be considered as infringed by the Government should they obtain similar supplies under other departmental contracts.

Tender.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to provide and deliver, as stipulated in clause IV of these Conditions, the articles enumerated in the list or schedule herunto annexed, signed by us, and to the terms and conditions abovementioned.

Dated the eighteenth day of February, 1879.

Contractors' { Signature—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER.
Address—217, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Certificate of Sureties.

In the event of a contract being entered into with the above persons, we engage to become bound with them in the required sum for the due performance of the same.

Signature—JOSEPH TEAS.
Address—Barrack and York Streets.

Signature—JOHN LEE.
Address—West Maitland.

Schedule of Contract for Blankets, &c.—1880.

Tenders to be opened at the Treasury on the 18th February, 1879.

[*Vide* notice in the Government Gazette, dated 21st January, 1879.]

(One price only must be given. Any deviation from these directions makes the Tender informal, and renders it liable to be rejected.)

Probable Quantities.	Articles.	Rate.	Totals.
6,000	Blankets for Aborigines (to be delivered into Government Stores not later than 15th January, 1880), as per sample, and branded "Aborigines, N.S.W.," all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. weight. } each	s. d. 7 8½	£ s. d. 2,312 10 0
6,000	Blankets, white, Ordnance, as sample, all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs in weight ... do	7 8½	2,312 10 0
100	Ditto, blue, as per sample do	5 0	30 0 0
150	Ditto, red, do. do	5 6	41 5 0
2,000	Rugs, woollen, as per sample..... do	6 2	625 0 0
			5,321 5 0

Signature of person tendering—MOORE, HENDERSON, & BOWCHER.
Residence—217, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Sureties' { Signature—JOSEPH TEAS.
Residence—Barrack and York Streets.
Signature—JOHN LEE.
Residence—West Maitland.

(No. 3.)

BLANKETS, &c., 1880.—Amount of Security, £1,800.

TERMS and Conditions of the Contract proposed to be entered into by Wilson, Tait, & Co. for the supply of Blankets in such quantities as may be ordered for the Public Service from time to time during the year 1880. [*Vide* Treasury notice in the Government Gazette, dated the 21st January, 1879.]

I.—The contract to commence on the 1st January, and to continue for one year, or until the 31st December, 1880.

II.—The contractor must be prepared to commence the supply of the articles specified in the accompanying schedule, at the prices affixed by him against the respective items, in such quantities as may be ordered from him, not later than the 15th January next; but the Government does not bind itself to accept such supplies to the extent of the "probable quantities" specified against each item; and it is also to be understood that should the "probable quantities" given in the schedule prove insufficient for the requirements of the Government, the contractor will be bound to supply such further quantities as may be required, at the same rates at which the contract had been accepted.

III.—The blankets must be equal and similar in every respect to the patterns or samples exhibited previously to the acceptance of the contract.

IV.—The contractor will be required to deliver into Government Stores, or elsewhere, as he may be directed, the blankets, &c., and to pack and deliver them in such quantities as may be required, without further charge—the baling to become the property of the Government. He will also be responsible for any expense that may be incurred by way of freight or conveyance in returning supplies which are found to be inferior to the Government samples, or which have not been supplied in accordance with clause No. III of these regulations.

V.—If the contractor neglect or refuse to supply the articles contracted for, or fail to deliver the quantities ordered within a reasonable time, the Government shall have power to purchase, in any way that may be deemed best, a supply of similar blankets, &c., to meet the deficiency, and to charge the contractor with the excess of price, if there be any, that may have been paid for such blankets, &c., over and above the price fixed in the contract; such excess to be either stopped or abated from any money payable to the contractor under this or any other contract; or, if demanded by the Government, must be paid within fourteen days, and in default of payment, shall be recoverable with costs of suit.

VI.—Upon a repetition of the neglect or irregularity referred to in clause V the Government may at once terminate the contract upon giving notice to that effect.

VII.—In the event of an article being required which cannot be purchased in the market, the Government will accept an inferior one, provided the contractor make such an abatement from the contract price as may be equivalent to the difference between the value of the sample and that of the article delivered. This concession, however, to be allowed only in cases where the contractors have supplied the full quantities mentioned in the schedule.

VIII.—It is also to be understood that all and every sum of money which may be at any time payable by the contractor under this contract shall not be deemed or considered by way of penalty, but be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, and shall be paid whether any damage shall or shall not have been sustained by Her Majesty or by the Public Service.

IX.—Payment on account of supplies delivered to be made either monthly or quarterly, at the option of the Government, after invoices have been rendered in a complete state by the contractor.

X.—The contractor will be required to bring forward two sufficient sureties to enter into a bond with him to the amount specified opposite each service, for the due performance of the contract.

XI.—The contract to be declared void, at the option of the Government, should the contractor, or any person employed by him, pay or offer to pay a gratuity or reward to any person in the employ of the Government, for anything to be done by such person concerning the execution of the contract.

XII.—All supplies, when delivered, must be accompanied by the order, which will be receipted, and must be rendered with the contractor's account. No goods will be received unless accompanied by the order.

XIII.—It must be understood by tenderers that the conditions of this contract are not to be considered as infringed by the Government should they obtain similar supplies under other departmental contracts.

Tender.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to provide and deliver, as stipulated in clause IV of these Conditions, the articles enumerated in the list or Schedule hereunto annexed, signed by us, and to the terms and conditions abovementioned.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1879.

Contractors' { Signature—WILSON, TAIT & Co.
Address—83, York-street.

Certificate of Sureties.

In the event of a contract being entered into with the above persons, we engage to become bound with them in the required sum for the due performance of the same.

Signature—F. P. RUFFLEY.
Address—7, Wynyard-street.

Signature—WM. C. BARKER.
Address—9, Wynyard-street.

Schedule

Schedule of Contract for Blankets, &c.—1880.

Tenders to be opened at the Treasury on the 18th February, 1879.

[*Vide* notice in the Government Gazette, dated 21st January, 1879.]

(One price only must be given. Any deviation from these directions makes the tender informal, and renders it liable to be rejected.)

Probable Quantities.	Articles.	Rate.	Totals.
6,000	Blankets for Aborigines (to be delivered into Government Stores not later than 15th January, 1880), as per sample, and branded "Aborigines, N.S.W.," all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs.	each 7 10½	£ s. d. 2,362 10 0
6,000	Blankets, white, Ordnance, as sample, all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. in weight...	do 7 10½	2,362 10 0
100	Do., blue, as per sample	do 8 6	42 10 0
150	Do., red, do.	do 9 0	67 10 0
2,000	Rugs, woollen, do.	do 6 6	650 0 0
			5,485 0 0

Signature of person tendering—WILSON, TAIT & Co.
Residence—83, York-street.

Sureties {
Signature—F. P. RUFFLEY,
Residence—7, Wynyard-street.
Signature—WM. C. BARKER,
Residence—9, Wynyard-street.

Schedule of Contract for Blankets, &c.—1880.

Tenders to be opened at the Treasury on the 18th February, 1879.

[*Vide* notice in the Government Gazette, dated 21st January, 1879.]

(One price only must be given. Any deviation from these directions makes the tender informal, and renders it liable to be rejected.)

Probable Quantities.	Articles.	Rate.	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.	Wilson, Tait, & Co.
6,000	Blankets for Aborigines (to be delivered into Government Stores not later than 15th January, 1880), as per sample, and branded "Aborigines, N.S.W.," all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. weight ...	each s. d. 7 10½	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 7 8½	s. d. 7 10½
6,000	Blankets, white, Ordnance, as sample, all wool, 4 lbs. 9½ ozs. in weight ...	do 7 10½	8 0	7 8½	7 10½
100	Ditto, blue, as per sample ...	do 6 0	6 0	6 0	8 6
150	Ditto, red, do.	do 5 6	8 6	5 6	9 0
2,000	Rugs, woollen, as per sample ...	do 6 4	6 0	6 3	6 6

Computation, £5,493 15s. £5,321 5s. £5,485.

Board's recommendation.

The tender of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher being the lowest, and considered reasonable, is recommended for acceptance.

HAROLD MACLEAN.
FRANCIS HIXSON.
I. I. BRENNAND.

The Treasury, 18 February, 1879.

Treasury Minute.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 February, 1879.

Subject:—Tenders for the Supply of Blankets, 1880.

TENDERS for the supply of blankets for the year 1880 were recently invited, and three tenders were received, which, having been opened and examined by the Board for this purpose, were found to be as follows, viz:—

Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, at 7/8½ each.
Wilson, Tait, & Co., at 7/10½ each.
Prince, Ogg, & Co., at 8/- each.

The Tender Board recommended that the tender of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, being the lowest, should be accepted, but in this recommendation I am unable to concur, for the following reasons, viz:—

Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher are the contractors for the supply of blankets for this year (1879), and their first delivery of blankets under this contract, consisting of twenty-nine bales, was recently made at the Store Department, when the Superintendent of Stores, as usual, communicated to the Treasury, and asked for the appointment of what I understand had been the usual Board for such purpose, viz, to examine and report if in accordance with sample and specification, consisting of the Inspector General of Police, the Comptroller General of Prisons, and the Inspector of Distilleries.

I was unable to concur in such an appointment, for reasons as stated, and directed that a Board of experts should be appointed—gentlemen who had a knowledge of the goods they were called on to examine and to report.

I accordingly selected two gentlemen who I believed had such knowledge, and the report of these gentlemen has been such that they have condemned all the blankets so delivered as being much inferior to the sample, and not in accordance with the specification under which such blankets were contracted for; and on this report I have, from personal inspection, as well as from the report of other gentlemen whom I requested to examine the blankets so supplied, had no difficulty in arriving at the decision that an attempt was made to pass off a much inferior article than that contracted to be delivered by Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher, and I have called on these gentlemen to remove the blankets so condemned, and to supply others in accordance with specification and sample, failing which to purchase the necessary supply at their risk and expense.

Having carefully considered the matter, and having before me evidence of the fact that an attempt was made to pass off a much inferior article (blanket) to that contracted to be delivered, I have no difficulty in arriving at the decision, which I do most reluctantly, that the tender of Messrs. Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher be rejected, and that the tender of Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co., being the next lowest, be considered as the next in order for acceptance for the year 1880, provided that the computations show that their tender is the next lowest in the totals, and the most eligible in all respects, and subject to my approval of the sureties. J.W.

Mr. Napier.—Ask Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co. to name other sureties.—G.E., 4/3/79.

Done.—W.P. (for C.N.), 4/3/79.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 4 March, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inquire whether you are prepared to submit on or before the 6th instant, for his approval, the names of two sureties other than those who have signed the certificate attached to your tender for the supply of blankets for the year 1880.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co. to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

83, York-street, Sydney, 6 March, 1879.

We have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favour of the 4th instant, inquiring whether we are prepared to submit for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer the names of two sureties other than those who have signed certificate attached to our tender for blankets for 1880.

We beg to submit for approval, John Macpherson, Esq., of Messrs. Holdsworth, Macpherson, & Co., and Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, Lyons-terrace.

We have, &c.,

WILSON, TAIT, & CO.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer on the above.

Since my minute of the 28th ultimo and the letter of the 4th instant were written, computations have been made which show that although Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co's. tender is the lowest in some of the articles, yet in computing the totals there is only a difference of £8 15s. in favour of their tender as compared with that of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., in an aggregate of nearly £5,500; and as Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co. have not hitherto had any contracts with the Government, and having no knowledge of the gentlemen, who may be undoubted, who they submit as sureties, and as Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. have hitherto contracted with the Government and performed their contracts satisfactorily, and from the well known position of the firm to carry out anything they may undertake, in addition, if such were necessary, to the well known and responsible names submitted as sureties, I have no difficulty in deciding that the tender of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. for the supply of blankets for the year 1880 be accepted.

J.W., 8/3/79.

Mr. Napier.—Inform Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., and Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co. accordingly.—G.E., 13/3/79. Both informed.—W.P. (for C.N.), 13.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 March, 1879.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that your tender for the supply of blankets for the year 1880, sent to this department pursuant to Gazette notice of date 21st January, has been accepted.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co.

Gentlemen,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 March, 1879.

Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, after computation of prices, the Colonial Treasurer has accepted the tender of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Company for blankets for the service of the year 1880.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Messrs.

Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co. to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, York-street, Sydney, 14 March, 1879.
 Referring to your letter of the 13th instant, we beg to request a further explanation of the computation of prices, as our tender was lower than Prince, Ogg, & Co.'s.
We have, &c.,
 WILSON, TAIT, & CO.

Messrs. Wilson, Tait, & Co. to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 83, York-street, Sydney, 15 March, 1879.
 We beg to invite your very immediate attention to our letter of yesterday, as we must, to be candid, confess we do not understand the matter.
We have, &c.,
 WILSON, TAIT, & CO.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 19 March, 1879.
 I have the honor to hand you enclosed herewith the accepted tender of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co. for the supply of blankets for the Public Service during the year 1880; and I am to request that the necessary bond in connection therewith may be prepared and forwarded to this office without delay.
I have, &c.,
 G. EAGAR.

[1s. 3d.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT STORES.

(NAMES OF CONTRACTORS FOR YEARS 1876, 1877, AND 1878.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 March, 1879.

RETURN of the names of the Contractors for the supply of General Stores for the service of the Government during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878.

Nature of Stores.	Contractors		
	1876.	1877.	1878.
Blankets, &c.	Farmer & Co. ...	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.
Bookbinding materials	John Sands ...	John Sands ...	Robert Sands.
Boots, shoes, &c.	Alderson & Sons ...	Alderson & Sons ...	Alderson & Sons.
Brushware and brushmaking materials	Sidney Cohen ...	Sidney Cohen ...	Sidney Cohen.
Cloth, dowlas, &c.	Farmer & Co. ...	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.
Clothing, Volunteer Service (Country Corps)	Charles K. Moore ...	Farmer & Co. ...	Farmer & Co.
" " (Engineers and Sydney and Suburban Rifles).	Farmer & Co. ...	" ...	"
Clothing for Volunteer Artillery	" ...	J. W. Cox—afterwards Farmer & Co.	T. L. Nicholson.
Clothing, &c., for Attendants in Institutions for Insane.	" ...	G. H. Smith, and Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.	"
Clothing, Permanent Military Force	Charles K. Moore ...	J. W. Cox—afterwards Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.
Earthen, glass, and crockery wares	George Barr ...	George Barr ...	Sidney Cohen.
Grindery, &c.	Alderson & Sons ...	E. J. Tebbatt ...	E. J. Tebbatt.
Ironmongery, &c.	Sidney Cohen ...	Sidney Cohen ...	Sidney Cohen.
Linendrapery, &c.	Charles K. Moore ...	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher.
Medicines, instruments, &c.	Elliott Brothers ...	Elliott Brothers ...	Elliott Brothers.
Oils, tallow and kerosene	John Keep ...	Sidney Cohen ...	Sidney Cohen.
Post Office mail bags, &c.	George C. Watson ...	G. C. Watson ...	G. C. Watson.
Printing materials	Davidson Nichol ...	William Gotch ...	Davidson Nichol.
Papers—hand-made and machine-laid	John Sands ...	Davidson Nichol ...	William Gotch.
" printing	William Gotch ...	George Murray ...	Davidson Nichol.
Saddlery, harness, &c.	E. J. Tebbatt ...	E. J. Tebbatt ...	Alderson & Sons.
Ship chandlery, &c.	John Keep ...	John Keep ...	Sidney Cohen.
Stationery, &c.	John Sands ...	John Sands ...	Robert Sands.
Surveyors' materials	" ...	" ...	"
Tinware	" ...	Sidney Cohen ...	John Keep.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 25 March, 1879.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF STORES.

(NAMES OF TENDERERS AND AMOUNT OF EACH TENDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1878.

[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 7, Votes No. 13, 3 October, 1878.]

RETURN showing the Tenders received at the Treasury for the supply of Stores for the year 1879, the names of the Tenderers, and the amount of each Tender [being in answer to the first of the Questions put by R. Driver, Esq., M.P., for John McElhone, Esq., M.P., in the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd October, 1878].

Opposing Tenderers.	Successful Tenderers.	Amount.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Blankets for 1879—</i> Prince, Ogg, & Co. ... ..	..... Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher	5,825 0 0	5,823 6 8
<i>Boots and Shoes*—</i> E. J. Tebbatt ... ..	..... Alderson & Sons	3,182 11 4	3,182 16 4
<i>Bookbinding Materials—</i> Robert Sands ... ..	..... Edwards, Dunlop, & Co.	1,384 7 2	1,228 15 0
<i>Brushware, &c.—</i> John Keep S. Taylor... ..	..... ..... Cohen, Harris, & Co.	871 1 2 788 4 1	863 4 8
<i>Clothing, &c., for Attendants in the Institutions for the Insane—</i> Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher	..... T. L. Nicholson	695 15 10	575 10 0
<i>Clothing, Dowlax, &c.—</i> T. Nicholson Prince, Ogg, & Co. ... ..	..... ..... Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher	10,781 17 6 11,304 3 4	10,622 14 2
<i>Clothing—Permanent Force—</i> Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher	..... T. L. Nicholson	2,049 19 2	1,959 18 10
<i>Earthen, Glass, and Crookery Wares—</i> G. Barr ... ..	..... Bray, Brothers	197 6 8	173 14 5½

* The above rates are for pegged boots, but if sewn be required as provided for in the Schedule, Messrs. Alderson & Sons tender is the lower.

Opposing Tenderers.	Successful Tenderers.	Amount.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Grindery, &c.</i> —			
Alderson & Sons ... ..	.....	4,633 11 7	
J. E. Beg ... ..	.....	4,513 12 4	
Fady & Son ... ..	.....	4,528 10 10	
Farleigh & Co. ... ..	.....	4,627 17 0½	
	E. J. Tebbatt ... ..	.....	4,481 7 1½
<i>Ironmongery</i> —			
W. S. Friend & Co. ... ..	.....	2,146 16 8	
J. Keep ... ..	.....	2,025 15 9	
	Cohen, Harris, & Co. ... ..	.....	1,929 7 6
<i>Linendrapery, &c.</i>	Moore, Henderson, & Bowcher ... ..	.....	5,422 12 11
<i>Medicines—Instruments—</i>			
One tender only	Elliott, Brothers*	
<i>Kerosene and Teal Oils—</i>			
Robey Bros. ... ..	.....	819 15 10	
Cohen, Harris, & Co. ... ..	.....	816 13 4	
	John Keep ... ..	.....	791 13 4
<i>Mail-bags—</i>			
Alderson & Sons ... ..	.....	957 4 6	
Do. ... ..	.....	888 1 6	
	G. C. Watson ... ..	.....	903 9 3
	do. ... ..	.....	835 2 7
<i>Printing Materials—</i>			
D. Nichol ... ..	.....	684 19 1	
Edwards, Dunlop ... ..	.....	672 6 11	
W. Gotch ... ..	.....	746 0 9	
F. Wimble ... ..	.....	646 2 6	
	R. Sands ... ..	.....	645 18 10
<i>Printing Papers—</i>			
Geo. Murray ... ..	.....	5,128 2 9	
Edwards, Dunlop ... ..	.....	5,445 1 8	
D. Nichol ... ..	.....	5,259 11 6	
	Wm. Gotch ... ..	.....	5,024 15 11
<i>Saddlery, &c.</i> —			
Alderson & Sons ... ..	.....	2,670 10 0	
	E. J. Tebbatt ... ..	.....	2,350 18 4
<i>Shipchandlery—</i>			
J. Keep ... ..	.....	1,073 15 10	
Lewington ... ..	.....	1,090 19 5	
Friend ... ..	.....	1,129 14 6	
	S. Cohen & Co. ... ..	.....	1,002 1 10
<i>Stationery—</i>			
J. H. Withers ... ..	.....	6,352 4 2½	
	R. Sands ... ..	.....	6,011 17 9
<i>Surveyor's Materials—</i>			
Oliver Walsh ... ..	.....	1,815 4 2	
	R. Sands ... ..	.....	1,620 10 9½
<i>Tinware—</i>			
W. S. Friend ... ..	.....	280 10 11	
John Keep ... ..	.....	282 16 9	
	Cohen, Harris, & Co. ... ..	.....	244 15 8
<i>Weights, &c.—</i>			
J. Keep ... ..	.....	483 9 0	
	Cohen, Harris, & Co. ... ..	.....	482 8 0
<i>Writing Papers—</i>			
Edwards, Dunlop, & Co. ... ..	.....	1,389 10 10	
William Gotch ... ..	.....	1,366 18 7	
	D. Nichol ... ..	.....	1,292 1 0

* In the "medicine schedule" no quantities can be given; consequently no "aggregate" obtained.

Colonial Stores,
10 November, 1878.

L. I. BRENNAND,
Superintendent of Stores.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. HUDSON BROTHERS.

(PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS ENTRUSTED TO, WITHOUT TENDER, FROM NOVEMBER, 1877, TO DATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 July, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 29th January, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of Contracts and prices paid in each case,
“ with the dates thereof, of all work entrusted to Messrs. Hudson Brothers
“ without tender, from November, 1877, to the present date.”

(*Mr. Cameron.*)

MESSRS. HUDSON BROTHERS.

RETURN showing the number of contracts, and prices paid in each case, with the dates thereof, of all work entrusted to Messrs. Hudson Brothers without tender, from November, 1877, to the present date—(Mr. Cameron's motion, 29 January, 1879, in the Harbours and Rivers Branch.)

Nil.

RETURN showing the number of contracts and prices paid in each case, with the dates thereof, of all work entrusted to Messrs. Hudson Brothers without tender, from November, 1877, to the present date—(Mr. Cameron's motion, 29 January, 1879, in the Colonial Architect's Branch.)

Nil.

RETURN showing the number of contracts and prices paid in each case, with the dates thereof, of all work entrusted to Messrs. Hudson Brothers without tender, from November, 1877, to the present date—(Mr. Cameron's motion, 29 January, 1879, in the Roads Branch.)

Nil.

RETURN showing the contracts and prices paid in each case, with dates thereof, of all works entrusted to Messrs. Hudson Brothers without tender, from November, 1877, to February, 1879, in the Railway Branch.

Date.	Description of work.	Number.	Price.	Remarks.
1877.			£ s. d.	
1 Dec. ...	D Waggon.....	100	63 0 0	The number being supplied under contract at this date was increased by these 100 being urgently required.
			each	
1878.				
4 Feb. ...	Sheep vans	4	90 0 0	This work was not entrusted to Messrs. Hudson Bros., but they offered the vehicles when completed, and the Government purchased them at a fair price.
			each	
12 Mar. ...	1st class carriage.....	1	750 0 0	
20 „ ...	House for Porter in charge, Locke's	1	275 0 0	
3 May ...	Guards' houses, Great Western Line	4	200 0 0	
20 „ ...	Sheep van	1	90 0 0	
20 „ ...	Sheep van	1	116 0 0	
9 Sept. ...	Combination truck.....	1	380 0 0	An experimental truck, designed to carry either sheep or cattle or merchandise.
19 „ ...	Fencing, Audit Office .....	.....	15 14 6	

1878.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE GLEBE BOROUGH BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
27 September, 1878.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
1878.

1878.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

VOTES No. 4. FRIDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1878.

4. THE GLEBE BOROUGH BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Stephen Brown moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Glebe Borough Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Moses, Mr. W. Davies, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Day, Mr. Roseby, Mr. Terry, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 10. FRIDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1878.

2. THE GLEBE BOROUGH BILL:—Mr. Stephen Brown, 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 Bill was referred on 13th September, 1878.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings.....	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	4
Schedule of Amendments	4
List of Witnesses.....	4
Minutes of Evidence	5

1878.

THE GLEBE BOROUGH BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and report was referred, on 13th September, 1878,—“*The Glebe Borough Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence *See List, page 4. will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain Amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

S. C. BROWN,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 26th September, 1878.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE GLEBE BOROUGH BILL.

THURSDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1878.

Present:—

Mr. S. C. BROWN,

Mr. TERRY.

Mr. LYNCH,

STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur Mansfield Allen, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.

Arthur Mansfield Allen, Esq., examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Do you attend before the Committee as Solicitor for the Bill? I do.
2. Do you produce the grant of 25th March, 1875, referred to in this Bill? I do. (*The witness produced the same, and handed in certified copy.*)
3. Do you also produce the second grant of the 25th March, 1875, recited in the preamble of this Bill? I do. (*The witness produced the same, and handed in certified copy.*)
4. Have you been for many years a resident in the Glebe? Until within the last year or two. Before that I had resided at the Glebe all my life—for thirty years.
5. Do you know the position of the lands that are comprised in these grants? Yes.
6. Are either of these, judging from the population of the Glebe, convenient sites for a Council Chamber or for a School of Arts? They are most inconvenient, and are situated within a few feet of the southern boundary, and within sight of the western boundary.
7. Would it be possible with the proceeds of the sale of these to purchase more eligible sites for the Borough of the Glebe, for the two purposes mentioned in these grants? I think it would.
8. And would it be more conducive to the purposes mentioned in these grants, if these lands were sold and other sites were purchased? It would be, most decidedly.
9. Perhaps you can explain to the Committee whereabouts the two portions of land mentioned in the grants are situated? They are situated in the south-western corner, almost on the boundary of the Borough, on the Old Parramatta Road, within 50 or 60 feet of the present Parramatta Road. You might as well build the Town Hall of the city of Sydney in Baptist's Garden.
10. *Mr. Terry.*] It is on the outside of the Borough? On the very edge.
11. *Mr. Lynch.*] You think it desirable to have this land sold and fresh sites purchased? Yes.

A. M. Allen,
Esq.

26 Sept., 1878.

John Henry Seamer, Esq., examined:—

12. *Chairman.*] You are Mayor of the Borough of the Glebe? Yes.
13. Have you long been a resident of the Glebe? Fourteen years.
14. Do you know the situation of the land comprised in the two grants produced by the Solicitor? Yes, well.
15. Are these lands situated in a convenient position for a Council Chamber or School of Arts? Quite the reverse.
16. Would it be a matter of benefit to the Borough, if these lands were sold and other sites were purchased? It would—a great benefit.

J. H. Seamer,
Esq.

26 Sept., 1878.

- J. H. Seamer, Esq.
26 Sept., 1878.
17. Do you believe that with the proceeds from the sale of these, more convenient sites could be purchased? Yes.
18. Has the Municipal Council of the Borough taken any action with regard to this matter? Yes, a resolution was passed by that body empowering us to sell.
19. Have you that resolution? We have the books here which contain the resolution. (*The witness produced the book*).
20. What is the date of that resolution? 3rd December, 1877. (*The witness read the resolution, as follows:—*"That this Council do instruct the Mayor to cause a Bill to be framed, and to be submitted to the Government at the earliest possible convenience, praying that they will be pleased to grant this Council power to sell all that piece of land situate at the corner of Parramatta Old Road and Ross-street, the net proceeds on the sale to be applied to the purchase of a more central site for a Council Chamber and School of Arts, and to be called the 'Building Fund.'")
21. Are the statements contained in that resolution correct? They are.
22. Would it be a matter of benefit to the ratepayers of the Glebe generally if the Council Chambers were built in a different situation from that proposed by this grant? A great benefit.

Alderman Joseph Paul Walker examined:—

- Alderman J. P. Walker.
26 Sept., 1878.
23. Are you an Alderman of the Borough of the Glebe? Yes.
24. Are you a resident of the Glebe? Yes.
25. How long have you resided there? Between eight and nine years.
26. Do you know the situation of the land comprised in the two grants mentioned in the Bill? Yes, well.
27. Is that situation a convenient one, either for a School of Arts or for a Council Chamber? Not at all—it is the very opposite.
28. Would it be more convenient to the ratepayers and inhabitants of the Glebe if the School of Arts and Council Chamber were in a different position? If they were in a more central position.
29. Would it be a matter of advantage if this land were sold and the proceeds were applied to the purchase of some other site? A great advantage.
30. Are there other situations in the Glebe vacant which might be purchased for these purposes? Yes, much more eligible.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA TOWN HALL BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
9 October, 1878.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

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1878.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

VOTES NO. 5. TUESDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1878.

13. PARRAMATTA TOWN HALL BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Taylor moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Parramatta Town Hall Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Driver, Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*), Mr. Cameron, Mr. Day, Mr. Teece, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. T. R. Smith, Mr. Terry, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES NO. 16. WEDNESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1878.

7. PARRAMATTA TOWN HALL BILL:—Mr. Taylor, 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 Bill was referred on 17th September, 1878.
- Ordered to be printed.
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings.....	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	4
Minutes of Evidence	5

1878.

PARRAMATTA TOWN HALL BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and report was referred on 17th September, 1878,—the "*Parramatta Town Hall Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) ; and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

HUGH TAYLOR,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,

Sydney, 9th October, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Taylor,	|	Mr. Day,
		Mr. Hurley (<i>Hartley</i>).

Mr. Taylor called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with the original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at *Three* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Taylor in the Chair,

Mr. T. R. Smith,	|	Mr. Hurley (<i>Hartley</i>),
Mr. Cameron,		Mr. Day.

Present :—John E. Bowden, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).Charles Joseph Byrnes, Esq. (*Mayor of Parramatta*), called in and examined.Witness *handed in* certified copies of Deeds of Grant referred to in the Preamble.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

(Adjourned to Wednesday next at half-past *Two* o'clock.)

WEDNESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Taylor in the Chair,

Mr. Day,		Mr. Hurley (<i>Hartley</i>).
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Preamble considered.

Question, "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 4 read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA TOWN HALL BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1878.

Present:—

MR. CAMERON,	MR. HURLEY (<i>Hortley</i>),
MR. DAY,	MR. T. SMITH,
	MR. TAYLOR.

H. TAYLOR, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John E. Bowden, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

Charles Joseph Byrnes, Esq., examined:—

1. *Mr. Bowden.*] You are Mayor of Parramatta? Yes.
2. Do you produce a certified copy of the deed of grant, dated 11th May, 1854, referred to in the preamble of the Bill before the Committee? I do. (*The witness handed in the same.*)
3. Do you also produce a certified copy of a grant of land for the purposes of a market in Parramatta North? I do. (*The witness handed in the same.*)
4. Is the land described in the Bill identical with the land comprised in the deed of grant of 11th May, 1854, which you have produced? It is.
5. Is a Town Hall with its offices and a Public Library required in Parramatta? Yes, it is very necessary.
6. Is the land comprised in the grant of 11th May, 1854, a suitable site for such Town Hall and buildings? In my opinion it is.
7. Will the appropriation of the land as a site for a Town Hall, and for other purposes mentioned in the Bill, conduce to the convenience of the inhabitants of Parramatta? Yes, very materially.
8. Is the land comprised in the grant of 13th March, 1874 (produced), a suitable site for a market, and adequate to the requirements of Parramatta? Yes.
9. Will it be advantageous to the borough that the Council shall possess the power to mortgage the land for the purpose of completing the buildings referred to? Yes, I think so; I might add that it is necessary to have this power, as, where Municipalities have wished to borrow money, it has been found much easier to do so upon real estate than upon the rates. Where one person would lend upon the security of the rates, twenty would lend upon real estate.
10. Has the borough any funds at its disposal that could be applied towards building the Town Hall? Yes.
11. What is the amount? £1,200.
12. Is that sufficient, or will additional money be required? It is not sufficient; a further sum will be required.
13. Which it is proposed to borrow? Which it is proposed to borrow by mortgage.

C. J. Byrnes,
Esq.

2 Oct., 1878.

- C. J. Byrnes, Esq.
1 Oct., 1878.
14. What sort of premises are those now occupied by the borough for the purposes of a Town Hall and Library? It consists of one room over two shops, and is used for all the purposes intended to be included in the proposed Town Hall buildings, namely, Council Chambers, Clerk's Office, Public Library, and I think I might also add wood shop.
15. That is the wood required for the use of the clerks? Yes.
16. Are there any other premises available unless the Council build as proposed? Not any; for the room we now use we pay, I think, £30 a year.
17. *Mr. Day.*] What buildings are there on the land at the present time? On the land referred to in the Bill there is the market building.
18. Is it used as a market now? It is in a sort of way.
19. What is its value? I suppose about £300. It is a wooden structure, covered with iron.
20. It has been used as a market? Yes. There must be a building there to comply with the by-laws.
21. *Mr. Cameron.*] The use of the building is by no means general? By no means.
22. *Mr. Day.*] What is about the value of the land? From £1,500 to £2,000; it has a very good frontage to Church-street, as you come from the Railway Station going into town, opposite St. John's Church.
23. Do you think it desirable to give the power to mortgage to the Borough Council of Parramatta? I do; I think it would be a great relief to the ratepayers if the Council were enabled to borrow instead of appropriating the general revenue to the purposes indicated in the Bill. It would cripple very materially the ordinary working expenses of the Municipal Council to take the money from the general rates to apply them to those purposes. That such a building is required is, I think, sufficiently indicated by the fact that at present there is only one room, which is used by the people of the borough for every purpose, as a Council Chamber, as a Committee Room for the Aldermen, as a clerk's office; it is used as a Public Library, and that the public are often in the room using the books while the business of the Council is being carried on.
24. The proposition to bring in this Bill emanated from the Council alone, and not from the people? Yes.
25. *Mr. Cameron.*] No petition has been sent in by the inhabitants against it? No.
26. How long is it since the matter was first mooted? Four or five years.
27. *Mr. Day.*] Has it been advertised in the papers? Yes.
28. *Mr. Smith.*] Do you receive any rent for the market? Not from the building itself; we receive market dues.
29. What do they bring? About £70 a year.
30. *Mr. Day.*] Is it used as a market? Simply to comply with the by-laws; but as I have shown by the certified copy of the deed of grant I have handed in, we have another market reserve in Parramatta which would be quite sufficient for market purposes.
31. *Mr. Cameron.*] The distance is not very great from one to the other? No, about 300 yards.
32. *Mr. Day.*] Have you any notion as to the feeling of the people of Parramatta with reference to the erection of a Town Hall upon this land;—do you think it is in favor of it? I have not heard anything to the contrary. The question has been well discussed in the Council, reports of their proceedings have been published in the local papers, and there have been no letters in the papers against our proceedings. Therefore I may infer that the public are in favor of it. The Committee must be aware that this is no new feature in legislation, because under the Municipalities Act we have the power to mortgage the rates now.
33. Yes, but you have no power to mortgage land? We have in some cases, I think.
34. You think there will not be the slightest danger of this land slipping through the hands of the public or of the Council if power be given to mortgage it? I think not. Our revenue is now £1,500 a year.
35. That is the borough rates? Yes.
36. Are not they already mortgaged? Only to the extent of one year's revenue—£1,500.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

REDMOND'S ESTATE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

1 *November*, 1878.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

1878.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 15, TUESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1878.

7. REDMOND'S ESTATE BILL (*Formal Motion*) :—Mr. Windeyer moved, pursuant to Notice,—
 (1.) That Redmond's Estate Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Jacob, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*)
 Mr. Groville, Mr. Moses, Mr. Pilcher, and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 28, FRIDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1878.

3. REDMOND'S ESTATE BILL :—Mr. Windeyer, 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 Bill was referred on 15th October, 1878 ; together with a copy
 of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
 Ordered to be printed.
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	4
List of Witnesses	4
Minutes of Evidence	5

1878.

REDMOND'S ESTATE BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and report was referred on 8th October, 1878,—“*Redmond's Estate Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose evidence *See List, page 4 will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and Schedules of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

WILLIAM C. WINDEYER,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 30th October, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Windeyer,	|	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Hungerford,	|	Mr. Hurley (<i>Hartley</i>).

Mr. Windeyer called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Alfred John Cape, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Alfred John Cape, Esq., examined.

Witness *produced* Probate of the Will of Winifred Redmond, the Disclaimer by Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, of Trusteeship and Executorship under the said will, and *handed in* attested copies of the same; and also *produced* certificates of the deaths of John Larking Scarvell, Winifred Redmond, Sarah Scarvell, Sydney Scarvell, Emily Redmond Scarvell, and George Scarvell.

Miss Clara Rosalie Scarvell called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Cape called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Sarah Cape called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at half-past *One* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

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

WEDNESDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Windeyer in the Chair.

Mr. Hurley (<i>Hartley</i>),		Mr. Pilcher.
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Present:—Alfred John Cape, Esq.

Mrs. Mary Amelia Anne Scarvell called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Augustus Scarvell, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness *produced* Abstract of Titles of Winifred Redmond to the properties described in the Schedules, the Certificate of his marriage with Annette Frances Want, a copy of the marriage settlement, Certificates of the Marriages of William Frederick Cape with Elizabeth Mary Scarvell, of Alfred John Cape with Sarah Scarvell, and of George Scarvell with Mary Amelia Anne Stewart.

Witness withdrew.

Houlton Harries Voss, Esq., called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question, "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 12 read and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Cape, Alfred John, Esq.	5
Cape, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary	7
Cape, Mrs. Sarah	7
Scarvell, Miss Clara Rosalie	7
Scarvell, Mrs. Mary Amelia Anne	7
Scarvell, Edward Augustus, Esq.	8
Voss, Houlton Harries, Esq.	10

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

REDMOND'S ESTATE BILL.

THURSDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1878.

Present:—

MR. HUNGERFORD,
MR. JACOB,MR. HURLEY (*Hartley*),
MR. WINDEYER.

W. C. WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alfred John Cape, Esq., examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are solicitor for the promoters of this Bill? I am.

2. Will you please to give such evidence as you think desirable in proof of the preamble of this Bill? The properties sought to be affected by this Bill are all properties dealt with by the will of Winifred Redmond. I produce probate of the will of Winifred Redmond, and will deposit an office copy of that will. (*The witness produced the same.*) Mrs. Redmond, at the time of her decease, was seized in fee simple of all the lands mentioned in the Schedules to this Bill, having become entitled to them by virtue of the will of her husband, Edward Redmond. Edward Redmond had held most of the lands under grants direct from the Crown, and as to the others he held the deeds for them from the grantees. He had been in possession of some of these lands since his purchases, for some forty or fifty years,—so that the title in every respect as regards the lands was unquestionable—it has never been disputed. The second portion of the preamble sets out that part of the will which affects this property, and it is accurately set forth; under the will there were three trustees appointed, John Larking Scarvell, Sarah Scarvell, his wife, and Sir Daniel Cooper. John Larking Scarvell died previously to the death of Mrs. Redmond. I have a certificate of his death from the Registrar General's Office. (*The witness produced the same.*) The testatrix, Winifred Redmond, died on the 7th May, 1861. I produce also a certificate of her death. (*The witness produced the same.*) On her death the surviving trustees appointed by her will were Sarah Scarvell and Sir Daniel Cooper. Sarah Scarvell proved the will, and leave was reserved to Sir Daniel Cooper to come in and prove. Sarah Scarvell died on the 26th July, 1873. I produce the certificate of her death. (*The witness produced the same.*) Subsequently to that Sir Daniel Cooper renounced the executorship, and disclaimed the trusts of the will. This is the original disclaimer which I produce; I will deposit an attested copy. (*The witness produced the same.*) There was then a complete vacancy in the trusteeship. There are not now any trustees appointed. Mrs. Redmond by the will provided for her seven grandchildren, named respectively—Sydney Scarvell, George Scarvell, Edward Augustus Scarvell, Sarah Winifred Isabella Mary Scarvell, Elizabeth Mary Scarvell, Clara Rosalie Scarvell, and Emily Redmond Scarvell. The properties mentioned in the Schedules to this Bill are the properties which were devised for the benefit of these seven grandchildren. Sydney Scarvell, one of the grandchildren, died unmarried, and without issue, on the 9th December, 1873; I produce certificate of his death. (*Witness produced the same.*) Emily Redmond Scarvell, another grandchild, who was provided for under this will, died unmarried, without issue. I produce certificate of her death. (*The witness produced the same.*) By the terms of Mrs. Redmond's will the property which had been devised for the benefit of these two grandchildren upon their death, as mentioned, accrued to and were to be equally divided amongst the surviving grandchildren and their children. Mr. Edward Scarvell married on the 20th February, 1862. On his marriage he executed a settlement of his interest under the will in the lands in the fifth schedule upon trusts for the benefit of his wife and

A. J. Cape,
Esq.

10 Oct., 1878.

A. J. Cape,
Esq.

10 Oct., 1878.

and children—that is to say, the settlement assigned his life estate in the property in the fifth schedule to trustees for the benefit of his wife and children. The original trustees of that settlement are both dead; there have been now appointed new trustees of the settlement, namely: Mr. Voss and Mr. Gordon—the same gentlemen as are sought to be appointed under this Bill—so that this property, which was devised for the benefit of Edward Scarvell and his children, and in which he had a life interest, is now vested in the trustees of this settlement—Messrs. Voss and Gordon. Miss Elizabeth Scarvell married Mr. William Frederick Cape on the 11th July, 1863, and there are several children, the issue of that marriage, all infants. Miss Sarah Scarvell married the witness, Alfred Cape, on the 10th June, 1871. There are several children, the issue of that marriage, all infants. George Scarvell died on 10th May, 1877. I produce certificate of his death. (*The witness produced the same.*) He left two children, both infants, the issue of his marriage with Mary Amelia Anne Stewart. Clara Rosalie Scarvell is still unmarried. The persons therefore who are now interested in the properties referred to in this Bill are Mr. Edward Scarvell, Mrs. W. F. Cape, and Mrs. Alfred Cape and their respective children, Miss Scarvell, and the two children of the late George Scarvell. In the events that have happened, and having regard to the terms of the will, no other persons than the grandchildren of Mrs. Redmond and their issue could possibly be interested. The lands mentioned in the schedules to this Bill are situated, some in Sydney, some at Petersham, and others at Windsor. The land mentioned in the first schedule is property in Globe-street, Sydney, which was devised for the benefit of Sydney Scarvell; by reason of his death, a bachelor, without issue, that property goes amongst all the other grandchildren, the present petitioners, and their issue, according to the terms of the will. That property is, and has been for years past, entirely unproductive. It is a property that had been in Mr. Redmond's possession for many years; the buildings upon it had fallen into disrepair; the material has been taken away piecemeal, and I believe the place is now a complete ruin. It has not been available in any way whatever for a large number of years, nor can it be made available owing to the terms of the will. The will contains no power whatever to turn the land to profitable account. It contains no power to sell, to lease, to raise money for the purpose of repairs, or in fact to do anything beyond merely to hold the land in whatever state it may be for the benefit of the different people mentioned in the will. The property mentioned in the second Schedule to the Bill is a valuable property near Windsor, formerly the homestead of the persons interested under this will. It was devised for the benefit of Sydney Scarvell; owing to his death it has passed amongst the surviving grandchildren, the present petitioners, and their issue. It is now next to unproductive. The family have been obliged to let the paddocks as agistment paddocks from month to month for an almost nominal rent. No power to lease or deal profitably with this property being given by the will, no proper title could be conferred on the person taking a lease of it. Several persons have offered to take the property on improving leases for long terms, but all applications have been refused on account of the absence of any powers. The present rent from the paddocks is only £6 per month. The property has a large homestead upon it, and is very valuable, but the house is unoccupied, and falling to ruin. At the present rate of rental this property is scarcely returning the persons interested anything worth dividing. The property mentioned in the third Schedule was by the terms of the will to be divided for the benefit of all—the grandchildren and their issue. There was a difficulty in the division of it, and it has lain in its present state for a large number of years. The paddocks are let at a nominal rental of £15 a year. There are now five shares to be provided for in this property. After paying expenses of collection, rates, and so forth, there is very little comes from this property for division—the land is very valuable. No lease can be made of this, and the hands of any trustees appointed under the will would be dead without the assistance of the powers sought to be obtained by this Bill. The property mentioned in the fourth Schedule to this Bill was devised for the benefit of George Scarvell. On his death, by the terms of the will it goes to his children, but there is no power to lease it. It is a property that can only be made available by lease as matters are at present, and although there is no such power, the mother of the children has been obliged to let it for what the lease is worth, at a low rental. It is probable that under the rental she would be enabled to obtain, if there was a proper power to grant leases, her children would be largely benefited. The giving of the powers sought by this Bill would be of great advantage, particularly to these children. Their income is very limited, chiefly depending on the small rental coming from this property. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Schedules all relate to property on Brickfield Hill, at the corner of George and Goulburn streets. These lands were devised for the benefit of the petitioners the two Mesdames Cape, Miss Clara Scarvell, Mr. Edward Scarvell, and Miss Emily Scarvell now deceased. They alone were interested in that property. On the death of Emily Scarvell her interest accrued to the other grandchildren by the terms of the will. This property is in a desperate state of repair. I have been acting as agent for the different persons interested in this property for a long time. The Corporation officials and others are constantly complaining of the place being an eyesore. Complaints are made of the sewerage and numerous other matters. The buildings are in a very dilapidated state—they are a disgrace to the city. This has arisen principally from the fact that there is no money to spare to spend in repairs, and no powers to work the property to advantage. The property can be let only to weekly tenants at an almost nominal rental, as it is in a very tumble-down state. Those who are interested in it derive very little benefit from it. The will is altogether silent as to improving the property, or providing any fund for that purpose, or for keeping the buildings in repair. It gives no power to lease for any term, and the tenants who now take the property, really take it with a good deal of risk. The property in the tenth Schedule is property in Goulburn-street, at the back of the houses which are built on the land mentioned in the sixth and seventh Schedules. That property was a vacant piece of land, and the testatrix devised it as appurtenances or yards to the houses in front, or the lands mentioned in the sixth and seventh Schedules, devising it to those who held the houses. The persons interested in the lands in the sixth and seventh Schedules have agreed to what proportion the property shall be an appurtenance to each of their respective houses in terms of the will, and that division is carried out in the eleventh Schedule; in no way whatever altering the destination of the property, or altering the effect which was sought to be given by the will, but literally carrying it out the will stated that this property should be for the benefit of the persons to whom the houses in Goulburn-street had been given, and it was devised as an appurtenance to each house. These are the words of the will. The properties affected by this Bill have all been in the family for a long series of years, and on some of them the houses have fallen into disrepair, and are uninhabitable. Counsel's opinion was taken as to whether any assisting powers could be obtained from a Court of Equity, but

but the petitioners were advised that any proceedings in Equity would afford but very partial relief, and that they would have to apply to Parliament for the usual powers such as are commonly inserted in properly drawn settlements and wills of real estate. This Bill has been under the consideration of the family for several years; copies have been sent to all those interested in it, and it has been very fully discussed and carefully considered. It is thought that if this Bill is passed those interested will have their incomes out of these properties largely augmented; many of the properties will be turned to good account, which are now quite unproductive. As regards the Sydney property, which the family are desirous of retaining and improving, the city itself will be benefited by the improvements that will be there effected. This will be specially the case with the Brickfield Hill property. All the statements in the preamble to this Bill are true.

A. J. Cape,
Esq.
19 Oct., 1878.

Miss Clara Rosalie Scarvell, examined:—

3. *Mr. Cape.*] You are one of the petitioners for the Bill before the Committee? Yes.
4. You signed the petition in favour of this Bill? Yes.
5. You have had the Bill read to you, and know the contents of it? Yes.
6. You know what is intended to be carried out by it? Yes.
7. Are you in favour of it? Yes.
8. *Mr. Hurley.*] Do you wish it to be altered in any way? No.
9. *Mr. Cape.*] You are perfectly satisfied with it? Yes.
10. *Chairman.*] I suppose it has been well talked over in the family? Yes.
11. *Mr. Cape.*] There is no one interested in this Bill, except the family of Mrs. Redmond, her grandchildren, and their issue? No.

Miss C. R.
Scarvell.
10 Oct., 1878.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Cape, examined:—

12. *Mr. Cape.*] Are you one of the petitioners in favour of this Bill? Yes.
13. Have you read the Bill through? Yes.
14. Do you approve of the contents? Yes.
15. You are perfectly satisfied with it? Yes.
16. You do not wish any alteration made? No.
17. Are any persons interested, other than the grandchildren of Mrs. Redmond and their issue? No.
18. *Chairman.*] The matter has been discussed by the family? Yes.
19. Are you all willing that this Bill should pass? Yes.
20. You are a widow, I believe? Yes.

Mrs. E. M.
Cape.
10 Oct., 1878.

Mrs. Sarah Cape, examined:—

21. *Mr. Cape.*] You are one of the petitioners for this Bill? Yes.
22. Are you in favour of it? Yes.
23. Have you read through the Bill? Yes.
24. Are you satisfied with the contents? Yes.
25. You do not wish any alteration? No.
26. *Chairman.*] The matter has been fully explained to you, I suppose? Yes.
27. It has been talked over and considered in the family? Yes.
28. *Mr. Cape.*] The only persons interested in the property mentioned in the Schedules are the grandchildren of Mrs. Redmond and their issue? Yes.
29. *Mr. Hurley.*] You have read the Bill through, and are satisfied that it provides for every one interested? Yes.
30. *Chairman.*] Do you know the widow of Mr. George Scarvell? Yes.
31. Do you know whether she has been consulted in this matter? Yes.
32. Do you know whether she approves of it for the benefit of her children? Yes.
33. *Mr. Cape.*] Nobody outside the family—that is, other than the grandchildren of Mrs. Redmond and their issue—is affected by this Bill? No.
34. *Chairman.*] Are all the members of the family on good terms with each other—Mrs. George and the rest? Yes.
35. *Mr. Cape.*] You are aware that the properties as they at present stand are not very productive? Yes.
36. There is a great deal of trouble in keeping them at all in order? Yes.
37. And the returns by way of rental are very small? Yes.
38. You know that the Windsor property is not producing anything to speak of? Yes.
39. *Chairman.*] Where is Mrs. George Scarvell? At Windsor.

Mrs. S. Cape.
10 Oct., 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1878.

Present:—

MR. HURLEY (*Hartley*), | MR. PILCHER,
MR. WINDEYER.

W. C. WINDEYER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Mary Amelia Anne Scarvell examined:—

40. *Mr. Cape.*] You are the widow of the late Mr. George Scarvell? Yes.
41. The Mrs. Mary Amelia Anne Scarvell referred to in this Bill? Yes.
42. You have read this Bill? Yes.
43. Your late husband was one of the grandchildren of the late Winifred Redmond? Yes.
44. How many children did George Scarvell leave? Two.

Mrs. M. A. A.
Scarvell.
30 Oct., 1878.

- Mrs. M. A. A. Searvell.
30 Oct., 1878.
45. Both under age? Both under age.
 46. You know the land affected by this Bill? Yes.
 47. I believe your children are interested in the lands mentioned in this Bill? Yes.
 48. The land mentioned in the fourth schedule, Winifred Bank, I believe is a farm which belonged to your husband? Yes.
 49. Your husband was life tenant of that? Yes.
 50. Are you getting rents from that property now? Yes.
 51. Are you getting rents from any other property left by Mrs. Redmond? No.
 52. You know that your children are interested in some of these properties? Yes.
 53. Do you know why they are not getting anything from them? Because the land is not of use as it is.
 54. Because the land is unproductive as it is? Yes.
 55. Do you know the reason? Because nothing can be done until this Bill is passed.
 56. Are there no powers under the will? No.
 57. What rent are you getting from the farm mentioned in the fourth schedule? £40 a year.
 58. *Chairman.*] What is the extent of it? About 63 acres.
 59. *Mr. Cape.*] You have carefully considered this Bill? Yes.
 60. You have had it explained to you? Yes.
 61. Do you approve of it? Yes, decidedly.
 62. Do you think your children will be benefited if this Bill pass? Yes.
 63. I believe your income is not very large? It is very small.
 64. It would be a considerable benefit if something came from this property? Yes, very considerable.
 65. And to your children? And to my children.
 66. I believe the idea of this Bill was first mooted during your husband's life? Yes.
 67. You have heard him frequently speak of it? Yes.
 68. He was strongly in favour of it? Strongly.
 69. How is the property let from which you are now getting a rent? The tenant has a lease.
 70. Is it the same tenant as when your husband died? Yes.
 71. You are aware that you have no power to lease it now? I am quite aware of that.

Edward Augustus Searvell, Esq., examined:—

- E. A. Searvell, Esq.
30 Oct., 1878.
72. *Mr. Cape.*] You are a solicitor? I am. Practising at Young.
 73. Are you a grandchild of Winifred Redmond? Yes.
 74. And mentioned in this Bill? Yes.
 75. You signed the petition for leave to introduce this Bill? I did.
 76. Are you interested in the lands mentioned in the schedules to this Bill? Largely interested.
 77. You have the deeds relating to the properties mentioned in this Bill? Yes.
 78. Do you produce a short abstract of the titles of Winifred Redmond to these properties? Yes. (*The witness produced the same.*)
 79. The family have in their possession the deeds mentioned in that abstract? Yes.
 80. Which show the title of Winifred Redmond? Yes.
 81. Can you, apart from these deeds, speak with any certainty of the time when your grandfather was in possession of these properties? To my knowledge he was in possession of them from the year 1840, and before that until the time of his death.
 82. As far as your knowledge goes the possession has always been consistent with the deeds? Consistent with the deeds and uninterrupted from 1840.
 83. And since your grandfather's death to the present time who has been in possession? It was in possession of my grandmother till the time of her death, and it was devised by her will as stated in the present Bill.
 84. And since your grandmother's death to the present time? It has been in possession of the devisees.
 85. Will you state generally the purport of the will of Winifred Redmond as regards the property affected by this Bill? There were specific devises of the various properties mentioned in the Bill to her grandchildren—three grandsons and four granddaughters; estates for life were given to each of them, and in the event of their leaving issue the property went to that issue; failing issue, the property was to be divided among the survivors in augmentation of their shares under the will.
 86. Does the will contain any power enabling the persons interested in the properties to lease, sell, or improve these properties? No.
 87. I believe you were married to Miss Want on the 20th February, 1862? Yes. (*The witness produced the certificate of marriage, No. 2.*)
 88. And on your marriage, I believe, a settlement was executed? Yes. (*The witness produced copy of same, No. 3.*)
 89. Who are the present trustees of your settlement? Mr. Houlton Harrics Voss, of Sydney, and Mr. James Gordon, of Young, solicitor.
 90. Do you produce the appointment? It is indorsed upon the deed.
 91. Two of your sisters are married? Yes.
 92. Do you produce certificates of their marriage? Yes. (*The witness produced the same, Nos. 4 and 5.*) I also produce the certificate of marriage of my late brother, Mr. George Searvell. (*The witness produced the same, No. 6.*)
 93. Are there any trustees to Mrs. Redmond's will now? No.
 94. No person to represent the estate? No person to represent the estate.
 95. Will you state the purport of your marriage settlement so far as it affects the property mentioned in this Bill? The settlement of my life interest in the property mentioned in the fifth Schedule of this Bill. I have no power beyond.
 96. Is there any other settlement affecting any of this property? None.
 97. Is there any dealing by any person outside the Searvell family affecting this property? None whatever.
 98. Could there be under the terms of the will? No.

99. *Chairman.*] There are no encumbrances? No; and it is impossible there could be.
100. In point of fact no one outside the family can be affected by the passing of this Bill? No one whatever.
101. *Mr. Cape.*] As to the children of the late Mrs. George Scarvell—do you know to what extent they are interested in the properties mentioned in this Bill? Yes; they would be entitled to share in the properties which have fallen in by the deaths of my brother, Sydney Scarvell, and my sister, Emily Scarvell, both unmarried.
102. In addition to the property which was directly devised by their father? Yes; they would be entitled to their share in this property, which, owing to the difficulty of dealing with it, is of little or no value.
103. Do they get any substantial benefit from these properties? No.
104. As to the property mentioned in the third Schedule—the Petersham property—will you state how the will prescribed that property was to be divided, with the view of showing that the division is carried out by this Bill? It was to be divided into so many shares, as nearly as possible, of equal value, and was to be divided among the grandchildren by lot.
105. In specie? In specie.
106. How does this Bill propose to carry this out? It proposes to enable the trustees to sell the shares in this property to which each party is entitled, and to invest the proceeds for the benefit of those entitled.
107. Substantially carrying out the intention of the will by giving the parties money instead of land? I may add here that the land would be of little value as at present, and that it would be far better if it were sold, and would return a larger income to each person interested.
108. *Mr. Hurley.*] How many persons would be entitled to this addition? My three sisters, myself, and the children of my brother George.
109. Six—all told? Yes.
110. The land is a little under 7 acres? Yes.
111. *Mr. Cape.*] The property in the tenth schedule, known as the garden at the back of the Brickfield Hill property;—will you explain as to the division the will prescribes in reference to that? There were a number of cottages belonging to the testator in Goulburn-street, and there was a strip of land described in the tenth schedule running along at the back of these cottages. The will provided that this land should be divided, and that a portion should be appurtenant to each of these cottages. These cottages now belong to my two sisters, and it is proposed, instead of dividing the land into a number of parts, to divide it into two equal portions, one for each property, thus carrying out substantially the objects of the will.
112. Who are the persons interested in this property? Elizabeth Mary Scarvell, now Mrs. Frederick Cape, and Sarah Scarvell, now Mrs. Alfred John Cape.
113. Have they agreed upon the division of this property? They have.
114. Is that the division carried out by this Bill? It is substantially the division.
115. In the second section of the Bill and the eleventh schedule? Yes.
116. And that partition is substantially the division that the will provided? It is.
117. Is it not the case that there is an entire absence of all the provisions which are found in wills and settlements affecting persons having property? It is.
118. Are the powers which are sought to be given by this Bill found in ordinary well-drawn settlements and wills? The usual provisions.
119. There is nothing unusual? There is nothing unusual.
120. Has this Bill been under the consideration of the family for any length of time? Yes, for some considerable time.
121. Has any opinion been taken as to the necessity for getting these powers? Yes.
122. And this Bill is the result of that opinion? It is the result of counsel's opinion.
123. The Bill has been submitted to all the members of the family? Yes.
124. Is there an entire unanimity among them? There is.
125. Are all the rights in reference to the will provided for by this Bill? Yes.
126. There is no alteration whatever beyond giving the powers specified? None.
127. Will you explain how it is that these properties are now unproductive? Yes; I instance my own properties on Brickfield Hill, included in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th schedules.
128. Is it newly built property? No; the buildings erected upon it have been standing for many years, and they are now in a state of gradual or rather fast advancing decay; they are almost unproductive of rent, as the greater portion of the proceeds is expended in upholding them.
129. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I suppose the rent is a mere bagatelle as compared with what would be the interest of the money if the land were realized? Quite.
130. *Mr. Cape.*] The land is very valuable? It is.
131. Will you state why it is that the life tenants have not spent their money upon the properties? The life tenants have not spent their money because they have no valid security; they have only a life interest, and with regard to some, those who die without issue, it will determine with their lives. Therefore, they will not, and they cannot fairly be expected to, spend money upon it. Beyond that there is the fact that they are not in a position to spend large sums, unless it can be raised upon the property itself.
132. What is proposed to be done with the Brickfield Hill property if this Bill be passed into law? It is proposed to raise money upon mortgage with the view of improving the buildings upon it, or to let upon building lease, and thus improve its value.
133. Is it desired that this property shall be retained in the family? It is.
134. Is there a very strong desire to that effect? There is; that is one of the principal reasons for desiring to obtain this Bill.
135. As to the second schedule, will you state the position of that property? That was devised to my brother, Sydney Scarvell; he died without issue, and the property is now divisible among the survivors. At present it is almost unproductive, only a nominal rent is obtained for it, and there is no power of making it productive unless we obtain the powers sought by this Bill.
136. The trustees of your settlement and the trustees proposed to be appointed by this Bill are the same? Yes.
137. Will you state how the rights under your settlement are reserved by this Bill? They are reserved by the seventh section.

E. A. Scarvell,
Esq.
30 Oct., 1878.

- E. A. Scarvell, Esq.
30 Oct., 1878.
138. Will you explain how the present tenants for life have control over the trustees in this Bill? The life tenants have the right of nominating trustees during their lifetime.
139. The trustees here sought to be appointed are friends of the family, are they not? Yes.
140. And have been friends for a long number of years? Yes.
141. The family have implicit confidence in them? Yes.
142. Do you wish to state anything further? No, beyond this: that being one of those largely interested in the property under the will, I have well considered the objects proposed to be attained, and it is to a considerable extent with my advice that my sisters are adopting this measure for the benefit of all.
143. *Chairman.*] What would be beneficial for your children would be beneficial for the children of your brother? Equally so.

Houlton Harries Voss, Esq., examined:—

- H. H. Voss, Esq.
30 Oct., 1878.
144. *Chairman.*] You are the gentleman named in this Bill as one of the trustees? I am.
145. Jointly with Mr. James Gordon? Yes.
146. Do you know the purport of the Bill? Yes; I have read it over.
147. Carefully? Yes.
148. Are you willing to accept the trust? Most decidedly.
149. You know the family interested in this Bill? Yes, all of them.
150. Do you believe from your knowledge that this Bill is beneficial? I think so; having read it over carefully, I think it beneficial to all the parties concerned.
151. You know Mr. Gordon? Yes, intimately.
152. You are aware that he accepts the position of trustee? Yes.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH TEMPORALITIES
BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14 *November*, 1878.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

1878.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 28. FRIDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1878.

6. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL (*Formal Motion*):—*Mr. Roseby*, for *Mr. J. Davies*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities 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. Roseby*, *Mr. Dillon*, *Mr. Harris*, *Mr. W. Davies*, *Mr. Lackey*, *Mr. Tecca*, *Mr. Greenwood*, *Mr. Eckford*, *Mr. Macintosh*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 35. THURSDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1878.

2. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL:—*Mr. J. Davies*, 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 Bill was referred on 1st November instant; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to in the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	4
Schedule of Amendments	4
List of Witnesses	4
Minutes of Evidence	5

1878.

 PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 1st November, 1878,—“*the Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble, as amended, having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they carefully considered the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain Amendments and add a new clause.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them, with an amended Preamble.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 13th November, 1878.

JOHN DAVIES,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. Davies,
Mr. Dillon,
Mr. Teece,Mr. W. Davies,
Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Roseby.

Mr. J. Davies called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Henry Montague Faithfull, Esq. (*for the Promoters of the Bill*).The Reverend James Studds (*Minister of the Primitive Methodist Council*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Reverend Bernard Kenny (*Secretary of the District Council*) called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered and amended.*

Question,—“That this Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Parties called in and informed.

Clause 1 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 2 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 3 to 8 read and agreed to.

Clause 9 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 10 to 18 read and agreed to.

New clause* to stand as clause 19, read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, as amended, to the House, with an amended Preamble.

See Schedule of
Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 1, Preamble line 6. *Omit* “His Excellency the Governor”; *insert* “the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty by and”
- “ Preamble, line 7. After “advice” *insert* “and consent”; after “Assembly” *insert* “of New South Wales”; and after “assembled” *insert* “and by the authority of the same as follows”
- Clause 1, line 7. *Omit* “that”
- Clause 2, line 26. *Omit* “any”; *insert* “one”
- “ 2, Clause 9, line 38, after “chapel” *insert* “school-room”
- “ 4, after clause 18 *insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 19, “This Act may be cited as the Primitive Methodist Church Temporalities Act of 1878.”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Kenny, The Rev. Bernard	6
Studds, The Rev. James	5

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1878.

Present:—

MR. J. DAVIES,
MR. W. DAVIES,
MR. DILLON,

MR. ECKFORD,
MR. HARRIS,
MR. ROSEBY,

MR. TEECE.

J. DAVIES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Montague Faithfull, Esq., appeared as agent for A. Betts, Esq., Solicitor for the promoters of the Bill.

Rev. James Studds, examined:—

1. *Mr. Faithfull.*] What is your profession? Minister of the Primitive Methodist Church.
2. At Goulburn? At Goulburn.
3. What is the object of the Bill before the Committee? It is for the appointment and keeping up the succession of trustees.
4. And to define the manner in which the trusts hereby created or hereafter created may be fulfilled? Yes.
5. As affecting any property of the said church or connexion? Yes.
6. Is it generally for the purpose of regulating and managing the affairs of the said Church or connexion? Yes.
7. And also of any property belonging thereto? Yes.
8. *Mr. Dillon.*] How is it that this Bill has become necessary. Is there no provision at the present time for carrying out this object? No; I have no provision at present. We have the English model deed, but it is not suited to our requirements in the colony, as that does not provide for the appointment of trustees at all.
9. You cannot very well adapt it to the circumstances of the colony? No, we cannot adapt it.
10. I believe it is the case in all other Churches to have trustees for the purpose of managing the temporal affairs of those Churches? I believe so.
11. Do you find that inconvenience or hardship results from the present want you mention? Yes; we have found very great inconvenience at times.
12. Do you think the appointment of trustees, and the succession of trustees, would have the effect of remedying to some extent this inconvenience? Yes, I think so.
13. In the manner proposed by the Bill? Yes.
14. You are acquainted with this Bill, I suppose? Yes; I have read it.
15. As a minister of the Primitive Methodist Church, do you approve of it in its general effects? Yes.
16. *Chairman.*] Do you appear before the Committee as a representative of the Primitive Methodist body? Yes.
17. Not in your private capacity, as a minister of the Primitive Methodist body only, but as a representative? Yes.
18. This Bill has been prepared, I presume, in obedience to resolutions passed at district meetings of the Conference? Yes.

Rev. J. Studds.

13 Nov., 1878.

- Rev. J. Studds. 19. Have you copies of those resolutions? I have. This is the minute book of the district committee. (The witness produced the same.) The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the district committee, held May 7th, 1878:—"That the Rev. J. Studds be appointed to employ a barrister to prepare and get a Bill through Parliament to secure our property in the colony on a legal basis."
- 13 Nov., 1878. 20. Was that carried? Yes.
21. Who was in the chair? I do not remember. The minutes are signed by the Rev. Bernard Kenny, who was secretary.
22. Who were present at that meeting? The Revs. C. Waters, B. Kenny, W. Kingdon, J. Studds, J. Ashmead, J. Penman, G. Smith, and J. Spalding, and Messrs. R. Hall, H. Edwards, T. Grimsell, W. Richardson, and H. Somerville.
23. Mr. Dillon.] Who has the custody of that book? Mr. Kenny.
24. And it is produced now from his custody? Yes. Here is another minute relating to this matter:—"At a district committee meeting, held in Crown-street Church, September 11th, 1878, it was resolved—"That we approve of the draft Bill now read in its entirety, and leave it to the Rev. J. Studds to get it carried in Parliament."
25. Chairman.] Acting upon the authority of the district committee, the minutes of whose meetings you have produced, you instructed a barrister or solicitor to prepare a Bill—the Bill now before the Committee? Yes.
26. Who was the chairman of the district meeting? Mr. James.
27. And Mr. James is a party to the petition? Yes.
28. Mr. W. Davies.] Is the property now vested in trustees? Some of the property we have—not the whole of it.
29. In what way is the other held? I suppose it is all vested in trustees; but there are other lands granted by the Crown for which we have no deeds.
30. I suppose you furnished the Government with certain names? Yes.
31. Then they are all vested in trustees? Yes; but we can get no deeds from the Crown, simply because we have no Act for keeping up the succession of trustees.
32. Have the trustees been communicated with, and are they willing to surrender their trusts, if needful? Yes.
33. Chairman.] Most of these properties are vested in the ministers of the districts? Yes.
34. The Primitive Methodists here have not a separate conference? No, we have no conference in this Colony; we have an annual district meeting, and by it we regulate our affairs and appoint our ministers.
35. They perform the same duties as a conference? Just the same as a conference, only our minutes of the district committee go home to the conference.
36. Mr. W. Davies.] For confirmation? Yes.
37. Have you received any authority from the conference to take action in this matter? We sent a minute from the district meeting three or four years ago bearing upon this.
38. Chairman.] Do the home conference approve of the action you have taken? We can get no reply from them on the matter. Dr. Antliff when he was here advised us to take some steps in the matter.
39. He represented the Home conference—was a delegate from the conference? Yes.
40. He advised you to take some action? Yes.
41. I suppose there is a good deal of Church property belonging to the body? Yes, about £30,000 worth.
42. The principal portion of that is vested in the ministers as trustees for the district? A good deal of it, not the whole of it.
43. Mr. W. Davies.] Some of it is in the hands of lay trustees? Yes.
44. Chairman.] There is no objection on the part of the lay trustees to surrender these trusts? No; this Bill has been before and been considered by our lay trustees at our circuit meetings.
45. Mr. Dillon.] How is it that this matter comes from Goulburn? On the ground that I am stationed at Goulburn. The Bill is based as nearly as possible upon our own English model deed, and the trusts are the same.

Reverend Bernard Kenny examined:—

- Rev. B. Kenny. 46. Mr. Dillon.] You are a minister of the Primitive Methodist Church? Yes.
- 13 Nov., 1878. 47. Are you secretary to the district committee? Yes.
48. Resident in Sydney? Yes.
49. Mr. Faithfull.] What is the object of this Bill? To secure our property legally.
50. Mr. Dillon.] To vest the property in permanent trustees, for the benefit of the body to which you belong? Yes.
51. Are you one of the promoters of the Bill? Yes.
52. Have you any authority from the general body of Primitive Methodists for initiating this Bill? It has been given in the first place by Dr. Antliff, who was a deputation from the English Conference. It has been also approved by our district meeting, and by all our churches in the Colony.
53. Mr. W. Davies.] It has been before all your Church Courts? It has been before all, from our quarterly meetings to our district committees.
54. Mr. Dillon.] Has the authority for initiating this Bill been recorded in any way? Yes, in the minute-book which has already been produced before the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Studds. That is in my handwriting.
55. You signed this minute? I did.
56. Chairman.] You are secretary to the district meeting of New South Wales? I am.
57. Recognised and approved of by the Conference held at Manchester, 19th June, 1878? Yes.
58. Mr. Dillon.] How is the property vested at the present time? In trustees.
59. Why is this Bill required? Because the property, as now held, belongs to the trustees and not to the churches.
60. Mr. W. Davies.] Are you one of the trustees? No.
61. Who are the principal trustees? Each place has its particular trustees.
62. I thought you had ministerial trustees? Yes, for Crown property.
63. Mr. Dillon.] At the present time there is dissatisfaction? Yes.
64. And it is thought that this Bill would remedy the grievance? Yes.

65. *Mr. W. Davies.*] Do you affirm that this Bill has been before all the trustees? I do.
66. *Chairman.*] And they are all prepared to surrender their trusts upon the passing of this Bill? Yes.
67. *Mr. Dillon.*] Has there been any protest against it? Not to me.
68. Or to any minister of the church? No, they are unanimous.
69. How long has this matter been agitated? About three years it has been on hand.
70. *Mr. W. Davies.*] I would call your attention to this clause of the preamble, "and generally for the purpose of regulating and managing the affairs of the said Church or connexion," as well as for settling the trusts. What affairs is it sought to regulate. Is it to settle the mode of worship in these places? Yes, I should think so.
71. *Chairman.*] That is to say, that no person should be permitted to preach in your churches, unless authorized by the proper parties in your connexion? Yes.

Rev.
B. Kenny.
13 Nov., 1878.

1878.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
15 *November*, 1878.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

1878.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 27, THURSDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1878.

6. CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. W. Davies moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1) That the City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation 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. Farnell, Mr. Day, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Beyers, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Teece, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 36, FRIDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1878.

6. CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL:—Mr. Day, 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 Bill was referred on 31st October, 1878; together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to in the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee.....	4
Minutes of Evidence	5

1878.

CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 31st October, 1878, "*the City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Incorporation Bill*"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

GEORGE DAY,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 14th November, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. W. Davies,	|	Mr. Day,
Mr. Teece,	|	Mr. Beyers,
	Mr. Bennett.	

Mr. Day called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Henry Montague Faithfull, Esq. (*for the Promoters of the Bill*.)

William Davies, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.

Witness produced Deed of Settlement of the Company and handed in copy of the same.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Parties called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 25 read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL.

THURSDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1878.

Present:—

MR. BENNETT,		MR. DAY,
MR. BEYERS,		MR. TEECE,
	MR. TERRY.	

GEORGE DAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Montagu Faithfull, Esq., Solicitor, appeared as agent for A. Betts, Esq., Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill.

William Davies, Esq., M.P., examined:—

1. *Mr. Faithfull.*] What is your relation to the proposed company? I am a shareholder.
2. And one of the directors? Yes.
3. Has a Joint Stock Company, called the City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company (Limited), been lately established in Goulburn, under and subject to the rules, regulations, and restrictions contained in a certain deed of settlement? It has.
4. Do you produce that deed of settlement? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
5. What is the date of that deed? The 1st of July of the present year.
6. By the said deed of settlement do the parties thereto respectively and mutually covenant and agree that they, whilst holding shares in the said company, shall be and continue until dissolved under the provisions in that behalf therein contained a Joint Stock Company or partnership, under the name and style of the "City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company (Limited)"? Yes.
7. For what purpose is this company formed? Chiefly for the purpose of lighting the City of Goulburn with gas, and also for the sale of the products of the coal as coke, tar, &c.
8. And also to purchase or lease lands, offices, and buildings? Yes.
9. And to make, erect, sink, lay, place, and fix such retorts, gasometers, meters, or gas-holders, pipes, reservoirs, and buildings of such construction, and in such manner as shall be deemed necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the objects of the said company into execution? Yes.
10. What is the capital agreed to by the said deed of settlement? £3,000.
11. Contributed in how many shares? 3,000 shares, at £1 each.
12. When do the company propose to commence the work of preparing the gas; have they begun their buildings yet? No; the plans are all ready; a contract is accepted for the gas tank, and pipes and plant are on the water, on their way to the colony.
13. Has any provision been made in the deed of settlement for the payment of dividends and bonuses, and also for increasing the capital? Yes.
14. And for the disposal and application of the profits, and also for the due management of the affairs of the company? Yes.
15. Is the company desirous of being incorporated? It is.
16. Is it desirable for the City of Goulburn and its inhabitants that this company should be formed? It is.

W. Davies,
Esq., M.P.

14 Nov., 1878.

- Wm. Davies,
Esq., M.P.
17. How much of the capital has been subscribed? I believe the whole capital has been subscribed.
18. Are the shareholders, or any of them, inhabitants of Goulburn? Yes, many of them.
19. Where is the land situated upon which the company's works are proposed to be erected? In Goulburn, on the bank of the Mulwarra River.
20. How many shareholders have signed the deed of settlement? Thirty-six.
21. Have you any plans of the proposed works? We have plans, but I have not them with me.
22. Have any objections been raised by any of the townspeople of Goulburn to these works? No.
23. Then the townspeople of Goulburn are favourable to the erection of gas-works? Yes.
24. *Chairman.*] Has any provision been made under the deed of settlement as to the charges for supplying the City of Goulburn with gas? I do not see any provision in the deed, but it is not compulsory upon any one to take the gas.
25. The 18th clause gives the power to the company to make contracts for supply of gas, but there is no provision as to the charge to be made for such supply? No, I believe not.
26. There is no compulsion on any person to take the gas even if the pipes are laid down? No.
27. Then it depends upon the householder whether he will take gas or not? Yes.
28. I suppose the contracts will be made at so much per thousand cubic feet? Yes, and that price being fixed by the company it will be entirely optional with people whether they take the gas or not.
29. Has the company advertised their intention of supplying Goulburn with gas? Yes.
30. You are a resident of Goulburn? Yes.
31. Since these advertisements have appeared, have any objections been made to the formation of this company for supplying Goulburn with gas? No.
32. The company's operations will be confined strictly within the boundaries of Goulburn? Goulburn and its suburbs.
33. What does "the boundaries" mean? The boundaries are undefined.
34. You are quite satisfied that the formation of this company would give entire satisfaction to the residents of Goulburn? Yes, and I may state that so far from any opposition being offered to it the mayor of the Corporation and some of the council are shareholders and directors.
35. *Mr. Teece.*] What is the amount of liability of each shareholder? The ordinary limited liability.
36. *Mr. Beyers.*] How do you intend to increase the capital? By the creation of new shares of like amount, not exceeding a further sum of £7,000.
37. Is that in cash? We may sell new shares to the extent of 7,000 more.
38. *Mr. Teece.*] Have you secured land whercon to erect the works? The land is obtained from the Government, under lease, with conditional purchase at the end of the term, at a valuation.
39. *Mr. Beyers.*] In the event of the insolvency of a shareholder is the company liable? No.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ORANGE TOWN HALL SITE SALE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
7 February, 1879.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1879.

1878-9.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 68, FRIDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1879.

4. ORANGE TOWN HALL SITE SALE BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Lynch moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Greville, Mr. Coonan, Mr. Beyers, Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*), Mr. Day, Mr. Harbour, Mr. W. H. Sutter, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Charles, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 67, FRIDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1879.

5. ORANGE TOWN HALL SITE SALE BILL:—Mr. Lynch, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of the Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 31st January, 1879; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to in the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings	2
Report.....	3
Proceedings of the Committee.....	4
Schedule of Amendments	4
Minutes of Evidence	5

1878-9.

ORANGE TOWN HALL SITE SALE BILL.

REPORT.

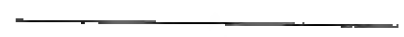
THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 31st January, 1879, "*the Orange Town Hall Site Sale Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose James Dale, Esq. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

ANDREW LYNCH,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 7th February, 1879.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lynch,		Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Beyers,		Mr. Day.
	Mr. Hurley (<i>Hartley</i>),	

Mr. Lynch called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Mr. Alfred Parry Long (*for the Solicitor for the Bill*).James Dale, Esq (*Alderman of the Orange Municipal Council*), called in and examined.

Witness produced Deed of Grant referred to in the Preamble, and handed in attested copy of the same.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clause 1 read, amended*, and agreed to.

Clause 2 read and agreed to.

Clause 3 read, amended*, and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

*See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 1, line 6. *Omit* “or private contract.”

“ 2, “ 3, lines 28 to 31. *Omit* “Provided that the surplus (if any) shall be carried to the account of the general revenue of the said borough and the deficiency for completing the purpose aforesaid shall be supplied out of the said revenue.”

“ 2, clause 3, line 31. *Insert* “in writing” after “receipt.”

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ORANGE TOWN HALL SITE SALE BILL.

FRIDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1879.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,
MR. BEYERS,

MR. LYNCH.

MR. DAY,
MR. HURLEY (*Hartley*),

ANDREW LYNCH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Alfred Parry Long appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Alderman James Dale, examined:—

1. *Mr. Long.*] You are an alderman of the Borough Council of Orange? Yes.
2. Do you produce a deed of grant, dated 25th March, 1875, referred to in the preamble of this Bill? This is the deed. (*Produced.*)
3. That is a grant of certain land therein described to the Municipal Council of Orange and their successors as a site for a Town Hall, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever? Yes.
4. What state is the land in now? Unimproved—just as it was when it was granted.
5. Is it unproductive by reason of the Council having no funds available for the erection of a Town Hall upon the said land? Yes; we receive no advantage whatever from it.
6. The Council have no funds for the erection of a building upon it? No; unfortunately we are in debt.
7. Is the land now of some considerable value? It is hard to say what its value is; I think if it had been sold some time ago it would have realised more than it would at the present time.
8. If sold will it be likely to realise a sum of money sufficient to enable the Council to acquire another site in an equally convenient though less valuable position, and leave a surplus in hand which would form a fund for building a Town Hall in accordance with the original intention and object of the grant.
9. Does the deed of grant contain any power of sale or exchange? No; if it had there would have been no necessity to apply to Parliament.
10. Is it desirable that authority should be given to the Council to sell the land granted and apply the proceeds as provided for in the Bill? Yes; the Municipal Council of Orange have passed a resolution to that effect.
11. *Mr. Day.*] What is the value of the land? I should say not less than £1,000.
12. Is it in the town of Orange? Yes; a corner allotment, opposite the "Royal Hotel." It is a very valuable piece of land, being in the business part of the town, and a good site for business premises, but not sufficiently central, as regards the inhabitants, for a Town Hall.
13. You live in Orange? Yes, for the last 20 years.
14. Have you ever heard of any objections being made to the sale of this land? Only one person has opposed it—Alderman Windred. I have never heard of any other person objecting.
15. *Mr. Beyers.*] There is no building on this ground? None at all. We thought that by selling this piece of land we could get a piece more centrally situated, which would give more satisfaction to the rate-payers, and leave us a balance in hand for the erection of a Town Hall.

Alderman J.
Dale.

7 Feb., 1879.

- Alderman J. Dale.
7 Feb., 1879.
15. *Mr. Hurley.*] Has the Mayor ever called a public meeting of the ratepayers to consult them as to the disposal of this land? No; but the resolution passed by the Council has been published in the local papers, and has elicited no opposition.
16. Are you aware whether there is any other land available? Yes; there are several pieces we can buy in a more central position.
17. I understood you to say there was a little opposition chiefly from one person? Yes; Alderman Windred.
18. Does he not own property on the opposite side of the same street in which this allotment is situated? He owns property in the same street, and it would be to his advantage to have the Town Hall erected there.
19. It is a personal or pecuniary question with him? I never asked him why he opposed the sale; but it is a fact that he owns land in the same street further north.
20. Are the ratepayers of Orange quite content that the land should be sold in the way proposed? Yes.
21. *Mr. Barbour.*] Has the matter been made sufficiently public, so that all parties interested may know what is intended? Yes; it has been before the Council, and the proceedings reported in the local press; and the usual notices of the intention to apply for the Bill have been published.
22. *Mr. Long.*] Perhaps it would be as well if you were to read the resolution passed by the Council? I find from the minutes kept by the Council Clerk—that at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Orange held on the 21st August, 1877, Alderman Kenna moved, in pursuance of notice for the purpose, "That the Council of Orange apply for leave to bring in a Bill into Parliament next Session for sale of land set apart as a site for a Town Hall for the borough, and for applying the proceeds thereof in the purchase of other land for the same purpose, and the erecting thereon of a building for a Town Hall; and that the Treasurer be empowered to advance the necessary funds to defray the expense of passing the Bill through Parliament." Alderman Torpy moved that such motion stand over till the next meeting of the Council;—carried unanimously. Afterwards, at a meeting held on 4th September, 1877, the discussion upon the motion standing in the name of Alderman Kenna, and adjourned from the last meeting of the Council held on 21st August, was resumed, and the debate opened by Alderman Kenna. Alderman Windred moved, by way of amendment, that the consideration of Alderman Kenna's motion, for leave to apply to Parliament to authorise the sale of land, stand over for twelve calendar months. The amendment of Alderman Windred having been put to the Council, there appeared in favor of it Alderman Windred; against it—Aldermen Heap, Moulder, Nathan, Torpy, Whiteford, Kenna, Dale, and the Mayor. The amendment of Alderman Windred was lost. The original motion having been put to the Council was carried on a similar division.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MUDGEE TURF CLUB BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
26 February, 1879.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1879.

1878-9.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 38, WEDNESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1878.

9. MUDGEE TURF CLUB BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Sir John Robertson moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That the Mudgee Turf Club 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. Bowman, Mr. Coonan, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Beyers, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*), and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 70, THURSDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1879.

3. MUDGEE TURF CLUB BILL:—Mr. J. Davies (*by consent*), moved, without Notice, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council:—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee on the "Mudgee Turf Club Bill," and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable George Henry Cox, Member of the Legislative Council, in reference thereto, requests that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 13th February, 1879.*

Question put and passed.

9. MESSAGES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—Mr. Speaker reported the following Messages from the Legislative Council:—

* * * * *

- (2.) Mudgee Turf Club Bill:—

MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated this day, requesting leave for the Honorable George Henry Cox, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the "Mudgee Turf Club Bill,"—the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 13th February, 1879.*

JOHN HAY,
President.

VOTES, No. 76, WEDNESDAY, 26 FEBRUARY, 1879.

11. MUDGEE TURF CLUB BILL:—Mr. J. Davies, 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 Bill was referred on 20th November, 1878; together with Appendix, and a copy of the Bill as agreed to in Committee.
Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings.....	2
Report.....	3
Proceedings of the Committee.....	4
Minutes of Evidence.....	5
Appendix.....	7

1878-9.

MUDGEES TURF CLUB BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 20th November, 1878,—the “*Mudgees Turf Club Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose *The Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

JOHN DAVIES,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 21st February, 1879.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*), | Mr. Beyers.

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

THURSDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. Davies, | Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Beyers.

Mr. J. Davies called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present,—Frederick Curtiss, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Motion made (*Mr. Copeland*) and Question—"That the Chairman move the House that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting leave for the Honorable George Henry Cox, M.L.C., to attend and be examined by this Committee."—put and passed.

Committee deliberated.

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

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. Davies, | Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*).

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

FRIDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. Davies in the Chair,
Mr. Beyers, | Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*),
Mr. Coonan.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Honorable G. H. Cox, M.L.C., to attend and give evidence, *read* by the Clerk.

Present,—Frederick Curtiss, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

The Honorable G. H. Cox, M.L.C., called in and examined.

Witness *produced* Deed of Grant referred to in the Preamble and *handed in* copy of the same; also *handed in* copy of the Resolution passed by the Mudgee Turf Club, instructing the solicitor to apply for the Bill, which was ordered to be appended (*See Appendix*.)

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 29 read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MUDGEE TURF CLUB BILL.

FRIDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1879.

Present:—

MR. BEYERS,
MR. COONAN,MR. J. DAVIES,
MR. HURLEY (*Hartley*).

F. Curtiss, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

The Honorable G. H. Cox, M.L.C., examined:—

1. *Mr. Curtiss.*] Do you produce a deed of grant dated 1st June, 1872? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*) Hon. G. H.
Cox, M.L.C.
2. That is the original grant? It is.
3. Is the description in that grant the same as that recited in the Bill before the Committee? Yes. I think it is quite correct. 21 Feb., 1879.
4. Are the trustees under that grant, Nicholas Paget Bayly, George Rouse, Charles William Lawson, George Walker, and Richard Roberts Hughson? Yes; those are the original trustees.
5. For what was the grant given? The grant was given for four purposes: as a racecourse, a training ground, a cricket ground, and as a place for general recreation and amusement. With reference to these trustees, I may remark that one of them, Richard Roberts Hughson, has since died, and that there has been no re-appointment.
6. The power of appointment exists only in the Government? Only in the Government.
7. The grant I think gives power to the trustees to make rules and regulations? Yes.
8. Have the trustees allowed the Mudgee Turf Club to use the said land? Yes; it has hitherto been used solely by the Mudgee Turf Club.
9. It has not been used for cricket? No; it is too far from Mudgee to be used for that purpose.
10. Are you aware whether the club have expended any sums of money? They have expended large sums of money.
11. In what way? In clearing the land, fencing, erecting stand, yards, &c. I have in my hand a memorandum from which it appears that the following sums have been expended:—
- | | | | |
|---|--------|----|---|
| For fencing | £355 | 16 | 3 |
| Stand | 1,209 | 5 | 8 |
| Yards, extra buildings, sheds, and clearing | 365 | 2 | 1 |
| | £1,930 | 4 | 0 |
12. Do the club wish to expend further sums? Yes; for the further improvement of the ground, laying fresh turf, building other sheds, &c.
13. Have they applied to the trustees under the grant for a lease? They have.
14. Under the grant have the trustees no power to lease? They have no power to lease.
15. It is to obtain this power that the present Bill is applied for? Yes.
16. Is there any objection by any one to this Bill? None whatever; no objections have been raised by any one.
17. Do you think none are likely to be raised? None are at all likely.
18. You are not one of the trustees? No.
19. What are you? I am one of the Vice-Presidents of the Turf Club.

49. The deed of grant is to the people for public recreation and amusement? Yes.
50. If the Bill now before the Committee should be passed it would simply give the trustees the power to let to the Turf Club subject to all the provisions of the grant? Yes.
51. There is nothing in the Bill to show this? I imagine no lease would be valid if it attempted to curtail the privileges of the deed of grant.
52. Under the grant it may be used: "Firstly—as a race-course upon which horse races may be run under the direction of any club or association now existing, or which may hereafter be founded for the purpose of horse-racing. Secondly—as a training ground for the purpose of training horses intended to race. Thirdly—as a cricket ground, or a place at and upon which the game of cricket may be played. Fourthly—and for any other public amusement." Now, by the Bill you seek to obtain power to lease to the Mudgee Turf Club, who, in consideration of the payment of a certain sum, shall be at liberty to charge an entrance fee to those who desire to see the races? Yes.
53. Supposing a cricket club were formed, would they have an equal power to make a charge to those who desired to see the game played? I should say that if a cricket club were organized, and they spent money in the improvement of the ground, they might apply to the trustees for a lease, and might also make a charge for entrance to see the game.
54. Then what you require is only that you may have the power to make this charge for admission during the time of the races? I imagine that a lease giving powers beyond that would not be valid.
55. As a training ground, would not the club have the power to prevent horses entering upon the ground? No; I imagine the Act would only give the club the power to charge for the use of the ground for training purposes.
56. Still under the first clause power is given to grant a lease to the Mudgee Turf Club and to no one else; so that the club would have complete control over the ground for twenty-one years? Yes; but they could not go beyond the powers of the grant; practically, the ground is too far away from the town to be used for cricket, and it is unsuited to picnics as there is no water there.
57. How far is it away? About 2 miles or 2½ miles.
58. Are there any other recreation grounds used by picnic parties? No; they are generally held on private grounds, of which there is an abundance, and permission to use them is easily obtained.
59. *Chairman.*] What is the area of this ground? 250 acres; a portion only of that is included in the racecourse; a small portion outside is let for grazing purposes by the trustees.
60. What is the rental? There are 80 acres of racing paddock, and 170 grass paddock. The former is used only occasionally when sheep are let in to eat down the grass; I think a charge is made for that, but the amount depends upon the season. The grass paddock is let for £35 a year.

Hon. G. H.
Cox, M.L.C.

21 Feb., 1879.

APPENDIX.

Extract from Minute Book of the Mudgee Turf Club.

Meeting of members of the Mudgee Turf Club, held at Tattersall's (S. S. Moses), on April 9th, 1877. Richard Rouse, Esq., junr., J.P., in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Visian Cox and seconded by Dr. C. E. Rowling:—"That Mr. Edward Clarke, solicitor, be instructed to procure a Bill through Parliament for race-course paddocks; also to apply to Wagga Wagga Club if desirable in their opinion to make any amendments, and that Mr. R. Rouse be requested to take charge of the said Bill"—Carried.

The above is a true extract from the Minute Book of the Mudgee Turf Club,—

JOSEPH M. COX, Secretary.

- Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C.
21 Feb., 1879.
20. I presume the club have notified their willingness to accept a lease if the trustees can grant it? Yes, that is a resolution moved and carried by the Turf Club for that purpose. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*) It is very extraordinarily worded, but it means what I have stated.
21. *Chairman.*] Has there been any action taken by any of the subscribers in opposition to this Bill? None whatever; no objection has been made by any person in the district.
22. Has any application been made to the trustees for a lease? By the Turf Club only; a copy of the resolution I have handed in was addressed to the trustees.
23. What was the reason the application was not complied with? Because the trustees found upon looking over the grant that they had not power to grant a lease.
24. The original grant makes provision for cricket and other amusements? Yes.
25. Have any cricket clubs availed themselves of the privilege? No, it is quite too far from the town, and some of the cricket clubs have grounds of their own.
26. Has the ground been used for picnics and other amusements? No, there is no water there, and therefore it is not suitable for picnics.
27. If application were to be made for the use of the ground for any of these purposes no objection would be made? None whatever; it would be granted as a matter of course.
28. There has been no opposition offered by the trustees at any time to such an application? None whatever—they are willing and anxious to have this Bill passed.
29. I presume the trustees scarcely considered themselves justified in spending large sums of money upon this land without some such power? No, they find they have been spending this money upon very slender security.
30. I presume the object of this Bill is to clothe the trustees with certain powers in order that they may lease the land and thus raise a revenue for the improvement of the property? Yes, certainly that is the object. I may state that the Turf Club is now in debt to some of the banks to a considerable amount for some of these improvements. Two or three members of the club are personally liable, but they think by having a lease of the ground they can give that lease as a security, and obtain money at a lower rate of interest than that required by the banks.
31. What number of members have you in the Turf Club? About fifty—paying an annual subscription of two guineas.
32. *Mr. Hurley.*] The public of Mudgee are perfectly cognizant of the Bill before the Committee? Yes; I think it is generally understood.
33. Under the 4th clause of the preamble provision is made for the appointment by the Government of fresh trustees? Yes.
34. Of course Government would not appoint fresh trustees, unless upon the recommendation of the Turf Club, or of the people of Mudgee; do you not think it would be more satisfactory that the nomination should be made by the people rather than by the club? The ground has never been used for any other purpose than for racing, nor do I think it likely to be used, and the public therefore have no other interest in it.
35. Is not the grant virtually to the public, and not to any special club? Yes.
36. Do you not therefore think the rights of the public should be secured to them by giving them the power of nominating the trustees? I think a new trustee can be appointed only by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.
37. Of course you know that it is not competent for the Government to make an appointment of the kind without the recommendation of somebody? I think it is quite competent, but it is unusual to do so.
38. Are not appointments made by the Government either upon the recommendation of the public or of some body of persons in the locality? Yes.
39. Would it not be right to secure this privilege to the public rather than to the club? I imagine that even if this Bill were passed the trustees could not go beyond the powers contained in the grant. The grant is for specific purposes, and these purposes could not be set aside by the passing of this Bill.
40. The grant was in the first instance to the public, and not to a club, and this Bill is virtually a vesting of the land in a club? No, I think not; it merely vests the power of leasing in the trustees, and they would still hold all the powers mentioned in the deed of grant. The names mentioned in the Bill are the names of the trustees of the ground, not of the club.
41. In the event of these trustees dying, do you not think it would be better that the nominations should be made by the public than by the club? There would be no objection to that; but I think it is usual when a trustee in such a case leaves the Colony or dies, for the other trustees to ask the Government to appoint some fit and proper person as his successor.
42. Suggesting a name? Yes; but we could not in any case go beyond the powers of the grant.
43. There is nothing in the Bill which, if passed, would interfere with the present rights of the people? No; it could not interfere with the deed of grant.
44. *Mr. Beyers.*] Are you aware whether any money was granted for the improvement of this land as a place of public recreation or amusement? Not by the Government; all that has been done has been done by private subscription.
45. Of course when Government grant money for the improvement of a place the public feel it to be a hardship to have the place taken from them? In this instance the improvements have been made by private subscription, and it is to enable the trustees to grant a lease to the club in order that they may recoup themselves for their expenditure that this Bill is sought.
46. If you did not obtain this Bill giving the trustees power to grant a lease, might not the public try to force their way in to the ground without payment? The payment has never yet been resisted; but I imagine it could be if we had not a lease. At present the trustees are unable to lease the ground to the Turf Club, and without such lease the club has no legal power to enforce a charge.
47. *Chairman.*] Is it understood that after the passing of this Bill, cricket clubs, Sunday schools, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temperance and other Societies would have access to the ground? Yes.
48. *Mr. Coonan.*] But you would have the power to make a charge? I imagine that the lease would have a provision that the rights of the public should not be interfered with, and that the bodies referred to would retain their present rights. If a lease were given it would secure to the club only the exclusive right to the use of the ground during the time of their meetings, so that nobody could insist upon going on the land at that time without payment of the charge demanded by the club. At other times the public would have free access for cricket, picnic parties, or any other purpose.

1878-9.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

OF THE

CHIPPENDALE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
LAND SALE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 April, 1879.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1879.

1878-9.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 90, FRIDAY, 21 MARCH, 1879.

12. CHIPPENDALE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL:—*Mr. Driver*, for *Mr. O'Connor*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Burns*, *Mr. Moses*, *Mr. Johnston*, *Mr. Barbour*, *Mr. Terry*, *Mr. W. H. Suttor*, *Mr. Day*, *Mr. Murphy*, *Mr. Thompson*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 96, WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL, 1879.

3. CHIPPENDALE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL:—*Mr. O'Connor*, 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 Bill was referred on 21st March, 1879; together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to in the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	4
List of Witnesses	4
Minutes of Evidence	5

1878-9.

CHIPPENDALE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 21st March, 1879,—the “*Chippendale Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the Witnesses named in the List* (whose * See List, page 4 evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

DANIEL O'CONNOR,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 1st April, 1879.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 1 APRIL, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O'Connor,	|	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Murphy,		Mr. Terry,
	Mr. Thompson.	

Mr. O'Connor called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—John Williamson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

The Very Rev. Edward O'Brien (*Dean in charge of the Parish of St. Benedict*), called in and examined.

Witness *produced* the Deed of Grant referred to in the Preamble, and *handed in* attested copy of the same.

Witness withdrew.

John Williamson, Esq. (*Managing Trustee*), examined.

Mr. Patrick Mulcahy called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Mulcahy, Mr. Patrick	6
O'Brien, The Very Rev. Edward	5
Williamson, John, Esq.	6

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CHIPPENDALE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND
SALE BILL.

TUESDAY, 1 APRIL, 1879.

MR. BURNS,	MR. O'CONNOR,
MR. MURPHY,	MR. TERRY,
MR. THOMPSON.	

D. O'CONNOR, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Williamson, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

The Very Reverend Edward O'Brien examined:—

1. *Mr. Williamson.*] You are the Roman Catholic clergyman in charge of the parish of St. Benedict? The Very Rev.
E. O'Brien.
2. *Is this the deed of grant relating to that land? (Handing a document to witness.)* It is.
3. Do you hand in a true certified copy of that deed of grant? I do. *(The witness handed in the same.)* 1 April, 1879.
4. The land in question mentioned in the Bill is not in the parish of St. Benedict? No, it is not.
5. But in the parish of Petersham? Yes.
6. Is that property in the grant too far away from the parish church of St. Benedict for the purpose of a residence for the clergyman being built thereon? It is.
7. *Mr. Burns.*] That is your reason for desiring this Bill? Yes, that is the reason.
8. You want to sell the land referred to in that grant, and to apply the proceeds to the purchase of another site more convenient? Yes.
9. *Mr. Williamson.*] Have you already purchased other land adjoining the church for that purpose? Yes.
10. *Mr. Murphy.*] And the proceeds of the sale of the land originally granted is to be made the purchase money for the other? Yes.
11. *Mr. Burns.*] The object of the trustees in applying for this Bill is to sell this land, and to apply the proceeds to the purchase of land better suited for the purpose? Yes.
12. *Mr. Williamson.*] To carry out the same objects as those mentioned in this grant? Yes.
13. You are not a trustee under this deed? No.
14. Have you or have the trustees ecclesiastical authority to sell this property by and with their consent? Yes, in writing.
15. *Mr. Burns.*] From whom is the authority?
[Mr. Williamson stated that it was with the consent of His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney that this application had been made.]

John Williamson, Esq., examined:—

- J. Williamson, Esq.
1 April, 1873.
16. *Chairman.*] You are one of the trustees named in the Bill before the Committee? I am the managing trustee.
17. Will you state to the Committee the object of the Bill? The object of the Bill is this: On account of the land granted to us being outside the parish, and so far from the parish church, my co-trustees and myself are desirous of selling this land, and of investing the trust money arising from such sale in other lands adjoining the church; and, if there should be any balance, to invest such balance in carrying out strictly the trusts of the original grant—that is, in putting a building upon that land as a presbytery for the residing clergyman.
18. *Mr. Burns.*] Do you identify the land named in the Bill as that described in the grant? Yes—granted to us as trustees by the original grant.
19. You hold the deeds? Yes; they are now before the Committee.
20. The trustees all concur in the application for this Bill? Yes, they do.
21. You have mentioned that the Archbishop also approved of the application? Yes; it was at his request that the matter was first mooted.
22. *Mr. Thompson.*] Was the land originally granted to the parish of St. Benedict? Yes.
23. That appears in the original grant? Yes, as copied in this Bill.

Mr. Patrick Mulcahy examined:—

- Mr. P. Mulcahy.
1 April, 1873.
24. *Chairman.*] You are one of the trustees under the grant? I am.
25. Do you concur in the action of the trustees for the sale of this land, and the purchase with the proceeds of land more suitable? Yes.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

COHEN'S ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29 April, 1879.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1879.

1878-9.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 98. FRIDAY, 4 APRIL, 1879.

6. COHEN'S ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—*Mr. Fitzpatrick*, for Mr. Burns, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That Cohen's Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Terry, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Charles, Mr. Moses, Mr. Copeland, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 109. TUESDAY, 29 APRIL, 1879.

11. COHEN'S ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Burns, 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 Bill was referred on 4th April, 1879; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to in the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	4
Schedule of Amendments	4
List of Witnesses	4

1878-9.

COHEN'S ENABLING BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 4th April, 1879,—“Cohen's Enabling Bill,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble, as amended, having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain Amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them, with an amended Title and Preamble.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 29th April, 1879.

J. F. BURNS,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 17 APRIL, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Jacob,	|	Mr. Terry.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

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

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

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

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 24 APRIL, 1879.

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

FRIDAY, 25 APRIL, 1879.

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

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL, 1879.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns, in the Chair.

Mr. Hungerford,	|	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Copeland,	|	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Johnston.		

Nathan Cohen, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness produced Plan of Land and Deed of Grant referred to in the Preamble; also application to transfer said land; also declaration acknowledging the Trust of said land.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Grant Ward, Esq. (*Registrar General*), called in and examined.

Witness handed in a certified copy of the Deed of Grant referred to in the Preamble.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered and amended.*

Question,—“That this Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill with Amendments to the House, with an amended Preamble.

* See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 1, Title, line 5. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen of Sydney barrister-at-law” after “Cohen”
- ” 2, Preamble, line 1. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Nathan Cohen”
- ” line 3. *Omit* “he” *insert* “they”
- ” Clause 1, line 9. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 2, line 16. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 3, line 19. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 3, line 24. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 3, line 27. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 3, line 30. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 3, line 32. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 3, line 35. *Insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen” after “Cohen”
- ” 4, line 41. *Omit* “duly” *insert* “shall be”
- ” 4, lines 42 and 43. *Omit* “whether before or after the passing of this Act” *insert* “and Henry Emanuel Cohen”
- ” 4, line 44. *Insert* “and” after “Act”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Cohen, Nathan, Esq.	5
Ward, Edward Grant, Esq.	6

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

COHEN'S ENABLING BILL.

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL, 1879.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,
MR. COPELAND,
MR. FARNELL,

MR. JOHNSTON,
MR. HUNGERFORD,
MR. TERRY.

J. F. BURNS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Nathan Cohen, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You reside at Tamworth? Yes.
2. You purchased some time ago, in trust for your son, Percy Brighton Cohen, certain landed property at Tamworth, which you were under the impression you would have power, under the Real Property Act, to sell again, and invest the proceeds for his benefit? Yes.
3. Have you sold some of this land? Yes, I have sub-divided it and sold it all but four portions; twenty-eight portions have been sold. (*Plan of sub-division exhibited.*)
4. And you have sold it to advantage? Yes.
5. You find you cannot now transfer to the purchasers, under the Real Property Act, in consequence of the trust on behalf of your son created by the deed of grant? Yes.
6. You desire by the Bill you now ask Parliament to pass to get power to make these transfers, and to invest the proceeds of the re-sale of the land for the benefit of your son? Yes.
7. That is the object of the Bill? Yes.
8. How long is it since you first commenced selling the land? May, 1877.
9. Upon attempting to obtain conveyances for the purchasers at the Lands Titles Office, have you found that you could not succeed without a Bill of this kind? Yes.
10. It is your intention to create a trust as to the proceeds of the sale, and to invest the money for the benefit of your son? Yes.
11. Do you produce the deed of grant? Yes. (*Deed produced.*)
12. What deed is this? The original deed of grant from the Crown referred to in the preamble.
13. *Mr. Terry.*] Do you produce an application for transfer under the Real Property Act, with a statutory declaration annexed? Yes. (*Produced.*)
14. This the Land Titles Office refused to accept? Yes.
15. In consequence of the trust disclosed on the grant? Yes.
16. *Mr. Hungerford.*] The trust is the only barrier to the completion of the transfer? Yes.
17. *Chairman.*] What did you give for this block of land in the first instance? £10 8s.
18. And what was the result of the sale of the sub-division? So far, the proceeds of the sale amount to about £320, and there are four portions still unsold.
19. Was the land a voluntary gift on your part to your son? Yes.
20. The purchase was not made with money he had obtained from other parties? No.
21. *Mr. Terry.*] Do you produce another declaration acknowledging the trust? Yes, something of that kind. (*Produced.*)

N. Cohen, Esq.,
29 April, 1879.

- N. Cohen, Esq. 22. The grant is issued in your name as trustee for your son? Yes. I may mention that several of the purchasers have built houses upon the land.
 29 April, 1879. 23. *Mr. Copeland.*] Do you see any objection to another trustee being named in the Bill, in order to see that the money realized from the sale of this property is properly invested for the benefit of your son? No objection whatever.

Edward Grant Ward, Esq., called in and examined:—

- E. G. Ward, Esq. 24. *Chairman.*] You are Registrar General of this Colony? Yes.
 29 April, 1879. 25. Has your attention been drawn to the Bill now before Parliament called Cohen's Enabling Bill? It has.
 26. You know the object of the Bill? I do.
 27. Could you furnish the Committee with a copy of the deed issued to Mr. Cohen? Yes; this is a certified copy of the deed of grant. (*Handed in.*)
 28. I presume you are aware that Mr. Cohen, since the issue of the grant, has had the land sub-divided and sold to various parties? I have been informed so.
 29. Is it also a fact that the Lands Titles Examiners have declined to enable Mr. Cohen to complete the sales, in consequence of the trust that appears on the deed? The Examiners have had nothing to do with it. The 66th section of the Real Property Act prohibits the Registrar General from making "any entry in the Register Book of any notice of trusts, whether expressed, implied, or constructive." This grant is held by Mr. Nathan Cohen in trust for his son, who is a minor; and, in consequence of the trust disclosed in the grant, it is impossible for me to register any transaction with reference to it: I cannot register any transaction where a trust is disclosed.
 30. Hence Mr. Cohen's application for this Bill? Yes; Mr. Cohen has applied for the Bill in order to enable me to register the transfer.
 31. *Mr. Copeland.*] Have you read the Bill? Yes.
 32. Do you think it will have the desired effect? I think it will.
 33. You see nothing objectionable in the Bill? I do not.
 34. *Mr. Hungerford.*] You allude merely to the legal position of the matter? Yes.
 35. *Mr. Terry.*] At the time this deed was issued the Act did not allow of the issue of a grant on trust? No, but the amending Act allowed it.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

(DESPATCH DISALLOWING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

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

(No. 40.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 July, 1878.

I have not failed to give my best consideration to the important questions involved in the Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and reserved by you for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes*," a transcript of which, accompanied by a protest signed by eight Members of the Legislative Council, was transmitted in your despatch, No. 57, of the 30th April, 1877.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred in replying to your despatch, but the questions raised by this measure appeared to my predecessor as well as to myself to be of such grave importance as to demand the most careful deliberation; and I have felt it my duty to seek for advice from the highest legal sources before communicating to you the view taken by Her Majesty's Government.

3. In the first place, I have to point out that this Bill, if passed into law, would conflict with the law of Divorce in England. It would no doubt place the law of New South Wales upon the same footing in respect of the grounds for dissolving marriage as the law of Scotland; but it would only partially assimilate the Marriage Laws of the Colony and Scotland, seeing that they would still differ in respect of the conditions which are required for contracting a legal union. So that the Colony under your Government would acquire a system of marriage law peculiar to itself, and differing from that prevailing in any part of the United Kingdom or in any other portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

4. If the effect of such legislation could be confined to New South Wales this difference would be a matter of colonial concern, and I should not feel it necessary to dwell upon the social results which might follow from the proposed change, or the facilities for collusion which it might give; but as questions of marriage and divorce affect persons domiciled in various parts of the Empire, it appears to Her Majesty's Government highly impolitic, unless for the strongest reasons, to add to the discrepancy already unfortunately existing between the laws in force in different parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

5. I am advised that, under this Bill, except in cases where the parties to the petition clearly had their domicile in New South Wales, very delicate and difficult questions might follow upon a decree of dissolution of marriage, and the future status of an innocent wife might be very grievously compromised beyond the Colony, were she to follow up a successful suit by the solemnization of a second marriage during the life of the divorced husband. If the first marriage were an English one, and the parties had not changed their domicile, the decree of dissolution would be simply inoperative in England for any purpose, and the same inconvenience might possibly follow if the marriage had been contracted elsewhere out of the Colony and the parties had not acquired a domicile in New South Wales.

6. The very serious consequences that may result from changes of this nature in the Marriage Law are illustrated so forcibly in the reasons given by the House of Lords, in 1860, for disagreeing to certain amendments made by the House of Commons in "*The Conjugal Rights Bill*" introduced by Lord Campbell into the House of Lords, that I will quote them for your information.

Their Lordships stated that they disagreed to the amendment, among other reasons, "because the most grievous inconvenience arises from the existing state of the law of England and Scotland on this subject, as declared by judicial decision in both countries; for, according to this, where parties have been married in England a sentence of divorce pronounced in Scotland is valid in Scotland and a nullity in England, so that the divorced woman still remains the wife of the husband in England, but the husband and wife are free to contract another valid marriage in Scotland, and the children of such second marriage are legitimate in Scotland, but bastards in England; and the husband or wife marrying in England after the divorce in Scotland is liable to be indicted for bigamy and punished by penal servitude."

7. I have now explained to you the reasons for which I have found myself compelled to refrain from submitting this Bill for Her Majesty's assent.

I request you to communicate this despatch to both Houses of the Legislature, and I trust that they will appreciate the consideration by which I have been actuated in arriving at this decision.

I have, &c.,
M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RE-MEASUREMENT OF DANISH SHIPS.

(DESPATCH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 January, 1879.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your government, a copy of an Order of the Queen in Council of the 30th December last, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, modifying a previous Order in Council of the 29th of February, 1868, exempting from re-measurement in this country Danish vessels, the Certificates of Danish Nationality and Registry of which are dated on and after the 1st of October, 1867.

It appears that the Board of Trade did not furnish this department, as in the present instance, with a copy of the Order in Council of the 29th of February, 1868, for transmission to the various Colonial Governments; I therefore enclose copies of that Order, which (if not already published in the Colony) should be published at the same time as the amending Order.

I have, &c.,

M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Col. Sec.—A.S., 17/4/79. The Colonial Treasurer.—H.P., 21/4/79. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—B.C., 21 April, 1879, C.W. For Gazette.—J.W., 24/4/79. G.E., 24/4/79.

[Enclosures.]

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

The 30th day of December, 1878.

Present:—

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted that "whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that the ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's Dominions, but such ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry, or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificates of Registry of British ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such ships:"

And whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," it is enacted that when "Her Majesty has power under 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,' or any Act passed or hereafter to be passed amending the same, to make an Order in Council, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to revoke, alter, or add to any Order so made:"

And whereas by an Order in Council dated 29th day of February, 1868, Her Majesty, to whom it was made to appear that the said rules for the measurement of the tonnage of Merchant Ships had been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, was pleased to direct that the ships of Denmark the certificates of Danish nationality and registry of which were dated on and after the 1st October, 1867, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry:

And whereas certain modifications have been recently made in the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships in force in Denmark, whereby, from and after the 1st day of October, 1878, the allowance for engine-room in certain steam-ships will be estimated in a mode differing from that in force in this country:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that it is desirable to alter the said Order in Council, so far as the same applies or relates to the mode of estimating the allowance for engine-room in Danish steam-ships: Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct, as regards Danish steam-ships, that if the Owner or Master of any Merchant Ship belonging to the said Kingdom of Denmark, and measured after the said 1st day of October, 1878, which is propelled by

steam or any other power requiring engine-room, desires the allowance for engine-room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and allowance applicable to British ships, instead of under the Danish rule, the engine-room shall be measured and the allowance calculated according to the British rules.

C. L. PEEL.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.
The 29th day of February, 1868.

Present:—

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted, that "whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty, that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that the ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificates of Registry of British ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such ships." And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty, that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships now in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and are in force in that country, and that such rules came into operation on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven:

Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct, that the ships of Denmark, the certificates of Danish nationality and registry of which are dated on and after the said first of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said Certificates of Danish Nationality and Registry.

ARTHUR HELPS.

1877-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOARD OF TRADE EXAMINATIONS.

(DESPATCH, &c.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
7th March, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of your Government, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade (27th Feb., 1878), accompanied by two circulars which have been recently issued by the Board, relative to the examinations for extra Masters and extra First class Engineers' Certificates of Competency.

I have, &c.,
M. E. HICKS BEACH.

The Officer Administering the Government of
New South Wales.

Board of Trade,
Marine Department,
August, 1877.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS.

Examination fees.

The Board of Trade have had under their consideration the system at present in force of returning to candidates who have failed to pass their examination half the fee previously paid by them, and have determined to discontinue it.

Consequently, on and after the 1st January next, no portion of the fee paid is to be returned to candidates who fail in their examination.

Form **EXN. 17** is cancelled.

Examination for Extra First class Engineers' Certificates.

It has been decided that from and after the 1st January next the following regulations shall come into force with regard to Extra First class Engineers' Certificates:—

The extra examination may take place either at the time the candidate goes up for, or after he has passed for, a First class Engineer's Certificate.

The extra certificate will not, however, be issued, unless or until the candidate has served at sea at least two years as a 1st Engineer with a First class Engineer's Certificate.

Service as 3rd Engineer to count as service as 2nd Engineer, subject to certain conditions.

The Board of Trade have decided that from and after the 1st January next, service as a 3rd Engineer in steamers, where more than three engineers are carried, their names being entered

on the Articles in their respective ratings on board, shall be accepted as equivalent to service as 2nd Engineer for qualifying a candidate for examination for a First Class Engineer's Certificate, provided the candidate has been in possession of a Second class Engineer's Certificate during the performance of such service, and his name has been entered on the Articles as 3rd Engineer.

Service as Engineer in the coasting trade.

The Board of Trade have decided that service in the engine-room of vessels in the coasting trade shall not be accepted as equivalent to service in the foreign trade.

The service required by the Regulations to qualify a candidate for examination is to be considered applicable as to service in the foreign trade only. Service in the coasting trade must amount to half as much again as that required by the Regulations, e.g., for every twelve months service under the Regulations eighteen months service in coasting vessels will be required.

This Regulation will come into force on the 1st of January next, and will apply to services performed before that date, equally with those performed on and after it.

Examination in Sumner's method by Projection.

The Board of Trade have decided that on and after the 1st January, 1878, candidates for examination for the grades of First Mate and Master, shall be examined in Sumner's method by Projection.

This subject shall be considered as forming part of the navigation examination.

PARTICULARS OF EXAMINATION.

Candidates will be required to ascertain their longitude by chronometer worked with two assumed latitudes, one greater and one less than the latitude by dead reckoning.

They are to mark off the two positions so ascertained on the chart, and are then to connect them with a straight line, which will show the bearing of any land it may intersect, and draw a line at right angles to this, in the direction of the sun, showing the sun's true bearing.

With reference to a second observation, the candidates will not be for the present obliged to perform the calculations. The longitudes corresponding to the two latitudes are to be furnished to them by the Examiner, together with the course and distance made good by the ship between the two observations. The candidates will then be required to correct the first line of equal altitude for the ship's change of station, in the interval between the two observations, to project the line of equal altitude corresponding to the second observation on the chart, showing by

its intersection with the first line of equal altitude, as corrected for change of station, the position of the ship at the time of the second observation. Outline charts extending from 46° to 49° and from 49° to 52° of latitude respectively, will be furnished by the Board of Trade to the different examiners for this purpose.

Service as Cook, Steward, Carpenter, Clerk, &c.

Applicants for certificates of competency who have served in any capacity other than apprentice, ordinary seaman, or able seaman, will be required to satisfy the Board of Trade or a Local Marine Board that they have a good knowledge of seamanship. This may possibly be proved by the production of satisfactory certificates from masters with whom a candidate has served, but if the evidence is not of a satisfactory character, the applicant may be required to perform additional service, which must be in the capacity of ordinary seaman or able seaman.

This regulation will come into force on and after the 1st January, 1878.

T. H. FARRER,
Secretary.

THOMAS GRAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Board of Trade to the Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,
27th February, 1878.

CERTIFICATES.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, that they have recently issued circulars relative to the Examinations for Extra Masters and Extra First Class Engineers' Certificates of Competency, of which copies are herewith enclosed; and I am to request that they may be forwarded to the Colonies mentioned in the margin, to which the provisions of section 8 of The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, have been extended, for their information and guidance.

Victoria,
Canada,
New Zealand,
New South Wales,
South Australia,
Malta,
Fasmenia,
Newfoundland.

Competency, of which copies are herewith enclosed; and I am to request that they may be forwarded to the Colonies mentioned in the margin, to which the provisions of section 8 of The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, have been extended, for their information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLORADO BEETLE.

(ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 May, 1879.

The Agent General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 3, Westminster Chambers,
Victoria-street, S.W., 12 April, 1878.

Sir,

Adverting to the final paragraph of my despatch, No. 72/78, of the 28th ultimo, relative to the Colorado Beetle, I have now the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 11th instant, and document therein mentioned, which I have received from the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England on this subject, and I also send you by book post the Journal of the Society referred to in the concluding part of the Secretary's letter. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

Minutes on above.

Secretary for Lands.—M.F., 23/5/78. The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 27/5/78.—M.R.A.
Copy for Parliament.—O.R.

[Enclosure A.]

The Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England to The Agent General.

Sir,

Royal Agricultural Society of England, 12, Hanover Square, London, W., 11 April, 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 9th instant, asking me for information with reference to the Colorado Beetle, and enclosing a copy of a letter which you have received from Mr. Lennox Peel on that subject.

In reply I beg to enclose a copy of a document which has been issued by this Society to each of its members, and which I believe has also been issued by the Government. The most reliable information which has been published in this country, so far as I am aware, is that contained in a paper written by Mr. H. W. Bates, an eminent entomologist, and published in the Journal of this Society for 1875, Part 2, a copy of which I have the pleasure of forwarding by book post.

I have, &c.,

H. W. JENKINS,
Secretary.

See Enclosure B.

[Enclosure B.]

Extract from Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Colorado Potato Beetle.

DURING the past two years the agricultural world, and, to some extent, the general public in most countries of western Europe, have been much excited by the reports of a new danger threatening the potato crop, in the shape this time of a beetle from America, which has spread with amazing rapidity from the Rocky Mountains eastward over the northern states, attacking the potato fields in countless myriads, and destroying the tubers by stripping the plants of their leaves. The alarm was first started in the far west—in Nebraska—in 1863. Since then the plague has spread eastward, at the rate of about seventy miles per annum, until in the last and present years some of the States bordering the Atlantic, including Pennsylvania and New York, have seen their fields invaded by the devouring hosts.

The excitement consequent on the phenomenon has been propagated chiefly by highly coloured accounts published in American newspapers, and to such effect that several Continental Governments—Germany, Belgium, France, Russia, Holland, and Spain—have passed laws to prohibit, or place under strict regulations, the importation of potatoes from the United States.

The subject, as we all know, has led to some Government inquiry in our own country, with the result, so far, that the opinion of the Board of Trade has been acted upon, and our import trade not interfered with, except that the Custom-house officers have been instructed to see that haulm and loose soil brought with potatoes from America, either as ships' stores or for importation, are burnt and not allowed to be carried inland. The question has been much more discussed on the Continent than in England, especially with reference to the probability, judging from analogous cases of migration of insect pests, and the habits of the potato-beetle, of its introduction into Europe, and the result has been, up to the present moment, to leave the matter in considerable doubt.

One cannot read, for instance, the discussions repeatedly adjourned, of the Entomological Society of Belgium last spring, in which some of the ablest professors of the science in Europe, took part, without perceiving that no conclusion has been arrived at, calculated to set at rest the public mind with regard to it.

In the review of the subject which here follows, I think it will be made clear that we have no valid grounds for fearing that the pest—should stray specimens accidentally arrive—will ever make good its footing in the British Islands.

The history of the beetle is, however, well worth relating to English agriculturists, and an account of the means, more or less successful, by which the danger has been combated in America will be useful, should the creature, in spite of all reasons to the contrary, pay us a visit.

The Colorado potato-beetle, or "bug" (as it is misleadingly called in America), unlike most insect pests, is not liable to be overlooked by reason of the smallness of its size and the hidden nature of its habits. It is a conspicuously coloured beetle, rather more than the third of an inch in length, of plump, oval form, and of a creamy-yellow colour, with ten black stripes along its back, or rather its wing-cases, which, when closed, as they are in repose, cover the greater part of its upper surface. The stout legs, with their broadish feet, beautifully adapted for clinging to the surface and edges of leaves, are almost wholly of a reddish colour, and the fore part of the body is yellow with black markings. It has a pair of well developed membranous wings, folded under the closed wing-cases, which it uses only in the warm days of summer, and, as it appears, only when requiring to migrate from one field or district to another. But it flies slowly and heavily, the rosy colour of its wings contrasted with the gaily striped wing-cases rendering it in its flight a very conspicuous object. We have no native beetle or other insect in the least resembling it, and it would probably attract the attention of any one as something strange and foreign should stray specimens be seen in our fields, or, what is more likely, at any of our seaports. Its scientific name is *Doryphora decemlineata*, and it belongs to the family *Chrysomelidae*, of the great tribe *Phytophaga*, or plant-eaters, of the order *Coleoptera*.

Many species of the same family are well known to the curious as inhabiting Britain, some of them as large and conspicuous as the dreaded *Doryphora*; but they are differently coloured, and have not yet rendered themselves obnoxious by transferring their tastes from the wild plants on which they naturally feed to cultivated products. The habits of the *Chrysomelidae*, at least in the active period of their lives, are exposed to the light of day, and easily observed. The Colorado potato-beetle forms no exception to the rule, and this has rendered comparatively easy the application of remedies to its devastations. Like all other insects of the order to which it belongs, it undergoes transformations in its growth from the egg to the adult or beetle state. Emerging from the egg as a grub or "larva," having six horny legs attached to the anterior part of the body, and a very convex and corpulent abdomen, passing into the "pupa" or dormant state after about seventeen days of larval life; and escaping from the ruptured skin of the pupa as a beetle at the end of ten days more. But the parent beetle's eggs and larvæ are all confined to the leaves of the plant, the beetles and larvæ feeding in broad daylight on the green leaves only, and completing their transformations during the summer months. The pairing of the male and female beetles, and the deposition of eggs, also take place on the leaves. The only hidden features in the economy of the creature are those attending the transformation of the pupa, and the hibernation of the last brood of beetles at the end of summer. With regard to the former, the process is as follows:—The larva when fully grown, and after several successive changes of skin, enters the earth to change into the pupa state, forming a rounded cavity or chamber in the soil, the grains of which become somewhat compacted, so as to form a sort of fragile earthen cocoon. It remains in this stage, as already observed, only about ten days, emerging from the ground at the end of that brief time as a perfect beetle ready to commence a new generation. The hibernation of the beetles also takes place under ground. This is a point in the life-history of the insect of great importance, in view of the chances of its importation into Europe, and fortunately the testimony of American observers leaves us in no doubt as to the principal facts. Towards the end of the summer the last generation of the insect has been completed; there remain no eggs or larvæ on the plants, and the perfect beetles which survive do not pair (or, at least, lay no more eggs), but burrow their way beneath the soil, and there remain quiescent until the spring of the following year. The period when this takes place is before the chief crop of potatoes is taken out of the ground, namely, in the month of October. This is in the State of Missouri, in a latitude and climate corresponding nearly to the extreme south of Europe. The beetles in hibernating do not descend generally more than 18 or 20 inches below the surface of the soil, nor do they form a chamber of compacted earth which would give them protection should they be dug out accidentally and transported in that state. We have full assurance, also, that they do not enter the dried haulm of the potato; but it is not quite so sure that they might not seek the protection of masses of withered and curled-up leaves, inasmuch as Mr. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist for Missouri, to whom the world is indebted for almost all the authentic information we possess regarding the beetle's habits, has found them concealed in winter under various substances lying on the surface of the ground. The general habit, however, appears undoubtedly to be, to hibernate at considerable depths in the loose soil of the potato-fields which the insects had infested in the previous summer. The potato-beetle is thus seen to be no insidious enemy, like the majority of insect plagues, but it meets the agriculturist in open fair fight. It was originally stated, however, by Dr. Shimer, of Illinois, that it hibernated in the pupa as well as the beetle state. This has lately been repeated by Continental writers on the subject; but Mr. Riley, in his latest reports to the State Board of Agriculture for Missouri, positively assures us it is not the fact. Even if it were, it would not be of much practical importance, inasmuch as the pupa and its slight earthen cocoon, which, if extracted from the ground would be of about the size of a sparrow's egg, are of so fragile a texture that they could not possibly survive transport mixed with heavy loose substances.

Such is the Colorado potato-beetle, and such are the main features of its life-history which chiefly concern the European agriculturist and the general public. I will now proceed to give a summary of its career in America, derived from the most trustworthy authorities. The origin, character, and progress of its depredations present points of unusual interest which concern students of natural history as a science, quite as much as the potato-grower.

American naturalists agree in the conclusion that the potato-beetle is not originally a native of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, where it has of late become so notorious for its ravages. Statements to the contrary were founded on the mistake of confounding the species with an allied one, the "Bogus Potato-beetle" (*Doryphora juncta*), a native of the Middle States, which feeds only on a wild solanum.

The true potato-beetle was discovered in the region since known as the Territory of Colorado (lat. 38° to 40°), in 1824, by the entomologist, Thomas Say, who accompanied the Government expedition of that year under Major Long; and was found by him feeding on a wild species of solanum (*S. rostratum*) peculiar to the Rocky Mountains. On that and on an allied species (*S. cornutum*), it is still met with in the same region. Here for years after its discovery it lived, as before, a harmless life, like the rest of its congeners, and was by no means a common insect. According to Mr. Benjamin Walsh, State Entomologist for Illinois, it was only when the cultivation of the potato reached the base of the Rocky Mountains, with the advance of colonization westward, that the creature displayed a taste for the introduced plant, so nearly allied to the economically worthless one which constituted its native food. It was first noticed in potato fields in 1859, about 100 miles west of Omaha, in Nebraska, and was at that time spreading rapidly eastward. In 1861 it invaded Iowa, the next State on the east; and in 1864 and 1865 it crossed the Mississippi into Illinois. The sudden appearance of a new foe to the popular esculent, and the destruction it caused to a crop of such great domestic and commercial value, filled the western farmers with dismay, and the local newspapers teemed with accounts of the havoc it was causing. In the warm weather, towards the end of spring, the beetles and their various larvæ swarmed over the fields, and in a few hours denuded the growing plants of their tender leaves, effectually arresting the growth of the tubers. Their work completed in one district, the beetles took to the wing, and migrated to others. Barns, houses, sitting-rooms and bed-chambers were invaded by the encroaching pests. In 1866 they overran the southern parts of Wisconsin; in 1867 they passed into Indiana (east of Illinois), and spread over its borders into Ohio; in 1870 they crossed the broad St. Clair River and entered Canada.

By 1873 the onward-sweeping pest had reached Quebec, and further south had entered the States of Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The prophecy of the Illinois entomologist, Walsh, recorded in the autumn of 1865, to the effect that the insect would eventually reach the Atlantic, has been verified sooner than he expected.

In this sketch of its progress it is not to be understood that, like a flight of locusts or a herd of buffaloes, the hosts of the potato-beetle travel onwards, leaving free the districts behind them. It appears that American farmers in some States consoled themselves with the belief that it would be so, but, in fact, the pest establishes a permanent colony wherever it goes, only the surplus population of the prolific creature moving off to new fields; and notwithstanding the energy with which it has been combated, it has in no place yet been entirely eradicated. It is reported to have been more numerous in Missouri in 1871 than in any previous year. Some of the details of its migrations, given by Riley, are calculated to impart a lively idea of the strength of the impulse which urges it forward, and the difficulties that must attend all efforts to resist it.

He reports that in 1871 the Detroit River, separating the State of Michigan from Canada, was literally swarming with the beetles, and that they were crossing Lake Erie in ships, chips of wood, staves, boards, or any other floating object which presented itself. "They soon infested all the islands to the west of the lake, and by June they were common around London (Canada), finally occupying the whole country between the St. Clair and Niagara Rivers (lat. 43° N., corresponding to the south of France). In the spring of 1871 the beetles swarmed in the streets of St. Louis, Missouri. They were said about the same time to have appeared in immense numbers on a potato patch belonging to Indians on the northern shore of Lake Superior

Superior (in lat. 48°, corresponding to the north of France), although no potatoes were cultivated within 150 miles of the place; thus making a leap which it was very difficult to account for. In the summer of 1873 the waters along the southern shore of Lake Erie, at the place where it is broadest, were again observed to be swarming with the living beetles, and at Painsville, in Ohio, clouds of them were seen flying westward, composed, according to a newspaper report, of tens of thousands of individuals. Their occurrence in abundance on the shores of lakes and on floating substances is no doubt to be accounted for by their having been precipitated into the water owing to the collapse of their powers whilst blindly attempting to fly across a broad expanse of water. I have often had occasion to notice a similar phenomenon on the borders of the riverine lakes of South America, where in the morning, after a squally night succeeding a sultry evening, continuous ridges, composed of half-drowned winged insects of all orders, and including even small birds, have been found cast up by the waves. Swarms of migrating "lady-bird" beetles are sometimes seen congregated on the southern and easter coasts of England; and occasionally numbers of them have been found in a drowned state cast up on the beach, the result of their vain attempts to fly across the Channel; but more frequently their instinct serves them better, and they try to go no further, for to this cause appear to be due the vast assemblages of these insects noticed in some seasons in our southern maritime districts.

Last summer the beetle reached the maritime districts of the middle Atlantic States. Accounts were published in England of its having devastated potato-fields in Pennsylvania in the month of August, and injured the growth of the tubers to that extent that it did not repay the trouble to take them out of the ground. In fields that were not attacked till September the plants above ground were quickly destroyed, but in such cases the tubers, having attained their growth before the leaves were eaten, not much damage was done. During the present season the beetle has become much more general and abundant along the eastern seaboard, and I am informed by Mr. Riley (now on a visit to England) that it swarms at the present time (June) in the neighbourhood of New York.

From the foregoing summary it will be seen that in its dissemination eastward from its original home in Colorado, this extraordinary beetle has kept pretty closely to the same parallels of latitude as the region where it was first observed, that is, between 35° and 44°, with the exception of its isolated descent on the northern shores of Lake Superior, in 48°. At the commencement of its progress, according to Mr. Walsh, it seemed to march through the Western States in many separate columns, but the southern columns lagged behind the northern, and we are told by Mr. Riley that it has not spread south of 37°. With regard to its northern limits, we are assured by Professor G. Lawson that it is quite unknown in Nova Scotia (lat. 44°-46°), where the summer climate is believed to be too cold and moist for the species.

The effect on the cultivation of the potato, and on the price of this indispensable article of food in those States which have been subject to the ravages of the beetle, has been very serious; but the consequences have not been so disastrous as they would probably be in a country of less resources than the United States. Mr. Riley estimated the loss to cultivators, occasioned by the pest in one year (1871), in Missouri, to be nearly \$500,000, although a great part of that State is situated to the south of the belt of country ravaged by the insect. The production in that year, as compared with 1870, had fallen off fully 20 per cent. in Michigan. But a more vivid idea of the damage than can be conveyed by statistics is imparted by the general remarks contained in his report for 1873. He says: "A great many persons in the States to the north of us must either have become discouraged, or have failed in the cultivation of potatoes, which have reached as high as 2 dollars a bushel wholesale in the St. Louis market. Indeed, the present scarcity, and consequent high price of potatoes all over the country, has very generally been attributed to the fact that the beetle discouraged so many from planting. There was a time, and that but a few years since, when the potato was one of the cheapest and surest products of the farm, and furnished not only the most wholesome and palatable article of human food, but entered largely into the feed of all kinds of stock. At the ordinary restaurant one could always depend on a good mealy potato, if nothing else invited to satisfy hunger. To-day the rot, and more especially the Colorado potato-beetle, not to mention other enemies, have made it one of the most precarious of crops, as well as one of the most expensive to raise. It is no longer fed to stock, and many a family was this winter deprived of its use as a luxury that could not be afforded. Under the attacks of its numerous enemies it has also degenerated, and, instead of the delicious mealiness of former years, it presents too often a soggy, watery, and unwholesome appearance at the table. This state of things may doubtless in a great measure be remedied by cultivating the newer and more vigorous seedlings, and by more care in mastering our coleopterous immigrant from Colorado."

Many remedies have been tried to check the ravages of the pest, including the mechanical process of sweeping the insects off the plants by various simple contrivances that were invented, which the slight hold the bulky insects had on the foliage rendered to some degree effectual. The different kinds of vermin poisons, such as powdered hellebore, sprinkled on the leaves, carbonate of lime, slacked lime, bichromate of potash, and other drugs found useful in most cases of insect depredations, were tried with very little effect, and cultivators appear at length to have settled down to the use of Paris or Scheele's green (arsenite of copper), the cost of applying which is about 5 dollars to the acre. To produce the fullest effect it appears necessary to use the best quality of the poison (that containing as much as fifty-nine per cent. of arsenious acid), and to mix it as a powder, one part of the "green" to twelve or fifteen parts of flour, ashes, plaster, or slacked lime (flour being the best, though the most expensive); the mixed powder is placed in a short cylindrical box with a perforated bottom, attached to a stick three or four feet long, and thus shaken over the plants in succession. Mixed in this way it kills the insects, but does not injure the leaves, although the fields treated with the poison have a disagreeable, besmeared appearance. If used pure and too abundantly the "green" will kill the plants as effectually as the beetles would, but applied judiciously we are assured it is efficient and harmless. The poison is allowed, however, to be a dangerous article to have lying about farm-houses, and the most scrupulous precautions are required to be taken. There is even danger of poisoning to the labourers who apply it, through the dust being absorbed by the skin, especially when perspiring, and on this account it is recommended to be applied only in the cool of the morning, at which time it has the further advantage of being more efficacious on account of the dew causing the dust to adhere better to the leaves. Farmers, however, are enjoined to keep a supply of the antidote at hand in the shape of hydrated sesquioxide of iron, "a few spoonfuls of which are to be taken in cases where symptoms of poisoning show themselves." It is to be hoped that English farmers may have no occasion for resorting to so desperate a remedy. Much discussion has taken place in America regarding the effect on the soil and the tubers of the inevitable washing-in of quantities of the poison, some cultivators having asserted that pease planted in soil which had been mixed with the green had rotted immediately and failed to germinate, but Mr. Riley has proved by experiment that no harm is caused. He planted five rows of pease, using no green on the first, a little on the second, and increasing the amount on the others, so that on the fifth the pease had, in addition to that mixed with the soil, a covering of about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. The pease all grew and bloomed without noticeable difference, and were finally eaten with impunity by a cow. There seems to be no doubt, however, that wherever the beetles are not in excessive numbers persevering hand-picking is sufficient to check their devastations. The best way to do this is to watch for their first appearance in spring, and destroy them before they have time to pair and propagate their kind.

The experience of a few years in the Western States has shown that the natural enemies of the beetle—insectivorous birds, and parasitic or predacious insects—are capable by themselves of checking the increase of the pest, and the fullest details are given by Riley and others regarding the forms and habits of these allies of the cultivator, so that when seen they may be treated as friends. It is a curious fact that for the first year or two of the appearance of the potato-beetle in any district, these vermin-killers seem not to find out the palatableness of their new prey, but they gradually become accustomed to it, and afterwards increase in numbers in proportion to the increase of their victims. At first none of the domestic poultry, with the exception of ducks, would touch the insects, probably on account of the fluid exuded from the mouths of the beetles, which has a highly astringent taste, and an acrid property which causes a slight burning when it is applied to the skin. But afterwards fowls learned to feed upon them, and now when turned loose in the fields devour immense quantities. The rose-breasted grosbeak (*Guiraca ludoviciana*) renders also great service by the number it destroys; formerly a scarce bird in the West, it has become common, at least in the State of Iowa, since the invasion of the *Doryphora*. But the most effective destroyers are members of the insect class, particularly a small parasitic fly (*Lydella Doryphora*), from the eggs of which, laid in clusters on the neck of the larva of the beetle, maggots are soon hatched, which penetrate the skin, and kill their prey by devouring their entrails. Six species of "lady-birds" (*Coccinellæ*) also destroy vast numbers, the lady-bird beetles themselves and their larvæ both eating the *Doryphora* grubs on the plants. Besides these, several predacious two-winged flies (*Asilus*) beetles (*Harpalus*, *Calosoma*, *Lebia*, *Brachinus*, &c.), wasps, and true bugs (*Hemiptera*), have been found preying upon the beetles or their larvæ. To the combined effect of the increased number of these natural enemies and the use of the Paris green, it is said the ravages of the potato-beetle in the States first affected have lately much diminished, and the pest no longer inspires the dread it did formerly.

The all-important question for the agricultural interest and the public of the British Islands is, what are the chances of the arrival and acclimatization of this dangerous insect in this country? The neighbouring States of the continent have taken alarm,

alarm, and their Governments, after obtaining the advice of scientific bodies, have, as already stated, placed the importation of American potatoes under close restrictions, or prohibited it altogether. But the persons best qualified to form an opinion—the skilled entomologists of those countries—are by no means unanimous in believing even in the possibility of its establishing itself in Western Europe. Strictly analogous cases of insect migration from which to judge are wanting. In the first place, no single instance is known of a native American beetle becoming acclimatized in Europe. We have a striking case of the establishment in Britain of a troublesome weed from North America, the corn plant (*Anacharis albastrum*), which in an incredibly short space of time propagated itself throughout the country in all pieces suited to its habits; but no similar invasion by an insect species can be cited. The nearest approach to such a case is that of the vine-destroyer (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), which has caused such havoc in French vineyards, and which Mr. Riley has proved to be an American insect, introduced with American varieties of grape-vine into France. But it is objected that this insect (an almost microscopic creature allied to the plant-lice) is too different in organization and habits from the highly-organized potato-beetle to be quoted as an example. The *Phylloxera* is a parasite, with all the tenacity of life and indestructibility of its class, and as such more liable than a freer type of insect, like the *Doryphora*, to be introduced anywhere with the plant to which it is inseparably attached. This insect is, however, the nearest analogous case we have to guide us. Reverse cases—that is, cases of the introduction and spread of European species in North America, many of them proving their destructive pests, are numerous enough. Thus the common English cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), introduced into America at Quebec about the year 1856-7, probably, it is said, in the egg-state on refuse cabbage-leaves, has increased and spread over all the northern States; and from the habit possessed by its caterpillar of burying itself in the heart leaves of the growing cabbage, and denuding them, has become a great nuisance. It is estimated to destroy annually around Quebec 240,000 dollars' worth of this vegetable. The wheat-midge or Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*), the codling-moth or apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the gooseberry saw-fly, the bee-moth or wax-worm (*Galleria cereana*), besides many parasites of domestic animals, all well-known European insects, are so many other instances. But the case which more nearly concerns us is that of the asparagus beetle (*Cyloceria asparagi*) from the fact of its belonging to the same tribe as the Colorado potato-beetle, and having similar habits. This well-known English insect was introduced into America at Long Island no longer ago than in 1860, and has already proved so destructive that, in one year in the State of New York alone, the loss to gardeners from the damage done to asparagus-beds was estimated at 50,000 dollars. The *Galeruca cabuarianis*, which devours the foliage of the elm, is another beetle of the same tribe acclimatized in North America from Europe. It may fairly be urged, if these characteristic European species have become acclimatized and destructive in North America, what valid ground is there for supposing that the potato-beetle, so nearly allied to them in organization, will be unable to establish itself in Europe?

In answer to this, it may be stated in the first place, that the establishment of European species in other distant countries, as all botanists and zoologists well know, is not reciprocated to the same extent by the acclimatization of foreign species with us. Many of our commonest plants and insects have followed our colonists to the antipodes, and, in New Zealand especially, they threaten to crowd the native species out of existence, but no antipodean natives have made the reverse immigration. This curious fact has been accounted for by supposing that European organisms of the lower types have, like the European man, become so invigorated by repeated re-adjustments to the greater geological and climatal changes of past ages which our continent has witnessed, that they have become more encroaching and more successful under new circumstances than the natives of most other regions. It is difficult to see how this argument can apply in comparing the biological conditions of North America and Europe; but the fact nevertheless remains that, so far, North American species have not sent colonies to Europe in anything like the same proportion as European species have with regard to North America; and it must be repeated that no North American beetle has yet naturalized itself on this side of the Atlantic.

A more valid argument may be founded on the evident special adaptation of the potato-beetle and the group of species to which it belongs, to the region in which they have been hitherto confined. In the natural distribution of the genus, the group is quite unknown beyond a circumscribed area, and that area marked by peculiar continental conditions of climate, namely, the interior of the North American continent. It is well known to naturalists that the species of all large genera fall into minor groups, closely allied in their organization, and always strictly confined to definite minor geographical areas. No explanation can be given of this law other than that the groups so formed have become specialized to a high degree with close reference to the conditions of the area which they inhabit. Such species are never cosmopolitan wanderers, like those of genera which show a looser adaptation to their locale. It will readily be granted by entomologists that the potato-beetle group shows this restricted adaptation in a remarkable manner. Two out of three of its closely allied species belong to elevated plateaux in the interior of the continent, and tend in their range towards the tropics rather than towards the north. The potato-beetle itself is found as far south as the city of Mexico, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, and its nearest relative (a species with difficulty distinguishable from it), the *Doryphora* 11—*lineata*, is confined to Mexico and the country next to the south—Guatemala. A third species (*D. junata*), is known only in the middle States—from Georgia to Southern Missouri. No species at all approaching this group in natural affinity is found inhabiting Europe, or any part of the world other than the warmer, temperate, and tropical regions of the American continent. It is quite otherwise with the two European beetles of the same tribe which have naturalized themselves in the United States, viz., the asparagus beetle and the elm-leaf-cater, the latter having numerous North American native relatives, and the former belonging to a group which ranges over the world, though curiously enough represented in North America by Mexican species only. If it be objected that the potato-beetle, though originally restricted to a peculiar region, has departed from the habits of its group, and developed a powerful migratory instinct, the answer is that in spreading it has kept very closely to a tract of country possessing a similar climate to that of its native home—the climate of the States invaded being characterized by the same hot fine summer and cold dry winter, during which latter the ground is always protected by a coating of snow—an essential condition to a creature which hibernates a few inches below the surface of the soil. Although it is true that the zone of country now occupied by the beetle has the same mean annual temperature (50°) as the south of England, yet the summer and winter temperatures are widely different—the mean temperature for July in these parts of America being 72°, and for January 32°, whilst in the south of England it is 63° and 40° respectively for the same months. The more uniform humidity of North-western Europe throughout the year is also an element to be taken into consideration. The effect of this wide climatic difference is strikingly shown by the different course of the generations of those native European species which are nearest allied to the potato-beetle, i.e., the *Caryosmela*. These agree with the American insect in hibernating in the adult or beetle state, and awakening in spring to feed on their respective plants and propagate their kind; but they differ in having only one generation during the season instead of three, and in their much lower fecundity, the females laying from thirty to sixty eggs only in each generation, whilst the potato-beetle lays from 1,000 to 1,200. All doubts respecting this disputed point have been set at rest by Mr. Daniels, of Wisconsin, who recently obtained 1,200 ova from one individual. It is an incredible supposition that a species of insect adapted to climatic conditions so entirely different, and presenting physiological features so incompatible with the influences it would encounter in Europe, could ever become acclimatized here. An important fact in confirmation of this view is supplied by a report recently published by Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, of the United States Geological Survey, of his investigations in 1873, namely, that the beetle has not yet passed to the west of the Rocky Mountains. "Not a single specimen," he says, "has been seen west of the dividing range." It has, therefore, not yet faced the adverse climatic conditions of the Pacific coast, which nearly resemble those of Western Europe. It is right, however, to add that Lieut. Carpenter believes it probable the insect will ultimately make its appearance in that region.

Thus, even if we give all due weight to the great adaptability to new conditions which the beetle has shown during its progress over half the American continent, it seems an untenable assumption that it can carry this so far as to establish itself in Western Europe. If it should do so, it would be an unprecedented case, and falsify all previous experience. Certainly the creature has developed an extraordinary flexibility of constitution and habits since it left its quiet home in the Rocky Mountains, and we cannot be quite sure what it will eventually do. We hear, for instance, of its attacking thistles after clearing the potato-fields! It enters hot-houses and devours all the tender tomato and egg plants. Most of the wild species of *Sobrius* are poisoned upon wherever it goes, and it has fallen upon the black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), the cabbage, and even grasses. Worst of all, it appears to have acquired a taste for the potato-tuber itself. A correspondent of Mr. MacLachlan, the Treasurer of the Entomological Society of London, writing a few months ago from Pueblo, in Colorado, says that he found on opening his potato-pits last winter several tubers wholly or partially destroyed by the beetles, and that he detected them in the act. The habit of eating tubers or fruit, or any other part of a plant except the leaves, is entirely unknown in any other species of the family to which this voracious creature belongs.

Although it may be taken as highly improbable that the pest will ever make a permanent home in the potato-fields of Britain, it is possible that a few stray specimens may arrive. But the details given above of its habits and transformations will

will show how unlikely this is to occur without speedy detection. It is not likely to be conveyed in the egg-state, as the eggs are not concealed, but laid on the outside of the leaves, and are quickly hatched; neither can the pulpy larvæ, which take only seventeen days to complete their growth, and cannot live two days without a continuous supply of fresh leaves, be carried so far; nor the fragile pupa, which changes to the perfect insect in ten days. Dr. Fitch, State Entomologist of New York, who often received parcels of the living insect from the Western States, found always the earlier states dead or crushed, whilst the adult beetles bore the journey perfectly well. It is only the arrival of the perfect beetle, then, that may be considered possible. This might happen at any time during the summer, through the medium of any vessel arriving from American ports where the insects are flying about. Mr. Riley put this very clearly when he said, in one of his earlier reports, that whenever the streets of New York in summer should swarm with the beetles as those of St. Louis had done, it would be exceedingly likely that some of them, pregnant females included, would alight on outward-bound vessels in the port and get conveyed to Europe. Mr. Riley himself now brings us the news that this summer the beetles are swarming in the shipping quarter of New York. If a few should get concealed among the cargo, especially in the early autumn, when they begin to look out for a snug place wherein to lie dormant, the probability of their safe conveyance will be increased. We are assured, indeed, by Professor Lawson, of Nova Scotia, that for the past two or three years it has been impossible in many parts of North America to pick up any kind of produce without potato-beetles getting into it, and that he knows for a fact that numbers have been sent to England. The possibility of living specimens arriving here cannot therefore be disputed; but I hold that the facts and analogies of the case supply ground for confidently believing that there is exceedingly little probability for their propagating and spreading to this country. The climate of Southern and Central Europe is more akin to that of the native country of the beetle, and in those regions the risks are somewhat greater.

The chances of the insect surviving concealed in bags or casks of potatoes are very slight. American potatoes are imported into Britain only for seed purposes, and in remarkably clean condition. Newly-arrived casks which I saw opened at Messrs. Carters, High Holborn, contained not a particle of refuse, and no pellet of soil large enough to conceal a hibernating beetle; and I was assured that this was their usual state. Many of these seed-potatoes are very costly, some ("Eurekus") being worth as much as 12s. a-pound. The total imports from America for several years past have been very moderate, the high freight preventing their importation for food purposes. According to a Customs return, with which I have been favoured by the Board of Trade, on the application of Mr. Jenkins, Secretary to the Society, the quantities for the past five years were as follows:—

Year.	Cwt.
1870	490
1871	1,166
1872	2,716
1873	2,832
1874	1,056

Nearly the whole of these amounts were shipped at New York, a very small proportion being from Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and Norfolk; and the ports of arrival were in the following order:—Liverpool, about two-thirds of the whole; London, about one-third; while Cardiff, Glasgow, Portsmouth, Bristol, and Londonderry, received only very small quantities. The shipments have always arrived in the winter and early spring months, the returns being nearly blank for the months between May and September inclusive. The exported tubers, in fact are not taken from the ground in America until all the eggs and larvæ have disappeared, and the last brood of beetles has commenced hibernating beneath the surface. There is a chance, of course, of some of the late and sluggish beetles finding their way into the casks or sacks with the potatoes; but it is the only risk, and is not nearly so great as that of the conveyance of the insect by the other means already mentioned. To prohibit the importation of potatoes with the view of excluding the pest, as has been done by the countries previously mentioned, is therefore a most childish policy.

[Two plates.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1879.

[14.]

Royal Agricultural Society of England



Colorado Potato Beetle

With figures of the various stages of its existence!

a Eggs b Young Larvae c Full grown Larvae
d Pupa e Perfect Insect (the line beneath shows the natural size)

All the figures are the size of nature, except e, which is twice life-size.

Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. Second Series,
Vol. XI, Part II, 1875.

Extract from a Memorandum of the Canadian Minister of
Agriculture on the Colorado Beetle.

Potatoes and their coverings are neither more nor less apt to harbour the insect than anything else. But if the absolute repelling of the invader is unfortunately beyond reach, the extent of the disaster is fortunately in a very great measure under control, involving, of course, care and expense. The remedies which necessity has taught are such as to require for their application the joint effort of the community at large, kept alive to its interests and duties by the authorities and men of devotedness to the common welfare. These remedies are:—

- 1st Searching for and crushing every potato beetle wherever found.
- 2nd Frequent visits to the potato fields, and searching for the eggs deposited on the under sides of the leaves of the potato vine; and
- 3rd Watching for the presence of the larvae on the buds, and on the leaves of the plant, in order to destroy them by means of Paris Green, the only substance yet discovered to be effectually operative on a large scale for the destruction of the insect in its larva state.

By these means, and by these means only, the invaded American States, and the Western part of Canada, have been able to secure potato crops in a measure commensurate with the care and energy bestowed, and by similar means only can the invasion be retarded and lessened in its effects.



Colorado Potato Beetle

- a. Eggs*
- b. Young Larvae*
- c. Full grown Larvae*
- d. Pupa*
- e. Perfect Insect (the line beneath shows the natural size)*

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOTANIC GARDENS AND DOMAINS.

(REPORT ON PRESENT CONDITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 April, 1879.

The Director, Botanic Gardens, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, a General Report on the present condition of the Botanic Gardens and Domains.

The Gardens have now arrived at that state of completeness which, so far as the laying out is concerned, requires little more to be done in that direction. A vast amount of labour has been expended in endeavouring to bring the soil of that part of the ground reclaimed from the sea into a condition fit for the growth of plants in general. This soil, originally silt from the harbour, and of course strongly impregnated with salt, notwithstanding its having been trenched and pulverized repeatedly to the depth of three feet, still retains the saline principle to a very considerable degree, and is found to be generally unsuitable for the growth of any but granaceous plants, and these, without exception, succeed in it admirably. As a result of this, the lawns formed on this reclaimed ground—principally composed of *Stenotaphrum glabrum*, Nees, (the buffalo grass of Colonists), *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers., (colonial couch or Indian doob or durb grass), and *Paspalum litorale* Br., (or marsh grass)—seldom show the injurious effects of drought, but continue green throughout the seasons. At the present time, and indeed during the whole of the past spring and summer, the deep dark green of these lawns has never before been so remarkable.

In order to beautify by planting this portion of the garden, it has been found necessary, where a plantation had to be made, in every instance to remove the salt soil to the depth of three feet, and replace it by a mixture of earth partly composed of red loam from the Domain, strong soil from the University paddocks, and elsewhere, and decomposed town refuse. In this compost plants of all descriptions seem to thrive fairly well, but in cases where the ground is prepared for isolated or standard trees, and therefore limited in extent, the saline character of the adjoining ground seems to affect it detrimentally; nevertheless, by planting masses of bedding-out plants round trees in this position, the general effect, while these are in flower, is most pleasing to the eye, and adds greatly to the beauty and charm of this part of the garden. The trees chosen for these isolated spots have been selected partly for their rarity, but principally for the shade which they afford, or are expected to afford as they grow older.

The groups of miscellaneous plants adjoining the bay have suffered, and will undoubtedly continue to suffer from the effect of the spray from the salt water, which, during the prevalence of strong north-easterly winds, covers them with a fine dew that affects them so seriously as to kill some outright, and blight others more or less, from which they do not recover for a lengthened time. This evil has, however, been greatly mitigated by the parapet wall which has been erected round the bay; without this it would have been impossible in many places to grow so near the sea shrubs or trees of any description.

The ponds made in the reclaimed ground have proved a success where the salt water could be effectually excluded from them, which has been the case in the small pond near the sun-dial, and that near the arrangement ground on the western side. In both of these a variety of aquatics have been planted, and various water lilies have been flowering beautifully during the past and present seasons. Two of these lilies, *Nymphaea lutea*, L., and *Nymphaea odorata*, Ait., together with *Saracenia*s and other interesting plants, were procured from Mr. Lockwood, New Jersey, America, through the agency of Charles Robinson, Esq., are peculiarly well adapted for adorning lakes and ponds in this Colony, as they grow most freely—particularly the former, which now occupies the greater part of this pond, and flowers most profusely. In the eastern pond, or that near the sun-dial, *Nuphar lutea*, H. K., and various *Nymphaeas*, as for instance, *alba*, L., *rubra*, B. M., *devoniensis*, Hy., and *corulea*, Sw., have become thoroughly established, and from the beauty of their flowers have proved a source of great attraction to visitors. The larger pond, or that forming the outlet of the creek running through the garden, is not found to be such a success for aquatics as had been anticipated, arising in a great measure from the defective valves which close the mouths of the tubes through which the water passes into the bay. During high tides salt water penetrates through the sides of these valves to such an extent into this pond as to prevent the growth of fresh-water plants; but happily this affects but slightly the vegetation on the islands and on that of the adjoining banks. Whether, under more favourable conditions aquatics would grow in this or the adjoining chain of ponds, in consequence of the free access now given to them of swans and other water-fowl, and the violent rush of water through them during heavy rains, is a difficult question to determine. The utmost that can be done to these ponds under the circumstances is to render them as ornamental in appearance as possible, by means of islands furnished with suitable plants.

In the higher parts of the lower garden new beds have been made in various parts, and planted with groups of special plants, such as agaves, aloes, cycads, cactuses, yuccas, &c. This has been accomplished at very considerable expense, as in several places solid rock had to be quarried out and replaced by soil carted from the Domain and other places. These groups tend to give a botanical interest to the garden which it would not otherwise possess. As soon as possible it is proposed to plant other beds of this description with spice, dye, and fibre-producing plants, of each of which kinds spread over the garden there is now a very good collection.

Adjoining the Exogenous Class arrangement ground, on the west side of the garden, a new piece of ground has been prepared and planted with a large and valuable selection of medicinal plants and those yielding substances of commercial value. Additions will be made to this collection from time to time as they can be obtained.

In the upper or old garden, the principal alterations of importance which have been effected of late have been clearing and trenching ground, planting out collections of bromeliads, camellias, and climbers. The camellias have been placed within the aviary enclosure, in which position, while in flower, they will be secure from being broken and the flowers taken away by the public. In situations where this class of plants are easily got at it has been found impossible to allow them to flower without great injury being done to them. To prevent this, it has been found necessary to disbud, as if the flowers were allowed to expand they would be almost certain to have branches broken off, and the plants partially destroyed. The bromeliads are planted under the walk, near the middle lower gate, and the climbers on the new trellis lately erected on both sides of the walk in front of the aviary.

In this garden very many trees have grown to such a large size and occupy so much space as to have rendered it necessary to cut well in, or remove them altogether. This clearing away of old plants will unfortunately have to be resorted to to a large extent during the ensuing winter, and as a consequence many old trees will have to disappear. In no case however will any tree be cut down unless there are others in the garden of a similar kind. Fortunately the largest and finest of *Araucaria excelsa*, R. Br., or Norfolk Island Pine, occupy situations where they have ample room to develop their growth without doing much injury to the plants growing near them. By measurements recently made of the three largest of these, it has been ascertained that that in the centre of the main walk has attained a height of 94 feet, and the circumference of its trunk 3 feet from the ground is 14 feet 9 inches; that immediately west of this is 112 feet high, with a circumference of 13 feet 3 feet from the ground; the one west of the creek, which is a younger tree than the two preceding by some fifteen years, is 111 feet high, with a circumference of 11 feet a similar distance from the ground. Two new species of *Araucaria* from New Caledonia have been planted in this part of the garden, and promise to be very beautiful trees; these were obtained under the name *Araucaria Rulei*, Muell., but are not only distinct from that species, but very different from each other. The species of the allied genus *Dammara* growing in this locality, although comparatively young trees, have also reached a size as to have become a somewhat remarkable feature in the landscape, as they now tower above the trees in their immediate neighbourhood. These were originally planted as a group and all about the same time, but now exhibit great difference in size and growth; that indigenous to Queensland, *Dammara robusta*, Moore, being the largest; but scarcely inferior in height to this is a very beautiful specimen of a New Caledonia species, *Dammara Moorei*, Lindl., about 60 feet high. The only species of this genus which does not succeed well in this garden is that indigenous to New Zealand *Dammara australis*, Lamb, or Kauri pine of that Colony; several of these have been planted out in various parts of the garden, but none have lived many years,—the largest now existing here is about ten years old, and about 12 feet in height.

Of Conifers in general it may be remarked that only certain kinds appear to be suited for cultivation, at least about Sydney. Of the genus *Pinus*, the species most durable are *Pinea*, L., *halepensis*, Mill., *insignis*, Dougl., *Laricio*, Poir., *canariensis*, C. Sm., *densiflora*, S. & Z., and *longifolia*, Rox., the species *Pinaster* Lamb, and its varieties will grow in any situation, and very rapidly, but it is not a permanent tree about Sydney, as almost without exception the trees of this kind planted in the earlier days of the Colony have perished: it is however excellent for affording shelter to other trees when in a young state. The celebrated mammoth pine of California, *Wellingtonia gigantea*, Lindl., does not appear to be adapted to this country; but the closely allied species, *Sequoia sempervirens*, Endl., the red wood of Upper California, and Nutka Sound, and other parts, grows well, and in favourable situations will make a fine timber tree. With one single exception, *Cryptomeria japonica*, Don., reported to be one of the finest trees in Japan, and at one time largely planted about Sydney, has so far as appearances go proved a failure; the exception referred to, one growing near Government House, is a very fine and well furnished specimen about 50 feet in height, and it may be remarked is planted in nothing but fine stone debris. All the species of *Cupressus*, excluding *macrocarpa*, Hartw., which have been tried here, appear as if they would become permanent plants; but experience has shown that *macrocarpa* will only exist for a limited period. Of the genus *Juniperus* all the species yet tried in the garden are in excellent health, and promise to be valuable additions to our plantations. Of the more rare kinds of Conifers, particular mention may be made of the following, viz., *Pinus jezoensis*, S. & Z., *Jeddo spruce*, *Torreya bogotensis*, Arn., *Taxodium Horsefieldii*, Ky., *Sciadopitys verticellata*, S. & Z., umbrella tree of Japan, and the *Retinosporas* of that country, are all succeeding well.

The groups of palms on either side of the central main walk leading west, which are the most distinctive and by far the most picturesque and attractive features in the garden, are unfortunately becoming overcrowded; some of these have grown into very beautiful specimens, and it is to be feared too large to transplant. *Caryota urens*, L., *Cocos plumosa*, Lodd., *Seaforthia elegans*, R. Br., *Dyopsis madagascariensis*, Nor., *Areca rubra*, Bory., and *Phœnix farinifera*, Rox., have all attained a considerable height. Some of these are at least 40 feet high, and in a perfectly healthy condition; while the *Livistonias*, and such kinds as *Chamærops palmetto*, Mich., *Chamærops Martiana*, Wall., *Chamærops Fortunii*, Hook., *Sabal Blackburniana*, Glaz., *Phœnix sylvestris*, Rox., *Phœnix acaulis*, Ham., *Cocos australis*, Mart., *Copernicia cerifera*, Mart., and *Pritchardia Martiana* Hort., though not so tall as the first group mentioned, yet occupy by far the most space, and cause the overcrowding. Unfortunately it will be impossible to increase this class of plants in this locality, as they are surrounded by trees and shrubs which cannot be removed; but as there is a large collection of different palms now cultivated in pots under protection, which it is intended to plant out this season, another portion of ground in this sheltered part of the garden has been chosen for the purpose; and as the soil is deep and will be well mixed with manure, there is every reason to hope that
although

although these are all natives of the tropics, a fair proportion will adapt themselves to this situation. *Kentia Forsteriana*, Muell., and *Kentia Belmoreana*, Muell., the thatch and curly palms of Lord Howe's Island, have been planted out in various parts of the gardens, and in some places are growing freely and look remarkably well; *Veitchia Canterburyana*, Wendl., and *Kentia Moorei*, Muell., from the same island do not appear to be well suited for open air cultivation; and it is very doubtful whether the latter will ever be made to grow unless under exceptional circumstances, as it is only found growing in moist places on the top of a mountain nearly 3,000 feet high which is usually enveloped in mist.

Within the last few years the gardens have been enriched by several new species of the genus *Meryta* of the family of *Araliaceae*, which have been obtained from various islands of the western Pacific, and have all proved sufficiently hardy for outdoor culture; the great size of their leaves and the peculiarity of their flowers render them subjects of much curiosity and interest—these give a new and very tropical character to the parts of the garden in which they are planted.

An object steadily held in view has been the introduction into the Colony of plants useful for commercial and economic purposes, but it is found that only certain of these are of a character suitable for cultivation in this climate. The past winter, which was the coldest of any for many years past, caused the death of a number of these, for instance several new kinds of *Coffea*, *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, Rich., *Cinchona officinalis* L., *Pandanus utilis* W., *Myristica moschata* Thun., and other species of this genus, and *Vanilla aromatica*, Swartz.

Of the more rare and tender kinds of edible fruits recently introduced mention may be made of six kinds of guava, viz., *Psidium macrocarpum*, Aubl., *Psidium cubense* (?), *Psidium guineensis*, Swartz, *Psidium species* from Timor, *Psidium obovatum*, Mart., *Psidium sinensis*, Lindl., and also *Anona loxensis*, Lind., *Lucuma deliciosa*, Molin., *Lecythis ollaria*, L., *Diospyros Mabola* (?), *Casimiroa edulis*, Cav., *Carica erythrocarpa*, Lind., *Spondias dulcis*, W., *Physalis edulis*, Cyr., *Eugenia uniflora*, L., *Mimusops elengi*, L., *Averrhoa carambola*, L., *Achras sapota*, L., and others, which have all been planted out and are so far in a healthy condition. These additions to those of this class previously established in the garden form an interesting collection.

As an inducement for colonists to grow plants of economic value and easy culture, I obtained last year, through W. G. Murray, Esq., a large quantity of jute seed; from the Royal Gardens, Kew, seeds of kinds of tobacco cultivated in various parts of the world; and through the kindness of Messrs. Nicolls and Inglis of this city, seeds of indigo, *Indigofera tinctoria*, L., safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, Dec., large and dwarf varieties of flax, small and yellow and brown rape, castor oil, and three very distinct kinds of millet under the names of *Joar*, *Bajra*, and *Makai*, which are held in high estimation in India for their valuable properties. Some of all these in larger or smaller quantities were distributed throughout the Colony, with a written request to each recipient to forward to this department such information concerning their success or otherwise as experience might enable them to give, but I regret to say that as yet few have complied with the request. Previous to sending these away it was in every instance ascertained that the seed was good, and that it would vegetate freely. From the jute seed excellent crops are known to have been obtained; but it is feared that neither this nor any of the others, tobacco perhaps excepted, will for at least many years to come form a product of commerce in this Colony. Two bags containing different kinds of bean, the fruit of *Prosopis pubescens*, Benth., and *Prosopis juliflora*, Swartz, trees indigenous to Texas and other parts of South America, where they are known as mesquit and screw bean and are largely used for feeding cattle. Most of the seed in these beans was destroyed by weevil before arrival in this country; such as was good was sent to the various applicants; it will, however, be many years before their value can be ascertained in this country, as they appear to be plants of slow growth.

The lettering of most of the labels of the plants in the garden having become illegible or altogether obliterated, a painter has been for the last year and a half constantly employed in lettering on fresh iron and wood tablets the botanical and where possible the local or popular names of plants, and some thousands of these have been placed before the plants they represent; this work will have to be continued for some time yet before anything like the number of plants which require labels can have them attached.

This expense is, I regret to state, of too frequent occurrence, owing to the difficulty in getting paint of a sufficiently permanent nature to stand long in this climate. That paint was formerly imported into this Colony which would bear exposure for many years uninjured is instanced by the fact that the lettering on the board at the main entrance containing the Gardens Regulations is now, after a lapse of more than thirty years, as clear and distinct as when first painted. I fear there is now no such paint as that procurable in this city.

About one-half of the garden, formerly known as the Governor's kitchen garden, has been recently enclosed as an addition to the Botanic Gardens, and a vast deal of labour has already been expended in clearing this space of trees, grass, and that most terrible of garden pests the plant known as nut or water grass (*Cyperus rotundus*, L.) with which it was greatly infested; but it is almost impossible, when this weed gets firm hold of the ground, to completely extirpate it. The creek leading from the Domain is within the ground enclosed, and in order to make it as ornamental as possible, and to retain water throughout its length, six dams or weirs of cut stone have been built, and as it was necessary to go down to the bed rock for a foundation, this work has been by far more costly than was at first anticipated; but it is permanent and sightly, and when surrounded by proper plantations will be an ornament to the garden. Some months must yet elapse before the laying out and planting of this new addition can be finished. There is in this part abundance of space for the erection of a conservatory suitable for growing to perfection tropical plants of great interest, such as bread-fruit, *Artocarpus incisa*, L., mangosteen, *Garcinia mangostana*, L., durian, *Durio zibethinus* L., and a host of others of similar interest, which cannot be cultivated here in the open air.

The plant-houses now in the garden are too small and too low for purposes of this kind.

The distribution of plants from this establishment to public and semi-public institutions has now grown to such dimensions as to necessitate special notice; and this practice, if continued, will require special provision to be made for its being properly carried out, as I have no means placed at my disposal, nor is there space enough available to enable me to meet the demands of this kind which reach me yearly in such numbers, from all parts of the country, that it has been found impossible to comply with one-half of the applications. It is, however, desirable to encourage the taste for planting even for ornamental purposes, and much more so if it can be directed to planting trees valuable for their timber properties. I am not aware of one single instance of a plantation having been made in this Colony for purely timber purposes. Although I have considered the subject well for some time past, I cannot yet arrive at any satisfactory plan for accomplishing

plishing the great and important work of re-foresting the country with trees of a valuable character. In various parts of the continent of Europe, and in India, much has been done towards re-foresting those countries. In the latter country, where labour is cheap and proper protection afforded, the work of making new plantations has been carried out to a very large extent; but to accomplish this, a whole army of forest rangers and other employes have been engaged for many years past. In this country nothing of the kind could be done without protecting the ground from trespass in some way or other; and if this were done, the growth of the natural vegetation would in all probability equal that of the trees planted, and become so dense that such plantations would inevitably fall a prey to fire. Were it not for the danger of fire, the Blue Mountain ranges, for instance, covered for the most part by dwarf Eucalypts and other trees of little or no value, various species of the genus *Pinus* might be planted with success, and would produce timber of much commercial value; but if once attacked by this devouring element, every tree of this kind, in consequence of its resinous nature, would be burnt to the ground. In these usually barren regions many other excellent kinds of trees might be made to grow, particularly all the larger fruiting varieties of Olives, which, being less subject to the ravages of fire than pines, would in all probability become permanent, and yield after a few years' growth fruit in sufficient quantity that, if made into oil or preserved for the table, would cover the cost of cultivation and eventually prove a source of very considerable profit.

As a commencement towards the re-foresting of the country, I would suggest for the consideration of the Government the propriety of at once establishing a nursery for the propagation, by seed or otherwise, of timber trees only. The ground to be selected for this purpose should be in such a situation as to admit of the hardy and more tender kinds being raised—the former for planting in the colder districts of the south and west, the latter in the northern coast districts.

As an inducement to owners of property throughout the country to form new plantations of this kind, young plants of this description should be supplied in quantity free of cost.

Of late years a good deal of extra work has been imposed on me in connection with public reserves, as well as in laying out and planting gardens at railway stations. Of the former some are exclusively under my direction, while of others I appear only as a trustee, yet in each case in reality the whole of the planning and planting and general superintendence is performed by me, or under my direction.

On the Southern line of railway, ground has been selected, fenced in, trenched, and planted, at the following stations, viz.:—Petersham, Ashfield, Campbelltown, Bowral, and Moss Vale; on the Western line, at Blayney, Newbridge, and Macquarie Plains. These gardens greatly improve the appearance of the stations, and are, as I am informed, much appreciated by the residents of the different localities and by railway travellers. It is intended to make similar gardens at all stations where there is vacant ground suitable for the purpose.

Frequent applications are made to me for plants by residents, or those about to reside, on islands of the Western Pacific. These are complied with as far as practicable, but as the plants wanted are generally of a tropical character, it is not possible in all cases to meet their requirements. Some few months ago a large and varied collection of plants, mostly of kinds of economic value, were sent to Lord Howe's Island, to be planted there under the care of Captain Armstrong, R.N., recently appointed the Magistrate there; these it is expected will be of great advantage to the residents on the island and to masters of ships calling there for supplies.

During the past year the old Barracks, in which were the office, herbarium, library, and quarters for employes, as well as the stables attached, were pulled down, and new buildings of a substantial character erected instead. These new buildings consist of a museum, lecture room, library, office, storeroom, and two separate dwellings for men of the establishment. Stables for horses employed in the Gardens and Domains have been placed in the old kitchen garden, as much out of sight as possible and away from public resort. A new house has also recently been constructed on the eastern side of the garden, for the Overseer; this is shut off by plantations, and does not appear as part of the grounds. The building for the purpose of a museum is sufficiently large for present purposes, and perhaps may suffice for some years to come, but certainly it is not commodious enough to contain all the interesting exhibits of vegetable products which it is possible to obtain. Botanical museums of this kind, first commenced at Kew, London, are now attached to most Botanic Gardens supported by the State.

At Melbourne and Adelaide Botanic Gardens, museums of this character have already been established, and in both places have excited much public interest. The object of museums of this kind, to quote from a Guide to Economic Botany at Kew, "is to show the practical application of botanical science and general relations of the vegetable world to man; they teach us the source of the innumerable products furnished by the vegetable kingdom for our use and convenience, whether as articles of food, of construction or application in arts, of medicine, or curiosity; they suggest new channels for our industry, and are means of direct instruction in most important branches of useful knowledge. We learn from them the origin of some valuable timbers, fibres, drugs, and other vegetable substances; and, in brief, show how little or how much we know of the extent to which herbs, shrubs, and trees, contribute to our necessities, comforts, and numberless requirements." This quotation is sufficient to show the importance and value of a building for such a purpose in these Gardens. When our museum is properly fitted up, such valuable products as have already been collected will be placed in it, and every effort will be made to add to these from all parts of the world.

The sum of £100 was voted last year for the purchase of terra cotta vases. These have been selected by my friend, Dr. George Bennett, at the establishment of Messrs. Doulton & Watts, Lambeth, London, and are now, it is expected, on their way out here, and when suitably placed in the gardens, will greatly enhance their attractions.

The seats in these gardens are now sufficiently numerous to meet the convenience of the ordinary number of visitors, but although in this respect this establishment is better furnished than any other of the kind with which I am acquainted, yet it is impossible to provide sitting accommodation for all who come here on Sundays and holidays—on which days it is not unusual for from eight to ten thousand persons to visit these Gardens.

The recent alterations and additions to the buildings and cages of the aviary have contributed much to the appearance of the situation, and the health and comfort of the birds and animals. While it has been an object to increase the number of birds, no effort has been made to add to the collection of animals, as it never was the intention to form, nor is there space for, a general zoological collection. This adjunct to the garden is, however, of sufficient interest to amuse and attract a very large proportion of the visitors.

Taken

Taken as a whole, these Gardens may now be considered among the most picturesque and interesting establishments of the kind in the world. Their charm does not so much arise from the manner in which they are laid out, but rather to the very many varied and beautiful forms of plants which they contain, particularly of tropical and semi-tropical kinds; for here, combined, will be found in equal luxuriance the hardy deciduous trees of Europe, with palms, bananas, and other plants of a similar character.

I continue to maintain an active correspondence with the principals of botanical establishments in many parts of the world, and with whom I keep up a brisk interchange of plants and seeds.

From the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, London, and of Dublin, most valuable donations have been received; amongst which I would particularize succulents from the former, and a large and fine collection of herbaceous plants from the latter. I have also to acknowledge donations from the Botanic Gardens of Calcutta, Saharanpur, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape Town, Natal, Batavia, St. Petersburg, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Brisbane; as well as from the nursery establishments of Messrs. Veitch, Henderson, Williams, and Bull of London; Mons. Linden, of Ghent, Belgium; and Herr Haage, of Erfurt, Germany; and Messrs. Ch. Huber et Co. of Hyères, France.

Amongst the numerous contributors in this and in the neighbouring Colonies, special reference is due to the following nurserymen, viz.:—Messrs. Brunning and Lang of Melbourne, Giles and Son of Adelaide, Mr. Hartmann of Toowoomba, and Shepherd and Baptist of this city—the latter gentleman has been always most liberal, giving his newest and rarest plants without hesitation and asking or accepting but very little in exchange. From L. A. Bernays, Esq., on behalf of the Acclimatization Society of Brisbane, a large and varied selection of useful plants have been from time to time received. Signor D'Albertis, before leaving Sydney, very kindly sent here several cases of plants collected by him in New Guinea, and especial thanks are due to Captain Turpie, of the missionary ship "John Williams," and to Captain Braithwaite, of the missionary ship "Day Spring," for the many beautiful and new plants brought by them from the Islands of the South Seas, and given to this Garden. Among these donations, I may mention new forms of *Dracæna*, *Croton*, and *Hibiscus*, and many quite new tree and other ferns. To Captain Braithwaite I am under special obligation, for placing in my possession living plants of the kinds supposed to furnish the poison which rendered the arrows so fatal, when the late Commodore Goodenough and his men were wounded by these weapons. These plants have not yet flowered, and their names are consequently not accurately determined. Some twelve months ago a vessel was fitted out here by private enterprise for the purpose of exploring the north-eastern side of New Guinea; in this vessel, with Ministerial approval, I sent George Turner, an employé of this establishment, as a collector of plants. Although this man did not reach the destination for which he left this, he succeeded in collecting in New Britain and adjoining islands, and bringing back with him, a good many new and interesting plants, the most remarkable of which are the following:—*Heliconia rubra striata*, Moore, *Heliconia aurea*, Moore, *Heliconia aurea striata*, Moore, *Crinum variegatum*, Moore, *Maranta Turnerii*, Moore, *Philodendron variegatum*, Moore, *Alocasia Brownei*, Moore, and two other species of this genus, *Morinda variegata*, Moore, *Curcuma variegata*, Moore, *Arum* species, and several new palms, *Dracænas* and ferns, one of which latter, a crested species of *Nephrodium*, Moore, is particularly beautiful. To Baron von Mueller of Melbourne, I would express my best thanks for the plants and seeds which he has sent to me, and for the botanical assistance which he is invariably willing to render.

DOMAINS.

The work of replanting the Domains with trees of a permanent umbrageous character, commenced a good many years ago, and has been steadily continued ever since. Most of the earlier planted trees now give excellent shade, and add greatly to the ornamental appearance of this favourite public resort. Originally very many different kinds of trees were tried in this exposed place, but only a few of these have succeeded well, principally *Ficus macrophylla*, Desf., commonly but erroneously called the Moreton Bay Fig, as if it were only found in that part of Australia, whereas it is indigenous to the eastern coast districts, from Illawarra in this Colony to Rockhampton in Queensland, *Ficus syringifolia*, Cunn., (or deciduous fig), *Ficus ferruginea*, Desf., (or native fig), *Pristania conferta*, R. Br. or *Lophostemon australis* (the bastard box of Colonists), *Laurus camphora* W., or camphor laurel, English oaks, elms, poplars, plane *Pinus Pineæ*, L., *Pinus halepensis*, Ait., *Pinus longifolia*, Rox., *Araucarius excelsa*, R. Br., *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, Ait., *Salix babylonica*, L., or weeping willow, planted in most places, and several varieties of the common olive, *Olea europea*, L. These, planted singly or in groups, appear to stand well exposure to the strong sea breeze and to the dry hot winds to which they are often subjected, and for which cause many other sorts of trees planted out here have perished altogether.

Towards Macquarie Point, where the soil is poor and shallow, large quantities of rock have been quarried and removed away, and the vacant spaces filled in with town refuse mixed with good soil; this has admitted of trees being planted in situations where previously nothing but rock was to be seen.

In the Inner or Governor's Domain this system has been pursued with great success, particularly in that part between the Fort and Government House, the whole of which a few years ago, was little but bare rock, but now the surface is thickly covered over with couch grass, and in many places young trees are flourishing admirably.

The carriage roads in both Domains are for the most part in the best possible condition, having all been well ballasted and blue metalled throughout.

To put the footpaths into such a state as to enable the public to walk on them with comfort has been a work of great difficulty. Every plan short of asphaltting and tarring has been tried and failed, as both heavy rains and high winds carry away all the finer particles of the gravel, leaving the larger and rougher parts exposed, which renders the paths unpleasant to walk on, and is an inducement to and an excuse for visitors walking on the edging and forming tracks through the grass. To obviate this both tarring and asphaltting have lately been resorted to; the latter has been done by professional skill at a cost of one shilling per superficial yard, and the former by the ordinary employés of the Domain at a much less cost.

cost. The method pursued by our men is first to properly form the walk, then rake it smoothly over, leaving a loose surface, and in this state gas tar is poured well over it, which readily becomes absorbed in the gravel and forms a sort of concrete, over all a covering of fine gravel is spread, and the whole then well rolled, after which the walk is at once ready for use; it is well to add that this work can only be done when the gravel and the weather are perfectly dry.

The Eucalypts and other native trees in the Domain are fast dying out and will soon disappear altogether in that part towards the city; but on the eastern side very many of these are still in good health and will in all probability survive for many years.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES MOORE, F.L.S.,
&c., &c., &c.

Botanic Gardens,
29th March, 1879.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1879.

[6d.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLERGY RETURNS TRANSFER BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 12.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 November, 1878.

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor.

Message No. 12.

In accordance with 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 the Bill to transfer to the Office of the General Registry certain Registers of Marriages Births and Deaths.

*Government House,
Sydney, 31 October, 1878.*

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS,
MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.

(CLAIM OF MR. H. K. JAMES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 October, 1878.

Re Claim of Mr. H. K. James for compensation for transfer of certain Ecclesiastical Registers, &c.

In this extremely complicated case, which has been repeatedly before my predecessors, I have thought it would be more satisfactory for His Excellency to be at once put in possession of the whole circumstances of the case. The statement which I attach *fully* discloses these.

I see no way out of the difficulty but the legalization of the transfer of these records by an Act of the Legislature, which will provide at the same time for compensation to Mr. James to be determined by arbitration.

Attorney General's Office,
Sydney, 18th October, 1877.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY,
Attorney General.

Re Claim of Mr. Henry Kerrison James, late Bishop's Secretary, &c., to compensation in the matter of proposed transfer of Church of England Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, to office of Registrar General.

Mr. James bases his claim on the ground that he had charge of these records, and kept them up at his own cost for twenty years previous to commencement of the Registration Act (19 Vic. 34), 1st March, 1856, and that he indexed the whole of them from the year 1787, comprising 150,000 entries,—the indexes of which fill eleven demy volumes,—receiving as remuneration only trifling and inadequate fees for searches, &c., amounting to about £500 for the entire period.

Under the Act 6 Geo. IV, 21 (1826), Church of England Returns of Births, Marriages, and Burials, had to be furnished annually to the Registrar of the Archdeacon's Court, who was charged with their preservation and the preparation of Indexes; and up to the year 1834 the duties imposed on the Registrar were performed by the clerks of the Church and School Corporation, and afterwards by a clerk at the public expense, whose services were discontinued in 1836 without any provision being made for the discharge of the duties. In the latter year the former Archdeacon (Dr. Broughton) returned as Bishop, and his Registrar did not feel called upon to perform the required duties at his own expense. His deputy or clerk (Mr. James) however voluntarily undertook the duties under the Act, and discharged them until 1857, when the Registration Act (19 Vic. No. 34), repealing previous Registration Acts, came into force.

Under section 2 of 3 Vic. No. 23 (1839), the duties were imposed on the Bishop's Registrar instead of the Archdeacon's Registrar, but 6 George IV, 21, was otherwise left unaltered.

In July 1857, Mr. Attorney General Darvall advised that the documents were of the nature of public documents, but he did not think the public entitled to them without compensation. (*Printed paper A, p. 10.*)

In February 1860, Mr. Attorney General Wise advised that Mr. James had no legal right to the possession of the registers; that it was the bounden statutory duty of the Archdeacon's or Bishop's Registrar to keep and index these registers, and that for neglect of same an indictment would have lain against him, and a *mandamus* would lie to compel a search being allowed. On account of the legal difficulties in the way, however, Mr. Wise recommended compensation to Mr. James, but not on the basis of an assumption that he prepared the registers merely as a volunteer, because as Deputy Registrar his acts and possession were the acts and possession of the Registrar. (*Printed paper C, p. 4.*)

In the same month Sir W. M. Manning, Attorney General, advised that a *mandamus* would lie against Mr. James to compel inspection. (*Printed paper C, p. 5.*) And in March, 1860, Sir W. M. Manning advised that the registers could not be regarded as Mr. James's private property, but that he ought to be compensated for the loss of the prospective fruits of his labour in the shape of search fees, &c. (*Printed paper C, p. 6.*)

In March, 1862, Mr. Attorney General Hargrave advised that the Government could not take proceedings against Mr. James to obtain the records, as the Bishop's Registrar was and is the lawful statutory custodian of the documents; but that any aggrieved individual could obtain a *mandamus* to compel performance of the Registrar's duty. In his opinion, a Bill should be introduced transferring custody to Registrar General, and making registers and extracts legal evidence. As to compensation, it might be necessary to distinguish between statutory and voluntarily prepared documents, and Mr. James should state which documents he claims, and the matter should be referred to arbitration. (*See copy herewith, marked F.*)

The Church of England Synod, on the 28th August, 1867, passed a resolution urging the Government to take immediate steps for the transfer of the records to the Registrar General.

The leading solicitors have frequently urged the Government to have these registers—being of incalculable value as affecting real estate, &c.—transferred to the Registrar General; and the American Consul, and Mr. Billyard and Mr. Tompson (solicitors), have complained that Mr. James has refused certificates altogether.

Two complaints have also been made to the Secretary of State as to the exorbitant demands made by Mr. James for certificates,—one by the Earl of Limerick, that twenty guineas was demanded for two baptismal certificates, and one by a legal firm, that five guineas was charged for copy of a marriage certificate.

Lord Carnarvon (28th February, 1867) hoped that early measures would be taken for the transfer of the registers to the Registrar General; Earl Granville, in despatch of 8th May, 1869, asked what steps had been taken in the matter; and Lord Kimberley, in despatch of 5th January, 1871, advised the recovery of the registers, by legal means or compromise, at Imperial expense.

In 1871 the Crown Solicitor endeavoured to obtain possession of the records, but Mr. James being absent from the Colony, no satisfactory information could be obtained relative thereto; and Sir James Martin, when Attorney General, advised that no further steps could then be taken to obtain possession of the registers.

Lord Carnarvon (5th May, 1877) again brought the subject under notice.

The amount of compensation estimated by Mr. James in 1857 was £3,000, which Mr. Rolleston (then Registrar General) considered reasonable. Mr. Rolleston also certified as to their usefulness, preservation, and accuracy. In October, 1867, the Bishop's Chancellor pointed out that the sum of £3,000 proposed as compensation in 1857 should be augmented on account of the ten years' delay.

A Bill (*printed paper A, p. 11*) was introduced in August, 1857, by Mr. Attorney General Darvall, to legalize the transfer of the records to, and their use by, the Registrar General, and to compensate Mr. James (the amount of £2,500 being recommended). This Bill passed the Council, but lapsed in Committee in the Assembly on the 27th October, 1858, through a count-out. £2,500 was placed on the Estimates for 1859 by Mr. Cowper, but afterwards withdrawn.

On the 14th August, 1862, Mr. Cowper introduced a Bill (*printed paper E*) legalizing the transfer and use of the registers, and providing for Mr. James's compensation by arbitration. (Mr. James was favourable to this mode of settlement.) This Bill passed both Houses, but the Council having made amendments, it was, on its return to the Assembly, dropped.

Mr. Robertson promised (13th July, 1869) that a Bill would be introduced the following Session to settle the question. Nothing further appears to have been done.

The registers have, on Mr. James's suggestion, been placed in the Registrar General's Office, in seven or eight large cases, and are accessible to himself alone.

A. G., 31/8/77.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MACQUARIE-STREET LAND RESUMPTION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 39.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 July, 1879.

ALFRED STEPHEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 39.

In accordance with the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with the Bill to enable the Government to resume certain lands between Macquarie-street and the Outer Domain.

Government House,
Sydney, 3 July, 1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSOLVENT COURT.

(MR. BOOTY, BAILIFF IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 July, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 May, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The amount of all fees charged by and received by Mr. Booty, Bailiff in the Insolvent Court, from Official Assignees and all other persons, since the 1st of January, 1870, to the present time, and amount of same.
- “ (2.) The amount of rebate commission received by Booty from auctioneers.
- “ (3.) Also a copy of all Correspondence, Minutes, &c., by the Commissioner in Insolvency and all other persons in respect of the fees charged by and received by Booty, as Bailiff in Insolvent Court.
- “ (4.) Also a Return showing under what rule or rules of the Insolvent Court Booty was allowed to receive or charge such fees, and under what Act of Parliament he has claimed and charged such fees to Official Assignees and insolvent persons.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

INSOLVENT COURT.

The Registrar in Insolvency to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 4 July, 1879.

In reply to your letter of 5th ultimo (No. 79-4,446), with reference to certain returns ordered by the Legislative Assembly respecting Mr. Booty, bailiff in Insolvent Court, I have the honor to state as follows:—

1. The amounts of fees charged by and paid to Mr. Booty by official assignees since 1st January, 1870, to the present time are—

Mr. Sempill	£92	10	6
Mr. Humphery	133	19	0
Mr. Sandeman	78	9	6
Mr. Lyons	106	8	6
Mr. Mackenzie	112	5	6

Total £528 18 0

Mr. Booty states that he has kept no record of fees received by him, consequently I am unable to state the amount received by him from persons other than the official assignees.

2. Mr. Booty states that he has received no rebate commission from auctioneers.

3. I herewith enclose copies of all correspondence, minutes, &c., by the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency and all other persons, in respect of the fees charged by, and received by, Booty as bailiff in Insolvent Court.

4. Mr. Booty states that he was informed by a late Chief Commissioner (Mr. Purefoy) that he was entitled to fees for making attachments, and that he claimed them under section 24 of Act 5 Vic. No. 17, and under schedule to Act 7 Vic. No. 19.

The Chief Commissioner's minute (Enclosure No. 1) states that no fees can be claimed from insolvents.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR HENRY,

Registrar in Insolvency.

[Enclosures.]

Minute of The Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

14 May, 1879.

MINUTE for answer of Minister of Justice to question 2 of Mr. McElhone, for Tuesday, 20th May, 1879, in Legislative Assembly.

2. Salary of messenger in insolvency is £180 per annum.

3. The fees chargeable by messengers are prescribed by the Schedule to Act 7 Vic. No. 19, and nothing therein refers to fees to be paid by insolvents; but official assignees frequently do employ the messenger upon their own retainer in lieu of employing a stranger, and they pay him for his services on such retainer.

4. Except as aforesaid the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates is unaware of fees being charged by the messenger in insolvency.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Insolvency.

In the matter of Court fees chargeable by Act 7 Vic. No. 19, and the audit of accounts and plans under section 8 of 25 Vic. No. 25.

Thursday, 15 May, 1879.

HAVING regard to questions as to fees to the messenger in insolvency, specified in minute of 14th instant for the information of the Minister of Justice, the attention of the Registrar in Insolvency is called to the restrictive nature of the words "and no other shall be taken," in the 3rd section of 7 Vic. No. 19, prescribing, in the schedule thereof, the fees chargeable by messengers in regard to all accounts and plans audited by him; and should any excess come under his notice the facts should be specially stated in addition to his usual certificate of audit.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEPFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

N.B.—Besides showing this to the messenger in insolvency it had better be shown to the official assignees.

The Messenger in Insolvency to The Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates

Sir,

29 May, 1879.

I have the honor of addressing you in reference to questions asked by Mr. McElhone in the House with regard to the fees charged and received by me from the official assignees and others. I have been nineteen years in the office, and when I was first appointed the then Chief Commissioner, the late Mr. Purefoy, said that the salary was too small for the responsible position that I held, but that the fees I was entitled to would make it a little better; which fees I have been receiving ever since, and have always been allowed by the Registrars in the plans of distribution, and been ratified by the late Commissioners and also by your Honor. I believe that it was under the 24th section of Act, 5 Vic., No. 17, that the late Mr. Purefoy said that I was entitled to charge the fees and mileage, and on many occasions by my diligence and promptness I have recovered property which otherwise would have been lost to the creditors, or would have put the estates to a great expense. With regard to rebate or commission from auctioneers on account of insolvent estates I have never received one shilling, for I have nothing to do with employing them. If your Honor decides that I am not to receive the fees your Honor will, I hope, kindly place me on the next Estimates for an increase of salary that would place me in the same position as Mr. Thomas, the Sheriff's officer.

I have, &c.,

ENOCH W. BOOTY.

Minute

Minute of The Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Saturday, 31 May, 1879.

ALREADY, by a minute dated 15th instant, the messenger in insolvency has had his attention called to the Act 7 Vic. No. 19, which alone prescribes the Court fees chargeable by such messenger. Whatever has been said by the former Chief Commissioner (Mr. Purefoy), or allowed by him, or passed in audit by any Registrar in Insolvency, the messenger is in error in supposing that any Court fees, not chargeable by the above Act, have been approved or known of by me. Hereafter when the amount received in excess, if any, of such Court fees has been ascertained, the question of salary will be fully considered. In the meantime the original appointment (or a copy) of the messenger in insolvency to his office had better be left with (or supplied to) the Registrar in Insolvency, for the better elucidation of the rights and law of the question of Court fees.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

The Messenger in Insolvency to The Registrar in Insolvency.

Sir,

9 June, 1879.

In reply to a letter received from the Department of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, dated 5/6/79, I do myself the honor to forward to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates the following facts:—

1st. I cannot furnish any account of the fees charged or received by me, inasmuch as I kept no record of them. The fees I have received are charged in the plans of distribution.

2nd. I have received fees from solicitors for services rendered, which I have not kept any record of, but these would not amount to more than a few pounds a year.

3rd. With reference to rebate or commission from auctioneers, I never received one shilling.

I have, &c.,

ENOCH W. BOOTY.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales—In Insolvency.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of Jeremiah Reardon, of the "Phoenix Hotel," Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, licensed victualler, and of the Acts 7 Victoria No. 19, and 38 Victoria No. 1.

THE matter of the account of the official assignee herein, dated the fifth (5th) day of June instant, and the special report thereon of the Registrar in Insolvency and Accountant of the Court, dated the sixth (6th) day of June instant, coming on for consideration in the Court-room (by order made on the seventh (7th) day of June instant), upon the twelfth (12th) day of June instant; and also upon this day, after notice thereof to Mr. Robert Hamilton Sempill, the said official assignee herein, and to Enoch William Booty, the messenger in insolvency, and also to the Crown Solicitor; and upon reading the said account and the said report, and the minute of directions given to the Registrar in Insolvency as to Court fees and the charges properly payable by official assignees, and chargeable for the messenger in insolvency under the above Act 7 Victoria No. 19, and the Schedule A thereto; and after hearing what was alleged by the said official assignee, and no cause being shown by the said messenger in insolvency, I, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, in exercise of all the powers vested in me, do order and direct as follows:—

1. That the item of ten shillings and six pence (10s. 6d.) charged in the said account and in the said report referred to be disallowed, as there is no evidence to show it to be properly chargeable beyond the scale of charges specified by the said schedule of the said Act, and that the said item be struck out, increasing the balance by the like amount of ten shillings and six pence left on hand.
2. That the said account be otherwise approved.
3. And that the Registrar in Insolvency as Accountant of the Court do, in pursuance of the said minute of the said fifteenth (15th) day of May last, note this decision in his audit of all accounts and plans, and do conform with the same.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

ARTHUR HENRY, Registrar in Insolvency.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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(MESSAGE No. 18.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1878.

HERCULES ROBINSON,

Governor.

Message No. 18.

In accordance with 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 the Bill to secure to proprietors of Works of Literature and Fine Art, and to proprietors of Designs for Articles and Works of Manufacture and Art, the Copyright of such works and designs for a limited period.

Government House,

Sydney, 12 November, 1878.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MARSUPIALS.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS IN THE GWYDIR DISTRICT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 November, 1878.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of the Gwydir District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the pastoral and agricultural industries are two of the most important of the Colony, and that anything affecting the well-being of either industry should be a matter of public concern.

2. That the increase and ravages of the marsupials in many parts of the Colony are becoming alarming, and a large extent of alienated and Crown lands are virtually useless, being wholly over-run with these pests.

3. That some stock-owners have attempted to grapple with the evil, but have had to abandon the attempt, finding it an undertaking of such magnitude that it can only be dealt with by special legislation.

4. That in order to check the rapid increase of the marsupials and thus avert threatened ruin to pasture and crops,—

Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will grant an Act to facilitate and encourage the destruction of marsupials, and that you will take this our Petition into your favorable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[*Here follow 254 signatures.*]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MARSUPIALS.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1878.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

To the Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled:

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of the New England District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the pastoral and agricultural industries are two of the most important of the Colony, and that anything affecting the well-being and progress of either industry should be a matter of public concern.

2. That the increase and ravages of the marsupials in many parts of the Colony are becoming alarming, and a large extent of country, Crown lands and alienated, are virtually valueless to the occupiers, being wholly over-run with these pests.

3. That some stock-owners have attempted to grapple with the evil, but without success. It is an undertaking of such magnitude that it can be dealt with only by special legislation.

4. That in order to check the rapid increase of the marsupials and so prevent threatened ruin to pasture and crops,—

Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will take into your favourable consideration this our Petition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Here follow 264 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MARSUPIALS.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 September, 1878.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of the New England District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the pastoral and agricultural industries are two of the most important interests of the Colony, and that anything affecting the well-being and progress of either industry should be a matter of public concern.

2. That the increase and ravages of the marsupials in many parts of the Colony are becoming alarming, and a large extent of country, Crown land and alienated, are virtually valueless to the occupier, being wholly over-run with these pests.

3. That some stock-owners have attempted to grapple with the evil, but without success. It is an undertaking of such magnitude that it can be dealt with only by special legislation.

4. That in order to check the rapid increase of the marsupials, and so prevent threatened ruin to pasture and crops,—

Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will take into your favourable consideration this our Petition.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

Dated this ninth day of September, 1878.

[Here follow 184 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MARSUPIALS.

(MESSAGE No. 15.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 November, 1878.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

Governor.

Message No. 15.

In accordance with 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 the Bill to provide for the destruction of Marsupial Animals.

Government House,

Sydney, 6 November, 1878.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 January, 1879.

RETURN (in part) to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 January, 1879, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Naval and other authorities and
“His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the prevalence of Venereal
“Disease in the City of Sydney.”

(*Captain Onslow.*)

SCHEDULE.

No.		PAGE.
1.	Inspector General of Police to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, with enclosure. 21 May, 1878	2
2.	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Lands. 23 May, 1878	2
3.	Under Secretary for Lands to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 24 June, 1878	3
4.	Colonial Secretary to Colonial Secretary of Queensland. 28 June, 1878	3
5.	Inspector General of Police to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, with enclosure. 25 June, 1878	3
6.	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Under Secretary for Lands. 27 June, 1878	3
7.	Under Secretary for Lands to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 28 July, 1878	3
8.	Minute of His Excellency the Governor, with enclosure. 26 October, 1878.....	4
9.	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Medical Adviser to the Government. 29 October, 1878.....	5
10.	Inspector General of Police to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 3 December, 1878	5
11.	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Medical Adviser to the Government. 5 December, 1878	6
12.	Medical Adviser to the Government to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office. 6 December, 1878.....	6
13.	Colonial Secretary to Colonial Secretary, Queensland. 20 December, 1878	6
14.	Inspector General of Police to Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, with enclosure. 26 December, 1878 ...	6

VENEREAL DISEASE.

No. 1.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 21 May, 1878.

Sir,

Having been informed that one of the effects of the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act in Queensland has been that many prostitutes who were suffering from disease quitted that Colony for New South Wales, to avoid the penalties of the Act, I caused police inquiries to be made on the subject, with a view to ascertain—

1st. What number of such women had recently arrived in Sydney.

2nd. Whether it could be ascertained if they were suffering from venereal disease.

Hereto I append a list of eighteen prostitutes who have lately come into this Colony from Queensland, but there may be many more.

As it is not unreasonable to conclude that they are suffering from disease, it appears to me so serious a matter, as affecting the public health in this city, that I hasten to bring the matter under the Colonial Secretary's notice.

I have hitherto seen serious objections to the introduction of a Contagious Diseases Prevention Act into this Colony, but if the result of such a measure in other Colonies reacts upon this in the manner indicated, I should be disposed to alter my views, and advocate a similar enactment here as a precautionary measure for this Colony.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

No. 1 STATION, MAY, 1878.

EXTRACT of Return of prostitutes who arrived in Sydney from Queensland during the past six months, and some of whom here left with the view of evading the Contagious Disease Act in force in that Colony.

Name.	Address.	Time in Sydney.	Remarks.
* * *	* * *	6 months ...	Supposed to be suffering from venereal when she arrived.
* * *	* * *	4 do. ...	Suffering from venereal on arrival, and treated in Sydney Infirmary.
* * *	* * *	3 weeks ...	It is said that these girls were summoned under the Contagious Disease Act at Brisbane, and cleared out before the summons came on for hearing.
* * *	* * *	3 do. ...	
* * *	* * *	19 days ...	Supposed to be suffering from venereal disease.
* * *	* * *	19 do. ...	Supposed to be suffering from venereal; is said to be an immigrant from America.
* * *	* * *	3 months ...	Supposed to be suffering from venereal.
* * *	* * *	2 weeks ...	
* * *	* * *	2 do. ...	Said to be suffering from venereal when she arrived.
* * *	* * *	2 do. ...	
* * *	* * *	6 do. ...	Said to be suffering from venereal when she arrived.
* * *	* * *	3 months ...	
* * *	* * *	2 weeks ...	Said to have cleared out because she could not get a clearance certificate.
* * *	* * *	3 months ...	
* * *	* * *	5 do. ...	Said to be suffering from venereal when she arrived.
* * *	* * *	5 do. ...	
* * *	* * *	3 do. ...	Said to be suffering from venereal when she arrived.
* * *	* * *	4 do. ...	

The Superintendent of Police,
Metropolitan District.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Sub-inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector General of Police. Efforts have been made to induce these women to submit themselves to the Police Surgeon for examination, but they have all objected.—GEO. READ, Supt., 21/5/78.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

MR. FARNELL would like to see this, as bearing on the Bill which he introduced some time back.

M.F., 23/5

The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 23/5/78.—M.R.A. Submitted for the information of the Minister for Lands.—W.W.S., 30 May.

No. 3.

3

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Dr. Hobbs, the Surgeon of the Contagious Diseases Hospital at Brisbane, informed me, when on a recent visit to this Colony, that a great number of the Sydney prostitutes went to Brisbane for the purpose of getting admission to the Brisbane Hospital, and that the Brisbane prostitutes, when suffering from venereal disease, voluntarily sought admission to the Hospital; that they sought it as a home, and that the cases were rare when they had to set the law in motion to compel them to undergo medical examination and hospital treatment. I think it would be well to communicate with Dr. Hobbs on the subject of this report, and on the subject generally.—J.S.F., 20/6/78.

The Under Colonial Secretary, B.C., 24 June, 1878.—O.R., for the U.S.

No. 4.

The Colonial Secretary, N.S.W., to The Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sir,

I shall take it as a favour if you will permit me to be furnished with the views of Dr. Hobbs, the Surgeon of the Contagious Diseases Hospital at Brisbane, as to the working generally of the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act of Queensland.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 June, 1878.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 5.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 78-3918, respecting the influx of prostitutes from Queensland, I now beg to submit, for the Colonial Secretary's information, copy of a confidential report from the Queensland police regarding the working of the "Contagious Diseases Prevention Act" there.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 25 June, 1878.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

Inspector Doyle to The Inspector of Police, Brisbane.

North Brisbane Watch-house, 10 June, 1878.

SERGEANT Michael Doyle states, for the information of the Inspector of Police, that the average number of women for examination under the Contagious Disease Act is twenty-five weekly; and the average number of women subject to that Act for the last four years is seventy-eight in the year.

During the last four years there have been only four or five cases of syphilis, which remained in the hospital four or five months before they recovered from the disease; but women suffering in this way had only been in Brisbane for a few days, coming from other parts of the Colony or elsewhere, and found to be diseased on first examination by the medical officer, or applied for admission into the Lock Hospital on arriving in Brisbane. Out of the average number of women subject to the Act for the last four years none of them have been found to suffer from anything except slight attacks of gonorrhoea, which do not take more than a week or two to make them well again.

During the last six months seven left for Sydney, and three out of that number left before they were forced to comply with the Act.

The effect of the weekly examinations shows that the women endeavour to keep themselves as clean as possible with regard to the life they lead; and the old hands give every information about new arrivals, but the sergeant has often to be careful as to how he may act with strangers only a few weeks in Brisbane.

MICHL. DOYLE,

Inspector under Contagious Diseases Act.

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner. As the Act does not extend to inland towns, it is impossible to prevent a few of these women from getting away from Brisbane to other parts before being brought under the provisions of the Act.
10/6/78.

JOHN LEWIS,

Inspector.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

My honorable colleague, the Premier, will read this report with much interest.—M.F., 27/6.

The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 27/6/78.—M.R.A.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Submitted.—W.W.S. 9th July.

I have read the annexed report with much interest. The report shows that the Act is working well in Brisbane.—J.S.F., 19/7/78.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 26 July, 1878.—W.W.S.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

COLONIAL Secretary,—For consideration of Ministers.—H.R., 26/10/78.

Commodore Hoskins to His Excellency the Governor.

Sir,

"Wolverene" at Sydney, 24 October, 1878.

I have the honor to forward for your Excellency's consideration a letter addressed to me by Staff-surgeon Reid of this ship, on the increase in the number of cases of syphilis contracted on shore at Sydney amongst the crew, on the increased severity of the type of the disease, and on the measures, which having proved successful elsewhere, it would appear desirable to adopt here, not only in the interests of the Naval Forces on the station but also of the community at large.

2. The large proportion of cases of secondary or constitutional syphilis to which Dr. Reid calls attention is a matter of very grave significance; and the fact that during my tenure of this command the number of such cases as well as of the total infected has very largely increased in proportion to the strength of the squadron, appears to corroborate the opinion expressed that the Act now in force at Brisbane induces those who become obnoxious to its provisions to flock to this city, and that remedial measures are absolutely necessary in self-defence.

3. Dr. Reid's opinion is of peculiar value and force in consequence of his having served for a considerable time in the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, which place is included in and under the operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts of Great Britain, and where he became thoroughly acquainted with their working and convinced of the enormous good which results from them.

4. Scrutinized and watched as they are in all their hearings by a party in Parliament and elsewhere who are opposed to them from sentiment and not from reason, it could scarcely be expected that not a single instance of alleged abuse or of regrettable working of them would be satisfactorily established after they had been in operation fourteen years from the passing of the first Act, as is well known to be the case.

5. I feel certain that your Excellency will give the matter the consideration which its importance appears to me to deserve, and I should be glad to think that in future years the efficiency of our ships will be increased by such legislative enactments as have been found indispensable elsewhere.

I have, &c.,

A. H. HOSKINS,

Commodore.

[Enclosure.]

Staff Surgeon Reid to Commodore Hoskins.

Sir,

H.M.S. "Wolverene," Sydney, N.S.W., 9 October, 1878.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the prevalence of venereal disease at this, the head-quarters of the squadron under your command. During the past quarter we have had fifteen cases contracted at Sydney, and seven of these have turned out to be cases of secondary or constitutional syphilis.

By secondary syphilis I mean that form of venereal disease which infects the system as a blood poison. From the moment that it does so, every tissue and every organ of the human frame becomes liable to be a prey to its baneful influence. It ordinarily gives rise to a morbid state of health, more or less marked. It sometimes destroys life in the course of a few months. The most loathsome cases of disease which I have been called upon to treat have been cases in which syphilis has destroyed life thus rapidly, without any arrest in its fatal progress.

Syphilis is readily communicable from one person to another, and is transmissible to the offspring. No one, having once contracted it, can ever be said to be in perfect health again. Years after he may have been pronounced cured he may discover that he has infected an innocent and virtuous wife, and that the children that have been borne by her carry upon their bodies the too evident signs of the foul disorder, and of the miserable inheritance of ill-health which has been bequeathed to them as a result of their father's youthful sins. Yet many years later it may be found in the hospital or in the dead-house that the old syphilitic infection was the cause of his fatal disease. Many diseases which were formerly obscure as to their origin are now known to be manifestations of syphilis, hereditary or acquired.

Such is syphilis, according to the well ascertained facts of modern medicine. It is the most far-reaching poison with which we are acquainted.

There are thus seven men who, at the beginning of last quarter, were good and healthy seamen on board this ship, but who have now had their constitutions permanently damaged by syphilis. From my own experience as a medical officer in the squadron under your command, as well as from inquiries which I have made on shore, there is reason to believe that the worst form of venereal disease is very prevalent in Sydney, and that it is increasing. There are, I know, numbers of young men who are prevented from marrying, owing to their systems being saturated by this disease. There are virtuous women I am also aware who have been infected through marrying syphilitic husbands, and who yearly give birth in consequence to dead children, or to a sickly and degenerate living offspring.

What I have said—and I am careful not to overstate the truth—need surprise no one who will take the trouble to inquire into the state of prostitution as it exists in Sydney. In conjunction with a medical friend, and guided by experienced detectives, I have lately looked into the haunts and holes and the habits of the Sydney prostitutes.

It is impossible to say how many regular prostitutes there are in Sydney, probably not less than 500. Besides these there is a numerous class of women following legitimate callings who increase their earnings by prostitution. Every evening, from 9 or 10 o'clock till after midnight, these loose women will be found parading King-street and the streets adjoining. It is in this way that they get hold of the men, whom they solicit and lead into the public-houses. There the men become excited and stupefied by drink. They either get rooms in these places, or else they adjourn to the parks or to the brothels elsewhere. We visited a number of these houses after midnight where our men mostly go. They are generally houses containing several small rooms, where the women regularly reside, or which may be hired for the night. The low class ones are very dirty and full of vermin. Generally there is a room for each couple, but sometimes two or more couples find accommodation in one apartment. Many of them are kept by a man and a woman. Sometimes the household consists of a whole family. Thus in one brothel we found the inmates were a mother and four daughters, all prostitutes, all more or less under the influence of drink, and quarrelling with each other.

Nearly the whole of the Sydney prostitutes are drunkards, with the exception of some French and German women. We saw numbers of them turned drunk out of the public-houses after midnight, and we found numbers drunk in the brothels. The most of them were dressed with a certain amount of tawdry finery. Many of them, however, were in worn, tattered and filthy garments. Many of the public-houses make their trade almost entirely by these women and their male companions, who are frequently accommodated in them for the night.

I may here advert to what goes on in the public grounds. The Domain is a great resort for loose women and their male companions. Here numerous scenes of an indecent description are nightly carried on. Nor are these indecent spectacles to be seen only after nightfall. In the day-time exhibitions of this description are frequently viewed from Her Majesty's ships on the grounds and rocks bordering Farm Cove. I myself saw one such take place between 2 and 3 o'clock last week, within three yards of the footpath leading out of the Botanical Gardens, near Macquarie Fort, close to the Governor's bathing place,

and

and almost one might say under the windows of his house. Another took place in the same vicinity yesterday forenoon, while this ship's company were at morning prayers, so that the attention of the men was divided between the Church service and the entertainment which was offered to their eyes on shore. Thus the public grounds of Sydney are public brothels. Respectable people are often afraid to enter them, lest their sense of decency should be outraged.

With all this unregulated prostitution there is an immense amount of crime. The experienced detectives with whom I have been associated assure me that the greater part of the crime of Sydney is more or less due to it. Drunkenness, thefts, deeds of violence, indelicate language and conduct; in fact, the general ruffianism of Sydney are intimately connected with her prostitution.

One need not be surprised, therefore, that our men should get diseased on shore, and that they should commit themselves in other ways, since the temptation to do so haunts them everywhere.

The police can exercise no special control over a prostitute. Even if she gets diseased and is willing to give herself up, there is no hospital for her to go to and get cured, the stunted hospital accommodation of Sydney being utterly inadequate for the purpose. Though a mass of venereal disease, she may go and propagate it as she pleases; in fact, she must do so or she will starve.

It is clearly the duty of the Legislature to deal with such a state of things. It is, moreover, a duty which I believe will be forced upon it sooner or later.

The Contagious Disease Acts have now been in working for a number of years in certain of the naval and military towns at home with great benefit, not only to the health of the forces and of the civil population, but also in mitigating the other evils of prostitution, especially with regard to the unfortunate women themselves. Decency exists where it was formerly unknown. Some have been reclaimed from a life of degradation through their influence. Many young women who might formerly have been tempted by the fine clothes and the luxurious lives of the well-to-do prostitutes are now led to look upon prostitution as a degraded calling, on account of the restrictions and inconveniences imposed upon it by the law. Experience has shown that what are known as "juvenile" and "dry" prostitution have been largely checked.

Prostitution must be treated as a dangerous calling, and people ought to be protected from it by legal enactments, similar to those by which the subject is wont to be protected by a wise Government against the injurious effects of a dangerous trade or occupation. The objection that this sanctions prostitution cannot hold good, since the existence of the evil itself is inevitable; we do not sanction but only attempt to take precautions against it.

Again, it is said that the Contagious Diseases Acts degrade the sex and render respectable women liable to be treated, through the malice or indiscretion of the police, as loose women. But, as a matter of fact and experience, this is found not to be the case. Virtuous women are protected from the contaminating influence of the degraded of their sex. Moreover, a small section of the community at home, represented by the "Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts Society," have striven with great pertinacity for a number of years to establish cases in which respectable women have had their feelings insulted by those whose duty it is to carry out the Acts. Not a single case, so far as I am aware, has ever been authenticated. The law imposes efficient safeguards against misadventures of this kind.

At Brisbane, I am told, there is a Contagious Disease Act now in force; I know not yet with what results as regards that town; but, as regards Sydney, it has been very injurious, for numbers of prostitutes come now from Brisbane to Sydney on account of the restrictions and inconveniences imposed upon them there. Though a mass of venereal disease, they may come and ply their trade here without let or hindrance. This, no doubt, accounts to some extent for the increase of disease at this port. *Sydney has thus become a refuge for the refuse prostitution of Brisbane, and a receptacle for certain loathsome diseases not tolerated at that place.*

There is thus an urgent need for a wise Contagious Disease Act in New South Wales, in order to regulate the prostitution of the Colony and diminish its injurious influences upon the people. Every prostitute ought to be under special police control. She ought not to be allowed to solicit men in the public streets, nor to meet them in the public-houses. She ought not to be allowed in the public parks. Every brothel should be registered, and placed under police supervision.

Every prostitute ought to submit herself to medical inspection at regular intervals. A lock hospital, for the accommodation and treatment of diseased prostitutes, ought to be established. This should, as far as possible, be a model of purity and order, in which habits of cleanliness and of decency in language and conduct shall be enjoined, and where efforts might be made to reclaim some of these unfortunate women from their degraded condition.

Such are only the bare outlines of a measure which would now be of great benefit to Sydney, in diminishing the numerous evils which have always arisen from unrestricted and unregulated prostitution in every country and in every age.

The subject is of such vital importance both to the Service and to the community of Sydney that I have thought it right to bring it under your notice in its various bearings, in order that you may, should you deem it advisable, take such steps as shall ensure its being attended to by the proper authorities.

I have, &c.,
WALTER REID, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon, R.N.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

IN connection with this report of Dr. Reid, I may state that I had previously been assured by Dr. Cox of the existence in Sydney of all the hideous features so forcibly painted, and I have also had the most distinct assurance from the head of the police that the most injurious results to the health of Sydney are caused by the presence of a Contagious Diseases Act in Brisbane, and the absence of any such enactment here.

Before forwarding this report for the consideration of the Premier, who has been the first to move in this matter, I would greatly desire to have the report of the Medical Adviser to the Government on the following points, viz.:—

1. Whether, in his opinion, syphilis exists in Sydney to a degree exceeding what is usual in a seaport town of the like population?
2. Are there any and what special causes contributing to this result?
3. Would the passing of a Contagious Diseases Act, similar to the Act in force in Great Britain, tend to mitigate this frightful evil?

M.F., 29/10.

The Medical Adviser to the Government. B.C., 29/10/78.—M.R.A.

No. 10.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1878.

Adverting to my letter of the 21st May last, No. 78-3918, calling the Colonial Secretary's attention to the influx from Queensland to Sydney of prostitutes who, it was conjectured, had left the former place owing to their being unable, through disease, to comply with the requirements of the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act, I now beg leave to bring under the Colonial Secretary's notice the fact that a similar measure has been passed by the Victorian Legislature.

I have been favoured with a copy of the Victorian Act, and the Minutes of a Select Committee which sat in Melbourne to take evidence on the subject; and, judging therefrom, I think it highly probable that we shall be cursed by a further importation of prostitutes suffering from disease, who will migrate from Melbourne to evade the stringent provisions of the Act.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Ask Dr. Alleyne if he is yet in a position to favour me with a reply.—M.F., 5/12.
Dr. Alleyne.—M.B.A., B.C., 5/12/78. Urgent.

Papers with Commodore Hoskins' letter of October 24th, enclosing Staff-Surgeon Reid's letter on subject of increase of syphilis in Sydney, with my reply to queries from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, herewith enclosed.
The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 7 December, 1878.

H. G. ALLEYNE.

No. 12.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 December, 1878.

In returning herewith the papers relating to the alleged increase of syphilis in Sydney, and referring to the queries of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I do myself the honor to inform you that although I have for many years past given much attention to the matter, the statistics on the subject are not sufficiently accurate to enable me to form an opinion as to "whether syphilis exists in Sydney to a degree exceeding what is usual in a seaport town of the like population"; but from information which has reached me from time to time, I think there is reason to believe that the disease has lately been on the increase in Sydney on account of the importation from Queensland of infected persons.

Notwithstanding the very strong objections which have been urged against the general enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Act in Great Britain, I believe I am correct in stating that all of those who have given the subject their earnest consideration, and who are entitled to be looked on as authorities on the question, concur in the opinion that the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Act in certain garrison towns and seaports in England has been attended with benefit to the communities residing in them, and I have no doubt that the passing of a similar Act in this Colony would be equally beneficial to Sydney.

I have, &c.,
H. G. ALLEYNE.

No. 13.

The Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to The Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 December, 1878.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 20th June last, applying for the views of Dr. Hobbs, the Surgeon of the Contagious Hospital at Brisbane, as to the working generally of the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act of Queensland, and to request that I may be favoured with the required report as early as convenient.

I have, &c.,
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 14.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 26 December, 1878.

The attached copy of "An Act for the Conservation of Public Health," recently passed in Victoria, is submitted to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in connection with the subject of my report, dated the 3rd instant, No. 78/884 S.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

[Enclosure.]

VICTORIA.

Anno Quingentesimo Secundo Victoriae Reginae, No. DCXXXI.

An Act for the Conservation of Public Health. 2 December, 1878.

Preamble.	WHEREAS the disease known as syphilis is productive of evil consequences not only to the persons affected therewith but also to the progeny of such persons: And whereas it is desirable as much as possible to prevent the further spread of such disease and to mitigate the evils arising therefrom: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—
Title of Act.	1. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Conservation of Public Health Act 1878," and shall commence and come into operation on and from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.
Interpretation.	2. In the construction of this Act the expression "the disease" shall mean the disease known as "syphilis" in all its forms. The term "hospital" shall include a ward of a hospital.
Proclamation of hospitals.	3. It shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council from time to time by proclamation to be published in the Government Gazette to appoint any hospital receiving aid from the Consolidated Revenue or any ward thereof a place in which persons may under this Act be placed for medical treatment.

4. Upon complaint made on oath by a sergeant of police or by an officer of a higher rank in the police Force that a female is or is reputed to be a common prostitute or has within fourteen days prior to the making of such complaint solicited prostitution and that he has been informed and has reason to believe that she is suffering from the disease a Police Magistrate may by notice in the form set forth in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect require such female to appear before him and prove by the evidence of some legally qualified medical practitioner that she is free from the disease: In the event of such female not producing such proof the Police Magistrate may by order under his hand in the form set forth in the Second Schedule hereto or to the like effect direct such female to place herself within a date to be named in such order in a hospital to be named in such order for medical treatment: Provided always that the fact that a female is or is reputed to be a common prostitute shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Police Magistrate by the oath of two credible witnesses: Provided also that no such order shall be made unless and until such female shall be in a position in the opinion of such Magistrate to procure the attendance and evidence of some such legally qualified medical practitioner.

Diseased female to place herself in hospital.
First Schedule.
Second Schedule.

5. If such female shall neglect or refuse to place herself in the hospital within the time mentioned in such order it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on complaint on oath being made to him that she has omitted so to do by warrant under his hand in the form set forth in the Third Schedule hereto or to the like effect to order any constable to apprehend and convey her to such hospital and place her there for medical treatment. And such warrant shall be a sufficient authority to all persons for the arrest and detention of such female in the hospital until she shall have recovered from the disease provided that the term for which such female shall be detained shall not exceed three months.

If default to be apprehended.
Third Schedule.

6. If such female fail to appear before the Police Magistrate as required by such notice as aforesaid and proof be given to such Police Magistrate of the due service of such notice on such female the Police Magistrate may by warrant under his hand in the form set forth in the Fourth Schedule hereto or to the like effect order any constable to apprehend and convey her to a hospital and place her there for medical treatment and such warrant shall be a sufficient authority to all persons for the arrest and detention of such female in the hospital until she shall have recovered from the disease provided that the term for which such female shall be detained shall not exceed three months.

Female neglecting to appear before Police Magistrate may be ordered to be placed in hospital.
Fourth Schedule

7. If any female shall voluntarily by a submission in writing signed by her in the presence of a Police Magistrate in the form set forth in the Fifth Schedule hereto or to the like effect desire to place herself in a hospital for medical treatment for the cure of the disease such Police Magistrate on proof that such female is suffering from the disease shall by warrant under his hand in the form set forth in the Sixth Schedule hereto or to the like effect order her to be detained in a hospital to be named in such order for medical treatment and such warrant shall be a sufficient authority to all persons for the detention of such female in the hospital until she shall have recovered from the disease provided that the term for which such female shall be detained shall not exceed three months.

Female voluntarily submitting.
Fifth Schedule.
Sixth Schedule.

8. If any female ordered to be detained in a hospital for medical treatment shall refuse to submit herself to such treatment or shall leave the hospital before she shall be lawfully discharged therefrom such female shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and on summary conviction before any two Justices of the Peace shall be committed to goal to be detained there under treatment until she shall have recovered from the disease provided that the term for which such female shall be detained shall not exceed three months.

Female refusing to submit to treatment in hospital.

9. Any female placed in a hospital under warrant as aforesaid shall be there detained for and shall be subjected to medical treatment for the cure of the disease until the medical officer in charge of such hospital shall give her a certificate in writing under his hand that she is cured of the disease and may safely be discharged from such hospital. Provided that the term for which such female shall be detained shall not exceed three months.

Female to be detained until cured.

10. If any female detained in a hospital for medical treatment as aforesaid shall consider herself entitled to be discharged therefrom and the medical officer in charge of the hospital refuses or neglects to give her a certificate as aforesaid such female shall at her request be conveyed before a Police Magistrate who on proof of her being free from the disease shall order her to be discharged from such hospital.

Female may appeal to Police Magistrate for her discharge.

11. Unless the party charged shall otherwise desire all cases directed to be heard under this Act by a Police Magistrate shall be heard and decided in private and no person shall have access to or be or remain in any room where any such case shall be heard.

Cases to be heard by Police Magistrate in private.

12. Any person being the owner or occupier of any house room or place in which a female suffering from the disease shall reside for the purpose of prostitution or to which she may resort for such purpose shall unless he can prove that he did not know that such female prostituted herself while in a state of disease be guilty of an offence under this Act and on summary conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds or at the discretion of the Justices to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months. Provided that no conviction under this section shall exempt the offender from any penal or other consequences to which he or she may be liable for keeping or being concerned in keeping a bawdy-house or disorderly house or for the nuisance thereby occasioned.

Penalty for permitting diseased female to resort to any house for purpose of prostitution.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 4.

To A.B. of

Take notice that a complaint has been made to me on oath by C.D. of police that you are or are reputed to be a common prostitute [or that you have within fourteen days prior to the making of such complaint solicited prostitution] and that he has been informed and has reason to believe that you are suffering from the disease mentioned in the "Conservation of Public Health Act 1878" and further take notice that the truth of such statements will be inquired into by me at on the day of at o'clock.

You are therefore required to appear before me at that time and place to answer the said complaint and to prove by the evidence of some legally qualified medical practitioner that you are free from the disease aforesaid or otherwise an order for your medical treatment in a hospital will be made or a warrant for your apprehension and conveyance to a hospital will be issued.

Dated this day of 18 . P.M.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 4.

Colony of Victoria }
to wit.

To constable of in the and also to medical officer in charge of the hospital in the said Colony.]

WHEREAS A.B. of was required by notice under my hand to appear before me at on the day of at the hour of in the noon to answer the complaint upon oath of C.D. that she was or was reputed to be a common prostitute and that she had within fourteen days prior to the making of such complaint solicited prostitution and that the said C.D. had reason to believe that the said A.B. was suffering from the disease of syphilis: And whereas the said A.B. appeared before me on the day of and did not produce proof as required by the "Conservation of Public Health Act 1878" and such order that she was free from the said disease. Now therefore I the Police Magistrate acting for the district of in the Colony of Victoria in pursuance of the power in that behalf vested in me by the "Conservation of Public Health Act 1878" do by this my order direct the said A.B. to place herself on or before the day of in the hospital in the said Colony for medical treatment for the cure of the said disease. And I do hereby direct and order you the said medical officer of the said hospital at to receive the said A.B. into the said hospital and there detain and subject her to medical treatment for the disease until she shall have recovered therefrom but not for a longer term than three months from the date hereof. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Dated this day of 18 .

THIRD

Section 5.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Colony of Victoria)
to wit. }

To constable of _____ in the Colony of Victoria and to all other peace officers of the said Colony and also to
medical officer in charge of the hospital at _____ in the said Colony.

WHEREAS by an order under the hand of _____ Police Magistrate of the district of _____ dated the _____ day of _____ the said Police Magistrate did order and direct that A.B. who being or being reputed to be a common prostitute had failed to prove in accordance with the provisions of the "Conservation of Public Health Act 1878" that she was free from the disease known as syphilis should on or before the _____ day of _____ place herself in the above-named hospital at _____ for medical treatment for the cure of the said disease. And whereas complaint has been made to me on the oath of _____ that the said A.B. has neglected [or refused] to place herself in the above-named hospital at _____ in obedience to the said order. Now therefore I one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony do hereby command you the said constable in Her Majesty's name forthwith to take and safely convey the said A.B. to the hospital at _____ aforesaid and there to deliver her to the medical officer in charge of the said hospital together with this precept and I hereby command and direct you the said medical officer to receive the said A.B. into the said hospital and there detain and subject her to medical treatment for the disease until she shall have recovered therefrom but not for a longer term than three months from the date hereof. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

Section 6.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Colony of Victoria)
to wit. }

To constable of _____ in the Colony of Victoria and to all other peace officers in the said Colony and also to
medical officer of the _____ hospital at _____ in the said Colony.

WHEREAS A.B. of _____ in the said Colony was required by notice under my hand to appear before me at _____ on the _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon to answer the complaint upon oath of C.D. that she was or was reputed to be a common prostitute and that she had within fourteen days prior to the making of such complaint solicited prostitution and that the said C.D. had reason to believe that the said A.B. was suffering from the disease of syphilis. And whereas proof has been given to me of the due service of the said notice on the said A.B. And whereas the said A.B. failed to appear before me as required by the said notice. Now therefore I _____ Police Magistrate for the district of _____ in the said Colony do hereby command you the said constable in Her Majesty's name forthwith to take and safely convey the said A.B. to the hospital at _____ aforesaid and there to deliver her to the medical officer in charge of the said hospital together with this precept and I hereby command and direct you the said medical officer to receive the said A.B. into the said hospital and there detain and subject her to medical treatment for the disease until she shall have recovered therefrom but not for a longer term than three months from the date hereof. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

Section 7.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

I A.B. of _____ in pursuance of the provisions of the "Conservation of Public Health Act 1878" by this submission voluntarily desire to place myself in a hospital for medical treatment for the cure of the disease called syphilis.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

Witness—

Police Magistrate.

A.B.

Section 7

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Colony of Victoria)
to wit. }

To constable of _____ in the Colony of Victoria and to all other peace officers of the said Colony and to
medical officer in charge of the _____ hospital at _____ in the said Colony.

WHEREAS it has been proved before me that A.B. of _____ is suffering from the disease called syphilis. And whereas the said A.B. did by writing signed by her in my presence voluntarily desire to place herself in a hospital for medical treatment for the cure of the said disease. Now therefore I _____ Police Magistrate for the district of _____ in the said Colony do hereby command you the said constable in Her Majesty's name forthwith to take and safely convey the said A.B. to the hospital at _____ aforesaid and there to deliver her to the medical officer in charge of the said hospital together with this precept and I hereby command and direct you the said medical officer to receive the said A.B. into the said hospital and there detain and subject her to medical treatment for the disease until she shall have recovered therefrom but not for a longer term than three months from the date hereof. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES AND MEN OF THE TIME.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF, AT THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1879.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Reference to Government Printer. Minutes of Government Printer	1
2. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	2
3. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton to The Colonial Treasurer. Minutes of Treasurer thereon	2
4. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton	2
5. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	3
6. List of Books printed at the Government Printing Office other than official.....	3

No. 1.

Mr. J. H. Heaton to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

*Town and Country Journal and Evening News Office, 190, Pitt-street, Sydney,
December 28, 1878.*

Sir,

I respectfully beg to make application to have an important work of reference (I have now ready for press) printed at the Government Printing Office, I defraying the cost.

1. The work is entitled *The Australian Dictionary of Dates*. It is of immense size, 800 pages, and will, I am assured, be of great utility to the public.

2. The reason that I desire it published at the Government Printing Office is because there is no other printing office in New South Wales can turn out the work in the time required, and in the satisfactory, careful, and well arranged manner required.

3. I may say that I have had an interview with the Government Printer, and he favours the publication at the present time that Parliament is not sitting, and the work could be got out quickly.

4. I can give numerous precedents where works of this character have been printed at the Government Printing Office.

Soliciting your early consideration and a favourable reply,

I have, &c.,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

The Government Printer.—J.W., 30/12/78. G.E., 2/1/79, B.C.

The printing of this work could be done in this office without any inconvenience, or any interruption to the ordinary business. In many instances private; or quasi private publications have been assisted in this way, but it has generally been on the understanding that the resources of the trade were not equal to the occasion.—THOS. RICHARDS, B.C., 9/1/79. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 2.

Mr. J. H. Heaton to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Town and Country Journal and Evening News Office, 190, Pitt-street, Sydney,

7 January, 1879.

Dear Sir,

I have made inquiries and find that no publisher in Sydney can print my *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time* in the manner I require, and, unless you consent to the work being done in the Government Printing Office at my expense, I shall have to have the work done in Melbourne.

Trusting you will see the necessity of not allowing work to go out of the Colony when I am willing to pay for it, and employment to be given to the large number of printers now out of work, when you have machinery available, and Parliament is not sitting,

I have, &c.,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

No. 3.

Mr. J. H. Heaton to The Colonial Treasurer.

Town and Country Journal and Evening News Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1879.

Sir,

In reference to my application for permission to have published at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, the work *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, I beg to state that I have endeavoured to have the work performed in Sydney in the manner and in the time desired, and that no printing office in Sydney will undertake to do the work.

2nd. That I have an offer from a Melbourne firm, where there are more complete appliances, and that I shall be compelled to send the work out of this Colony if the Colonial Treasurer will not allow it to be done, now that there is a recess in the sittings of Parliament.

3rd. A large number of printers are now out of employment through slack work (after Christmas), and the ample machinery at the Government Printing Office in operation on the "Dictionary of Dates" will be a boon to these men.

4th. I can quote numerous precedents in support of this application, by showing that similar works of reference have been published at the Government Printing Office. Amongst these I will mention:—

(1st.) Manners and Customs of Australian Aborigines; by the Rev. Wm. Ridley.

(2nd.) Reid's Essay on New South Wales.

(3rd.) Fitzgerald's Orchids.

(4th.) Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate.

(5th.) Manning's Water Supply Scheme.

(6th.) Industrial Progress of New South Wales.

Nos. (1), (2), and (3) have been published by the Government without a guarantee as to costs, but in my case I offer full payment.

Trusting to have your most favourable consideration,

I have, &c.,

JOHN HENNIKER HEATON.

The Government Printing Office should not be brought into competition with private enterprise, but under the circumstances stated by Mr. Heaton, it appears such will not be the case, and as I understand the work will be one of public reference, I see no objection to Mr. Heaton's request being granted, on his giving a guarantee to pay the cost of printing, &c., and further, the Government reserving the right, if deemed necessary, to have the proof examined at Mr. Heaton's expense, so as to be satisfied that the work contains nothing of an objectionable nature.—J.W., 13/1/79.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 15/1/79. Done.—R.R., 15/

The Government Printer, for his information. To be noted and returned. Mr. Heaton has also been informed.—G.E., B.C., 16/1/79.

Noted and returned accordingly.—T.R., 16/1/79. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Put by.—J.T., 17/1/79.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. J. H. Heaton.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 January, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 28th ultimo and 9th instant on the subject of printing the *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, which have been submitted to the Colonial Treasurer.

I am to inform you, in reply, that while Mr. Watson is of opinion that it is not advisable that the Government Printing Office should be brought into competition with private enterprise, yet the circumstances disclosed in your communications tending to show that in this special instance such will not be the case, and as it is understood that the work will be to some extent one of a public character, there will be no objection to the granting of your request, contingently upon the expense of publication being guaranteed to the Government.

I am further to state that in acceding to your proposals the Government reserve to themselves the right, should it be deemed necessary, of having the proofs examined at your expense, so as to guard against the publication of matters which they might consider it advisable to suppress.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 5.

Mr. J. H. Heaton to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Town and Country Journal Office, Sydney, 24 January, 1879.

In reply to your letter, enclosing substance of a Cabinet Minute giving permission for the publication of *The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time* at the Government Printing Office, under certain conditions, I beg to state that I shall be glad to accede to those conditions, and will proceed with the work accordingly.

I have, &c.,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Seen.—J.W., 30/1/79.

Put by.—G.E., 30/1/79.

No. 6.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., printed at the Government Printing Office, other than Official.

No.	Title of Book.	Year.	Terms.	Remarks.
1	Barton's Literature of New South Wales—(Exhibition Commissioners).	1866	No charge.	
2	Insolvency Acts—(Oliver)	1868	do.	
3	Municipalities Act—(St. Julian)	1868	do.	
4	Snakes of Australia—(Krefft)	1869	do.	
5	Immigration: the grand desideratum for New South Wales—(Dr. Lang)	1870	do.	
6	Mammals of Australia—(Krefft)	1871	do.	
7	Infantry Drill—(McCutcheon)	1871	do.	
8	Australian Vertebrata—(Krefft)	1871	do.	
9	Minerals and Rocks—(Krefft)	1873	do.	
10	New South Wales: the oldest and richest of the Australian Colonies—(Robinson).	1873	do.	
11	Mammalia: Recent and Extinct—(Scott)	1873	£56 8s. paid by Mr. Scott.	
12	Quir's Australia Incongnita—(Duncan)	1874	No charge.	
13	Kamilaroi—(Ridley)	1875	do.	
14	Orchids—in parts—(Fitzgerald)	1875-8	do.	
15	Australian Magistrate—(Wilkinson)	1876	150 copies retained by the Government.	Mr. Wilkinson found paper.
16	New South Wales: the Mother Colony of the Australias (Reid).	1876	No charge.	
17	Matrimonial Causes—(Linklater)	1877	do.	
18	Real Property—(Oliver)	1877	400 copies retained by the Government.	
19	The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time—(Heaton).	1879	Every expense to be charged.	In the Press.

21 April, 1879.

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 June, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11 June, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Government or its officers and Mr. Heaton with respect to the printing and publication of the book “called ‘The Dictionary of Dates.’”

(*Mr. Fitzpatrick.*)

SCHEDULE.

Part I.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Government Printer to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, with minute and enclosures. 25 May, 1879	2
2. Mr. Heaton to The Colonial Treasurer, with minutes. 4 June, 1879.....	3
3. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Heaton. 4 June, 1879.....	3
4. Mr. Heaton to The Government Printer. 5 June, 1879	3
5. The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 13 June, 1879.....	3
6. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Heaton. 26 June, 1879.	5

Part II.

1. Mr. Heaton to The Government Printer, with minutes. 2 June, 1879.....	6
2. Mr. Scott to The Parliamentary Draftsman, with minute. 5 June, 1879.....	6
3. The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 11 June, 1879	6
4. The Colonial Treasurer to The Attorney General, with minutes. 12 June, 1879.....	7
5. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. J. G. O'Connor. 18 June, 1879.....	7
6. Mr. J. G. O'Connor to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 24 June, 1879	7
7. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Heaton. 26 June, 1879	7

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

PART I.

No. 1.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 26 May, 1879.

I do myself the honor to submit for approval a proof of the title-page prepared by Mr. Heaton for the "Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; and to request that I may be instructed as to whether it is to bear the usual imprint, viz., "Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer, 1879."

I consider it necessary to make this application, because questions on the point have been asked and answered in the Legislative Assembly, otherwise I should affix the usual imprint as a matter of course.

I have, &c.,

THOS. RICHARDS,

Government Printer.

The Government undertook to print the manuscript; this has been done, and the printed matter without the Government imprint, may now be handed over to Mr. Heaton, on his paying all costs and charges in connection with the printing, &c.—J.W., 29/5/79. The Govt. Printer.—G.E., B.C., 2/6/79. This decision verbally communicated to Mr. Heaton.—T.R., 3/6/79.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

Title-page, as prepared by Mr. Heaton. Submitted to Treasury with letter dated 26 May, 1879.

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES

AND

MEN OF THE TIME:

CONTAINING THE

HISTORY OF AUSTRALASIA FROM 1542 TO MAY, 1879;

BY

J. H. HEATON.

PUBLISHED BY

GEORGE ROBERTSON: SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

As prepared by Mr. Heaton. Submitted to Treasury with letter dated 26 May, 1879.

PREFACE.

IN presenting "THE AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES AND MEN OF THE TIME" to the public, the Compiler would observe that over six years of continuous labour have been devoted to the Work, which he trusts will be found—adapting the language of its great English prototype—"a compilation and compression of the greatest body of general information about Australia that has ever appeared in a single volume."

It has been sought to embody in a lasting form a digested summary of every branch of Australian history, brought down to the eve of publication; and it is confidently hoped that the following pages will be found to contain something far more valuable than a mere "Dictionary of Dates," preserving, as they do, innumerable facts of interest and importance never published in any previous work of reference upon the Australian Colonies.

It would be strange indeed if the critics should find it impossible to discover inaccuracies and omissions in an initial work of this kind, which chronicles so many thousands of dates and occurrences, but the Compiler has taken the utmost care to reduce the errors to a *minimum*; and he respectfully asks his subscribers and readers to be so good as to bring under his notice at their earliest convenience any defects which they may discover, so that these may be attended to in a Supplementary Edition.

In conclusion, the Compiler desires to return his heartfelt thanks for the invaluable assistance he has received, and would particularly recognise the friendly co-operation of Mr. Thomas Richards, the Government Printer, and his competent Staff. He but he is indebted to so many for information of the highest value that he will not attempt to offer more than a general but most grateful acknowledgment.

Sydney, May, 1879.

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

No. 2.

No. 2.

J. H. Heaton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

"Town and Country Journal" and "Evening News" Office

Dear Sir,

190, Pitt-street, Sydney, 4 June, 1879.

Understanding that my work "The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time" is now ready at the Government Printing Office, I beg that you will give instructions for delivery to us, we undertaking to pay cash on receipt of same.

If you think it necessary, we shall give any further bond you desire to secure payment; as a steamer leaves for England in a few days it is very necessary to take the opportunity thus offered of despatching a large number of volumes by the vessel.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the past,

I have, &c.,

J. HENNIKER HEATON,

(For self and ALFRED BENNETT).

I see no reason for altering the decision already arrived at in this case.—J.W., 4/6/79.

Mr. Ross inform.—4.

Mr. Heaton informed accordingly.—M.R., 4.

Mr. Evans,—Register, and then place in records.—J.T., 4/6/79.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. H. Heaton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 4 June, 1879.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of to-day, with reference to your work "The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time," I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you that his decision in regard to this matter has been communicated to the Government Printer, to whom I do myself the honor of referring you for further information.

I have, &c.,

JAMES THOMSON,

(For Under Secretary).

No. 4.

J. H. Heaton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

"Town and Country Journal" and "Evening News" Office,

Sir,

190, Pitt-street, Sydney, 5 June, 1879.

In handing you the enclosed cheque for six hundred and seventy-seven pounds two shillings and sixpence (£677 2s. 6d.), for printing my "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time," I do so under protest, on the following and other grounds:—

1st. Because the Government agreed to bind and complete the book ready for the publisher, which they have not done. "Printing" meaning in all previous cases where the Government prepared private work to include binding, &c.

2nd. Because the tender prepared has been exceeded.

3rd. Because you charge me in the bill of particulars the wages of Mr. Montagu and son for "reading," although I never employed Montagu or his son, nor would I pay him such wages; and as a matter of fact, when Montagu was discharged, the "reading" was continued to be performed by Government employes; and further, Montagu was discharged at the instance of the Colonial Treasurer.

4th. Because a sum of two hundred and sixty-five pounds ten shillings and two pence (£265 10s. 2d.), is charged for author's corrections; whereas I never made corrections that would have cost £20.

5th. Because certain portions of the manuscript were stolen from the Government Printing Office by Government servants or some person in communication with one or more of them, of which use was made to the serious damage of the reputation of the book and its sale.

6th. Because the Government struck out of the book a large portion of what was not *objectionable* matter without my permission.

7th. After this censorship had been exercised, the Government refused to put their usual imprint to the book, although in all previous cases this imprint has not been withheld.

I have, &c.,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

No. 5.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 13 June, 1879.

With reference to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton's letter of the 5th instant, protesting on several grounds against the payment of his account for £677 2s. 6d., for printing the "Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time,"—it is necessary for me to narrate the circumstances of the case, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer:—

1. Mr. Heaton tendered a cheque for this money to Mr. Potter, the Superintendent, under verbal protest; but Mr. Potter declined to receive it under protest. It was then paid to him without protest and a receipt given for it, and delivery at once accepted of a portion of the unbound books. The letter under consideration was subsequently addressed to me.

2. As regards the first allegation, viz., that Government agreed to bind and complete the book ready for the publisher, I think the fact of Mr. Heaton having acquiesced in a different arrangement subsequently, even if such an agreement had been made, deprives him of any ground of complaint on that score.

3. The second allegation is, that the "Tender" prepared was exceeded. I do not know what tender is alluded to, unless it is a rough estimate of the cost of an 800-page book set in long primer type, which I gave to Mr. Heaton about the time he commenced his work, for the express purpose of showing him in a friendly way what a heavy expense he would incur in producing a book of the kind then contemplated. Mr. Heaton's book, containing as it does a large quantity of plain and tabular matter set in brevier and nonpareil type, casts up to almost 1,000 pages of long primer type in the form in which "Men of the Time" is set; but notwithstanding this, the charge, on the whole, taking into account author's corrections, Mr. Montagu's wages, electrotypes, and paper, is less than the amount stated in the rough estimate.

The comparison between the estimate and the charge will be best shown, as follows:—

Estimate—adding charge for author's corrections, &c. (including paper), 800 pp. long primer	£975 11 4
Cost to Mr. Heaton (including paper), equal to nearly 1,000 pp. long primer	926 1 10

The apparently anomalous difference between the "rough estimate" and the actual charge to Mr. Heaton, is explained by the fact that while there would be more paper in the estimate, there is more matter in the work actually done—the charge for author's corrections, &c., being set down in the "estimate" at the same amount as that actually paid by Mr. Heaton, and the cost of binding being omitted in both cases.

It is easy to account for Mr. Heaton's book proving more expensive than he calculated, by showing, as is done further on, that the extra cost arose from the very extensive alterations and corrections made by himself and by Mr. Montagu.

4. With reference to the third allegation, in which Mr. Heaton denies employing Mr. Montagu, or fixing his pay, or being responsible for his so-called dismissal, which he attributes to the action of the Colonial Treasurer, I beg to state that the manuscript was supplied in such a rough state, that to have attempted to set it up without subjecting it to further preparation, would have occasioned great expense, and serious loss of time. Accordingly, I informed Mr. Heaton that it would be necessary for him to employ some one to arrange the "copy" for the compositors. He requested me to allow one of my staff to deal with it. This I declined to do, but mentioned as an eligible person Mr. Montagu, who had applied to me for employment some time previously. Mr. Heaton at once adopted the suggestion, saying that Mr. Montagu was the best man in the country for the work, and that he was extremely glad of the opportunity of serving him. Mr. Montagu asked £6 per week for his services, but accepted £5, Mr. Heaton agreeing to pay the latter amount. There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Mr. Montagu was "dismissed at the instance of the Colonial Treasurer." He was not dismissed at all, but his services were discontinued on 30th April, after Mr. Heaton had expressed his determination not to be responsible for the payment of his wages beyond that date. Mr. Heaton left with me a cheque for £10 10s., to be given to Mr. Montagu on the conclusion of his employment, which I presented to him and he accepted as a final settlement.

5. In reply to the fourth paragraph, in which Mr. Heaton protests against being charged £265 10s. 2d. for author's corrections, and asserts that £20 ought to have been enough for the purpose, I beg to remark, that after Mr. Montagu had taken the work in hand he was a long time engaged in arranging the "copy," and after the matter was set up he made very great alterations in the printed text, this being done with the consent, and in fact under the personal superintendence of Mr. Heaton. More than half of the corrections occurred in the "Men of the Time," and in only one instance was that part of the book touched by any one belonging to the staff of this office, and that was in the case of the notice respecting a Government official which appears in the first column of page 170—which was reduced by myself to one-half. Nearly the whole amount charged for author's corrections was incurred through alterations made by Mr. Heaton and by Mr. Montagu, who were constantly engaged in revising the proofs for several months. Mr. Heaton's statement that "he never made corrections that would have cost more than £20" has given me more surprise than I can express. Mr. Montagu marked the proofs of "Men of the Time" for press.

6. With regard to the charge in par. 5 of certain portions of the L.S. having been stolen from this office by "Government servants or some person in communication with one or more of them," it appears that a portion of a proof was taken away, namely, that relating to Prize Fights; but it still remains to be proved who took it. I firmly believe that no "Government servant" was guilty of the alleged theft.

7. As to the complaint of Mr. Heaton, in par. 6, that "a large portion of what was not objectionable matter" was struck out without his permission, I beg to state that I myself read through the work with the negative object of seeing that nothing of a very objectionable character was retained, and I made some alterations—the whole of which, however, did not, I am certain, cost £10; and I never struck out anything without consulting Mr. Heaton. The paragraphs to the expunging or modifying of which Mr. Heaton was most strongly opposed were: The "List of Prize Fights"; a paragraph under the head of "Coek Fighting"; one under the head of "Pure Merinos," which did not relate to sheep; one under the head of "Corn-stalks," in which it was stated that the natives of the Colony were so designated in allusion to their "tall, lank, and bony appearance"; and one under the head of "Currency Lads and Currency Lassies," in which the natives were compared unfavourably with the immigrants, the latter being designated "Sterling." The two last-mentioned items were not however omitted, but a little modified. The corrections made by our reading staff have contributed to the accuracy of the work, and Mr. Heaton can have no possible ground of objection to paying for them. But whatever his objections may be under this head, they are entirely disposed of, by the fact that he finally revised every proof, and marked the sheets for press. I frequently warned Mr. Heaton that he was running into great expense by his alterations, and his answer on such occasions was, that his object was not so much to make a great profit as to be the means of producing a valuable book of reference for the benefit of the public.

8. With reference to Mr. Heaton's protest (7th par.) against the payment of his account, because of the non-insertion of the Government imprint on the title-page of the book, it is necessary to explain that the draft submitted by him contained the words, "Printed by Authority of the Government of New South Wales," with the addition of the Royal Arms. I pointed out to him that that was not the imprint of

of the Government, and said I would not set up the title-page in that form. He then asked me to alter it, which I refused to do. Then he asked me to submit the MS. to the Treasury for approval, and this I also refused to do; thereupon he himself struck out the words mentioned, and the Royal Arms. I then had the page set up in the shape in which I submitted it, with the preface, in my letter dated 26th May last.

As regards imprints generally, it does not seem, judging by practice, to be absolutely necessary that the printer's name should appear. The printer in most cases is the subordinate agent of the publisher, and it frequently happens that the latter prefers to take all the responsibility as well as all the credit of the work. I am informed that a recent instance can be found in our Free Public Library of a work having been printed in London and published in Sydney, by a Sydney House, in which the publisher's name *only* appears.

9. In conclusion, I beg to remark that Mr. Heaton was profuse in thanks to myself and the staff for our co-operation and assistance during the progress of his book. In his draft preface he inserted, and endeavoured to insist upon retaining a paragraph most complimentary to us, and I think it strange therefore, that immediately after the completion of the work he should have seen fit to write in the terms contained in the letter under report.

I have, &c.,
THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

Forward copy of this report to Mr. Heaton.—J.W., 26/6/79.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. H. Heaton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 26 June, 1879.

With reference to your communication of the 5th instant, addressed to the Government Printer, on the subject of the payment of the cost of printing your book, "The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time," I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you (enclosed) copy of a report made to him by Mr. Richards on your said letter.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

PART II.

No. 1.

J. H. Heaton, Esq., to The Government Printer.

Dear Sir, "Town and Country Journal" and "Evening News" Office,
190, Pitt-street, Sydney, 2 June, 1879.

Referring to our conversation relative to the abstraction of a certain portion of rejected proofs from my work "Australian Dictionary of Dates," *i.e.*, list of prize fights, from the Government Printing Office by some person, I beg to say that Mr. John Hurley, M.P., informed me that a Mr. Lewis Scott lent it to him to read, but that he detained it, and handed it to Mr. McElhone, M.P. As the list was not intended to be published *in the work* at all, and its being made use of by Mr. McElhone in such a public manner has injured the sale of the book to a serious extent, I am sure you will agree with me that Mr. Scott should be called upon to explain how he became possessed of the stolen copy.

I am, &c.,
J. HENNIKER HEATON.

NOTE.—Mr. Heaton strongly resisted the expunging of the list of Prize Fights, and after I struck it out he requested me to print 100 copies in separate form. This I had done accordingly; but, when I learned from Mr. Heaton that he intended to insert the list in the book for certain subscribers, I refused to deliver the separate copies, and afterwards destroyed them, with the exception of two copies which I gave to Mr. Heaton.—T.R.

Would Mr. Oliver be so good as to request Mr. Scott to state how he became possessed of the "proof" in question?—THOS. RICHARDS. Alex. Oliver, Esq., Parliamentary Draftsman.

For Mr. Scott.—A.O., B.C., 3/6/79. Mr. Scott's statement is overleaf.—A.O., 4/6/79. The Government Printer.

Having perused the letter signed "J. Henniker Heaton," with Mr. Richards's minute thereon, I most respectfully request that I may be excused from complying with the latter gentleman's request. I obtained the proof in a perfectly honest manner and from a gentleman totally unconnected with the Government Printing Office, but whose name I am in honor bound to decline to divulge. I may further state, that the paper was not given by me to Mr. Hurley, but taken and kept by that gentleman in spite of my earnest protest, and such retention was accompanied by a distinct promise on Mr. Hurley's part that my name should never be mentioned in connection with the pages of prize-fighting history, but that Mr. Hurley simply wanted them, as also did I, for the purpose of diversion. From what I know I can assert that there is not a symptom of dishonesty on anybody's part in this matter.—E. LEWIS SCOTT. B.C., Alexander Oliver, Esq., Parliamentary Draftsman.

No. 2.

Mr. E. L. Scott to The Parliamentary Draftsman.

Sir, Parliamentary Draftsman's Office, Sydney, 5 June, 1879.

I desire, at the request of Mr. H. N. Montagu, to add to my statement, forwarded to Mr. Richards yesterday, that I did not receive the spoilt proof of J. H. Heaton's pugilistic record directly or indirectly from Mr. Montagu.

I have, &c.,

E. LEWIS SCOTT.

For Mr. Richards.—A.O., 5/6/79.

No. 3.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Government Printing Office, Sydney, 11 June, 1879.

With reference to Mr. Lewis Scott's explanation respecting the abstraction of the proof complained of by Mr. J. H. Heaton, I beg to observe that there is some satisfaction in learning from Mr. Scott that he obtained the proof in question from "some gentleman totally unconnected with the Government Printing Office"; but Mr. Scott evidently does not view the case in the serious light that I do. A most wrongful act has been committed, and there must be two persons deeply involved in it, namely, the "abstracter" and the "receiver." I confess I should feel very uneasy if I had to carry on the confidential business of this department with persons who would regard the abstraction of a proof of any kind whatever as justifiable for the "purpose of diversion."

I still entertain the hope that Mr. Scott will not persist in sheltering any person or persons who have any complicity with this most improper act; but that he will at once divulge the name of the person from whom he received the proof, and thus clear himself.

I have, &c.,

THOS. RICHARDS,

Government Printer.

No. 4.

The Colonial Treasurer to The Attorney General.

HEATON'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.

A CHARGE has been made by Mr. Heaton, in a letter dated the 5th instant, against some person in the employment of the Government, of having abstracted from the Government Printing Office certain portions of this work, while being printed, and made the same public; and the abstracted copy has been traced to the possession of Mr. Scott, a clerk in the office of the Parliamentary Draftsman, who, when called upon to state how he became possessed of the copy, declines to give the name of the party from whom he received it.

This matter cannot be permitted to rest at this stage, as the copy was abstracted from the Government Printing Office without the knowledge or consent of the Government Printer; and in order that the offending party may be punished, if necessary, Mr. Scott should, I think, be called on to give the name of the party from whom he received it.

J. W.,
12/6/79.

The Secretary to the Attorney General.—G.E., B.C., 12/6/79.

As this property is said to have been stolen, and is found in the possession of Mr. Scott, it is imperatively necessary that he should state from whom he obtained it, to clear his own character. No pledge of secrecy can be recognized as releasing Mr. Scott from the necessity of giving an explanation required under such circumstances.—W.C.W., A.G., 12/6/79.

The Parliamentary Draftsman.—G.H.R., B.C., 12/6/79. Handed to Mr. Scott same day.—A.O., 13/6/79. Mr. Scott, with reference to the Attorney General's minute.—A.O., B.C.

As the Attorney General's minute places it out of my power to further shield the gentleman who gave me a proof of the pages in question, I yesterday appealed to him for permission to disclose his name which he granted. The name of the gentleman is Mr. Joseph G. O'Connor.—E. Lewis Scott, Alex. Oliver, Esq., Parliamentary Draftsman, B.C., 14/6/79.

The Secretary to the Attorney General.—A.O., B.C., 14/6/79. The Colonial Treasurer.—W.C.W., A.G., 17/6/79. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—G.H.R., B.C., 17/6/79.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. G. O'Connor, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 June, 1879.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that a question having arisen as to the alleged abstraction from the Government Printing Office of certain rejected proof sheets, containing a list of "Prize Fights," which formed a part of the matter supplied by Mr. J. H. Heaton, for his book "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time," enquiry was made into the case, and the documents were traced to the possession of Mr. E. Lewis Scott, a clerk in the office of the Parliamentary Draftsman, who states that he obtained them from yourself.

I am desired by Mr. Watson to ask if you have any objection to inform him (assuming Mr. Scott's statement to be true) how and from whom these documents came into your hands?

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 6.

J. G. O'Connor, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade

Sir,

19 Jamieson-street, Sydney, 24 June, 1879.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with reference to certain rejected proof-sheets containing a list of prize fights, I have the honor to state that with every desire to act courteously to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, I decline saying anything whatever about the documents in question.

I am, &c.,
J. G. O'CONNOR.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. H. Heaton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 26 June, 1879.

With reference to your communication addressed to the Government Printer, under date the 2nd instant, on the subject of certain rejected proofs alleged to have been abstracted from the Government Printing Office, I do myself the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that inquiry has been made in the matter, from which it appears that Mr. E. Lewis Scott, a clerk in the office of the Parliamentary Draftsman, obtained the proofs in question from Mr. Joseph G. O'Connor. Application was thereupon made to Mr. O'Connor, for information how and from whom these proofs came into his hands; and Mr. O'Connor, under date the 24th instant, replies "that with every desire to act courteously to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, he declines saying anything whatever about the documents in question."

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES AND MEN OF THE TIME.
(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 July, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 July, 1879, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—
“Copies of all Correspondence regarding the publication of ‘Heaton’s Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time,’ received by the Government between 26 June and 1 July, inclusive.”

(*Mr. O’Connor.*)

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES AND MEN OF THE TIME.

J. H. Heaton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

"Town and Country Journal" and "Evening News" Office,
190, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 June, 1879.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, stating that Mr. E. Lewis Scott gave the name of Mr. J. G. O'Connor as his informant, I beg to state that I can produce evidence to prove that Mr. Scott gave to me and others the name of a Government officer as the person from whom he obtained the suppressed list of Prize Fights, and I beg you will re-open the enquiry to ascertain the truth of this.

I have, &c.,
J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Minute of The Colonial Treasurer.

I do not see any necessity for pursuing this enquiry further.—J.W., 27/6/79.

J. H. Heaton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

"Town and Country Journal" and "Evening News" Office,
190, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 June, 1879. (3 p.m.)

Sir,

I think I may fairly complain of your handing me a copy of Mr. Richards' reply to my protest, at this moment, though you have had it in your possession since June 13. I have now only time to say in reply to the third paragraph of Mr. Richards' letter that I have Mr. Montagu's written statement denying that I ever employed him—that he was dismissed by Mr. Richards at the instance of the Colonial Treasurer.

I can affirm that I was informed the reason assigned by Mr. Richards to me for Montagu's dismissal by the Colonial Treasurer was because he (Montagu) was unpopular with certain Members of Parliament.

Mr. Richards is a most able and efficient Government officer, and I have repeatedly complimented him, but I cannot close my eyes to the fact that his version of the facts is in many points incorrect, and I beg an opportunity of producing evidence to show he is wrong.

Will you attach this paper to the others, which will be laid before Parliament, probably this afternoon.

I have, &c.,
J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Minute of The Colonial Treasurer on the preceding.

THE statements made by Mr. Heaton are opposed to the facts. It is not true that Mr. Montagu was removed at my instance. Mr. Heaton states "he can affirm he was so informed." What evidence is this that his allegation is correct? If all his statements in the correspondence from time to time with reference to his book are of the same character, then very little, if any, reliance should be placed on them.

J.W., 27/6/79.

J. H. Heaton, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

"Town and Country Journal," and "Evening News" Office,
190, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 June, 1879.

Sir,

Within the past hour I received from the Treasury a reply to my protest, sent in on June 5. As the House will meet in a few minutes, I beg to hurriedly reply to the letter of the Government Printer.

1. At the time I paid the money I lodged the protest. Mr. Potter it is true refused to receive the protest, and I thereupon sent it into Mr. Richards' room, because that gentleman was out. When Mr. Richards returned he received the protest.

2. The Government agreed to bind and complete and publish the book, and I acquiesced in no other arrangement. The Government Printer, after hearing the statement of Sir Henry Parkes in the House, for the first time informed me that the binding would not be done by the Government, notwithstanding my agreement.

3. I challenge Mr. Richards to produce a copy of the estimate which he gave me. It was prepared by one of the officers of the Government Printing Office. It will be shown that binding and completing the book is included in the estimate.

4. My answer to this is that Mr. Montagu did not see a fiftieth part of the "copy" before it was set up, and this statement Mr. Montagu will affirm. In fact Mr. Montagu distinctly asserts that he was employed as censor, and sent me letters objecting to matters sent in. For the extra work Montagu did for me £10 10s. was paid him,—and this Mr. Richards admits in some measure.

5. The best answer to this paragraph is that the work performed by Mr. Montagu was under protest from me, and Mr. Montagu corroborates this. After Mr. Montagu left, the work was performed by Government, and I was not charged for it.

6. This paragraph has already been answered. The Government employes are highly respectable gentlemen as a class, but it will not be denied that there are a few "black sheep" among them,—and this Mr. Richards will admit.

7. I can prove that a large number of paragraphs were struck out without my being consulted.

8. The question of the imprint was raised by* on the first occasion, and it was only upon Mr. Richards' refusal to insert it that I struck it out.

9. I repeat that I am much indebted to Mr. Richards and his competent staff for their valuable co-operation, and I endeavoured to say so in my preface, but Mr. Richards informs me that the Colonial Treasurer himself struck out this paragraph.

Kindly add this to the Parliamentary papers to be laid before the House.

I have, &c.,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

* Blank in the original.

Minute of The Colonial Treasurer.

This letter was received too late to be laid on the Table with papers moved for, but may be presented to Parliament as a further Return.—J.W., 27/6/79.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SITES FOR POUNDS.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GLEN INNES, AND DEPARTMENT OF MINES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 June, 1879.

COPIES of the Correspondence in reference to the Sites for Pounds, between the Bench of Magistrates, Glen Innes, and the Officers of the Department of Mines and the Minister.

The Police Magistrate, Glen Innes, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

In accordance with the wishes of the residents in the neighbourhood of Newton-Boyd, on the Grafton Road, about 45 miles from Glen Innes, the Bench of Magistrates have the honor to recommend the establishment of a public pound at that place.

Glen Innes, 13 November, 1876.

We have, &c.,

(For the Bench),

G. MARTIN, P.M.

Referred to Mr. Inspector Lowe for report as to the police supervision at Newton-Boyd, *i.e.*, which is the nearest police station.—A.B., B.C., 21 November, 1876.

Glen Innes is the nearest police station to Newton-Boyd, and is distant about 45 miles. There is a police station at Dalmorton, 25 miles from Newton-Boyd, but it is in the Grafton Police District.—C. B. LOWE, Inspector of Stock, 27 November, 1876.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Inspector General of Police.

Sir,

Application having been made to this Department for the establishment of a public pound at Newton-Boyd, on the Grafton Road, I have the honor to request that you will favour me with a report as to the police supervision in that neighbourhood, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Stock Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney, 11 December, 1876.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Inspector General of Police to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, dated the 11th instant, respecting an application for a pound at Newton-Boyd, I beg to inform you that Dalmorton, with one constable, is the only police station in the neighbourhood, and is distant 20 miles from Newton-Boyd.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 2 January, 1877.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector General of Police.

The Glen Innes Bench might perhaps be informed that as there is no police station nearer Newton-Boyd than Dalmorton (20 miles), it is not considered expedient in the meantime to establish a pound at the former township.—A.B., 3/1/77. The Under Secretary for Lands. For approval.—W.W.S., 4/1/77.

The Colonial Secretary,—I will be glad if my honorable colleague will obtain the views of the Inspector General of Police hereon.—A.S., 8/1/77.

The object of the Colonial Treasurer (acting for the Secretary for Lands) was to ascertain why Newton-Boyd was without a police station, as from his knowledge of the locality he considered the place required one as much, if not more, than Dalmorton. At any rate such is my recollection of what he said. The establishment of the pound rests of course with this department, but in the meantime the papers are forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary.—W.W.S., B.C., 16/1/77. The Inspector General of Police for report.—H.H., B.C., 20/1/77.

It would be very desirable to form a police station at Newton-Boyd. Should the addition to the Force proposed on the Estimates this year be voted I will take steps in the matter.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 30 January, /77. The Principal Under Secretary. Approved.—JOHN R., 12/2/77.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector General of Police.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 February, 1877.
In acknowledging the receipt of your blank cover report of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your taking steps for forming a police station at Newton-Boyd should the additions to the Police Force proposed on the Estimates for this year be voted by the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—H.H., B.C., 13/2/77.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Bench of Magistrates, Glen Innes.

Gentlemen, Stock Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney, 5 April, 1877.
With reference to your letter of the 13th November last, recommending that a public pound should be established at Newton-Boyd, I am directed to inform you that it is not considered expedient to establish a pound there at present, in consequence of the absence of police supervision, which is essential for the proper management of pounds; but at the same time I have to inform you that it is considered that a police station should be established at Newton-Boyd, and as soon as police are stationed there steps will be taken towards the establishment of a Pound.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glen Innes, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Glen Innes, 20 April, 1879.
By direction of the Bench of Magistrates at Glen Innes I have the honor to forward the enclosed letters from the Bench to the Honorable the Minister for Mines, recommending the establishment of public pounds at Ben Lomond and Newton-Boyd, in this district.

I have, &c.,
G. MARTIN,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Mr. Bruce.—G.F.H., 24.

[Enclosure.]

The Bench of Magistrates, Glen Innes, to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Glen Innes, 20 April, 1879.
The Bench of Magistrates at Glen Innes have the honor to again recommend the establishment of a public pound at Newton-Boyd, in this district, at a site on the Newton-Boyd Road as near to the Newton-Boyd station as possible. Newton-Boyd is 45 miles from the nearest pound at Glen Innes; and the Bench think it desirable that a pound should be established there for the reasons stated with reference to the establishment of a pound at Ben Lomond.

We have, &c.,
G. MARTIN, P.M.
J. McMASTER, J.P.
J. A. McINTYRE, J.P.
JOHN ROSS, J.P.
COLIN FLETCHER, J.P.
P. C. CAMPBELL, J.P.
JAMES MARTIN, J.P.

As inspectors of pounds will now be appointed, the objection to the establishment of this pound will be removed, and I would recommend that it be established.—A.B., 31/5/79. The Under Secretary for Mines. Submitted.—H.W., 3/6/79. Approved.—E.A.B., 14/6/79. Establishment of pound at Newton-Boyd notified 17 June, 1879.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Bench of Magistrates, Glen Innes.

Establishment of Pound, Newton-Boyd.

Gentlemen, Stock Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 17 June, 1879.
With reference to your letter of the 20th April last, I am now directed to draw your attention to a notice which appeared in the Government Gazette of this date, notifying that Newton-Boyd has been fixed upon as a place for the establishment of a public pound.

2. I have to request, therefore, that you will be so good as to fix a scale of sustenance rates, appoint a poundkeeper, for whom the form of bond is enclosed, and forward the necessary notices to the Government Printer for publication in the Gazette.

3. If the pound is to be erected on Crown lands, you will be good enough to furnish me with a full description of the site you would propose. An allowance not exceeding £20 towards the expense of the pound yards will in that case be granted on application by the Bench.

4. The Government Printer has been requested to send you (for the use of the poundkeeper) the following books and papers:—Register Book, Stray Stock Book, Pound Book, Impounding Act, Brands Directories, Monthly Return (Particulars of Sale of Cattle), Form of Advertisements for Gazette, Instructions to Poundkeepers, Requisition Forms, of which you will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt to me.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Police Magistrate and others, Glen Innes, to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Glen Innes, 20 April, 1879.

A letter pointing out the advisability of establishing a public pound in the neighbourhood of Ben Lomond in this district, and signed by most of the residents in that locality, having been laid before the Bench of Magistrates at Glen Innes, the Bench have the honor to recommend the establishment of such pound at a point on the east side of the Northern Road, as near to the head station of Llangothlin as possible.

The reasons given by the petitioners, with which the Bench entirely agree, are as under:—

- 1st. That the nearest pound at Glen Innes is 20 miles distant from Ben Lomond, and between 30 and 40 miles from points of settlement southerly and easterly from that place.
- 2nd. That the long distances over which stock are driven to the present pound at Glen Innes and the resulting heavy driving fees, have a tendency to throw temptation in the way of unprincipled people, which the establishment of a local pound would do away with.
- 3rd. That much unnecessary loss of time and deterioration of stock is entailed on owners under the present system of centralization of impounding.

As the Bench of Magistrates, in pursuance of a public duty, are obliged by law to entertain these applications for establishment of new pounds, and as they cannot possibly have any other object in view in recommending them than the convenience of the inhabitants of a district with which the members of the Bench are intimately acquainted, they would respectfully ask the Honorable the Minister for Mines to protect them from the humiliation of having their recommendation adversely reported on by the Inspector of Stock, or by the police, as they have been given to understand was the case with reference to a former application for the establishment of a public pound at Newton-Boyd.

We have, &c.,

G. MARTIN, P.M.

JAMES MARTIN, J.P.

J. McMASTER, J.P.

J. A. McINTYRE, J.P.

JOHN ROSS, J.P.

COLIN FLETCHER, J.P.

P. C. CAMPBELL, J.P.

As there will now be Inspectors of Pounds the objection to the establishment of this pound will no longer hold good, and I would suggest that it be established accordingly.—A.B., 31/5/79. The Under Secretary for Mines. Submitted.—H.W., 3/6/79. Approved.—E.A.B., 14/6/79. Establishment of pound at Ben Lomond notified 17th June, 1879.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Bench of Magistrates, Glen Innes.

Establishment of Pound, Ben Lomond.

Gentlemen,

Stock Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 17 June, 1879.

With reference to your letter of the 20th April last, I am now directed to draw your attention to a notice which appeared in the Government Gazette of this date, notifying that Ben Lomond has been fixed upon as a place for the establishment of a public pound.

2. I have to request, therefore, that you will be so good as to fix a scale of sustenance rates, appoint a poundkeeper, for whom the form of bond is enclosed, and forward the necessary notices to the Government Printer for publication in the Gazette.

3. If the pound is to be erected on Crown lands you will be good enough to furnish me with a full description of the site you would propose. An allowance not exceeding £20 towards the expense of the pound yards will in that case be granted on application by the Bench.

4. The Government Printer has been requested to send you (for the use of the Poundkeeper) the following book and papers:—Register Book, Stray Stock Book, Pound Book, Impounding Act, Brands Directories, Monthly Return (Particulars of Sale of Cattle), Form of Advertisements for Gazette, Instructions to Poundkeepers, Requisition Forms, of which you will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt to me.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MANNING RIVER OYSTER BEDS.

(REPORTS FROM INSPECTOR.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 June, 1879.***The Inspector of Oyster Beds to The Minister for Lands.**

Sir,

Sydney, 4 January, 1879.

I most respectfully beg to bring under your notice the want of some alteration in the present Oyster Beds Act.

Two cases have occurred which demand your most serious consideration.

The first is that of the Manning River, which was under lease to Mr. H. Woodward at a yearly rental of £1,150. The rent not having been paid for the present year it has been closed by proclamation, after being, as I am informed, almost entirely exhausted by the bed being worked out; at the same time the same lessee is retaining Camden Haven River at the low rent of £170, which having been paid he can and is working. As the oysters are carted from the latter river across to the Manning to be shipped to market, something will have to be done to prevent occasional raids being made on the Manning River beds by unscrupulous oystermen, in the event of any recovery of the oysters on the last-named river, as they are only paid so much per bag.

I wish also to mention, from information received by me, that most of the oystermen that were working on the Manning River have been sent to the other rivers of the Company, of which Mr. Woodward forms part, so that as they work them out they can simply let the rents lapse and so go on until the whole of the principal rivers of the Colony are worked out.

The second case I beg to call your attention to is that of the Shoalhaven River, originally leased to Mr. P. T. Johnston, who has I am informed disposed of his interest in the same to a Mr. Hughes at present working it. As he (Hughes) informed me he had bought the lease, I asked him if he had or intended to obtain a transfer of the said river. He told me that he has no such intention, as it was not required; all he intended to do was to pay the rent and work the river. You will doubtless observe that if this is allowed to go on the oyster beds will be almost exhausted within a very short period.

As I purpose making an inspection of the before-named rivers, I hope I have not exceeded my duty in bringing these cases under your immediate consideration, and asking for further instructions, as I expect to hear every day of persons working on the various leased beds on their own account, as the impression is now almost general that in the present Act there is no power to prevent them.

I have, &c.,

W. J. LANGHAM,

Inspector of Oyster Beds.

Minute by Mr. L. G. Thompson.

I earnestly invite attention to the statements made herein. It is essentially necessary, if the beds are to be preserved from exhaustion, to provide legislation. The late Government obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose, but it was not laid on the Table.

The Bill intended was the one recommended by the late Oyster Culture Commission.

Perhaps, in view of the importance which the oyster fisheries of the Colony can be made to acquire, the Under Secretary will bring the matter specially under notice of the present Minister, Mr. Hoskins.—

L.G.T., 8/1/79.

Specially submitted.—W.W.S., 9/1/79.

The Inspector of Oyster Beds to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 May, 1879.

It has been reported to me that there is a likelihood of the Manning River being worked and the oysters smuggled to market, if it is not being done at the present time.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. LANGHAM,

Inspector of Oyster Beds.

The Inspector of Oyster Beds to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 29 May, 1879.

I most respectfully beg to bring under your notice that, although the Manning River is at present closed by proclamation, there is large quantities of oysters arriving in Sydney per steamers from that port. In this morning's *Herald* no less than fifty-eight bags are reported per "Diamantina"; last week about seventy bags were also reported as having arrived. These quantities are greatly in excess of the general weekly average production of the Camden Haven, which are shipped at the Manning River; in fact they make about the average of both the River and the Haven previous to the former being closed.

The *Herald* shipping report is the only means I have of learning the quantities of oysters coming from any of the beds, and, as it does not always state the quantity arriving by sailing-vessels, I am not able to supply ample information.

I respectfully ask to be informed what steps I am to take in the future respecting the Manning River, as I have reason to believe from reports which reach me that oysters are being removed weekly.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. LANGHAM,
Inspector of Oyster Beds.

Submitted, with reference to previous memoranda on the subject. Unless some means are taken to secure an oversight of this river, the beds will suffer very materially and the revenue continue to be systematically defrauded. The Bill to regulate Oyster Fisheries proposed by the late Commission provides for the cure of this and other existing difficulties in respect to oyster culture. What instructions are to be given to the Inspector aent his report?—L.G.F., 3/6/79.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY AND CIVIL CRICKET GROUND.

(DEDICATION OF, FOR PUBLIC RECREATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 May, 1879.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29 January, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Deeds, Grants, Papers, or other Documents relating to the
“dedication of land near the Victoria Barracks, formerly known as the
“Military and Civil Cricket Ground, for the purposes of public recreation.”

(Mr. W. C. Browne, on behalf of Mr. O'Connor.)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Surveyor General to Under Secretary for Lands, with reference to land at Paddington, set apart for a Military Garden and Cricket Ground, with minutes and enclosures. 20 July, 1866.....	3
2.	Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson to Colonial Secretary, on the subject of reserving above land for the use of Defence Forces. 17 August, 1870.....	4
3.	Under Secretary for Lands to Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, conveying permission applied for. 27 October, 1870.....	4
4.	Mr. B. DeLissa to H. L. Nelson, Esq., M.P., on same subject. 31 July, 1872.....	4
5.	Honorary Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club, asking for temporary use of ground; with minute of Minister for Lands granting the request. July, 1874.....	5
6.	Under Secretary for Lands to Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson apprising him of above application. 18 July, 1874.....	5
7.	Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson to Under Secretary for Lands, informing that he had granted the use of the land to the N. S. W. Artillery, the Navy, and East Sydney Cricket Club. 23 July, 1874.....	5
8.	Under Secretary for Lands to Colonel Richardson, relative to appointment of Trustees. 8 August, 1874.....	5
9.	Colonel Richardson to Under Secretary for Lands, agreeing to act as Trustee. 10 August, 1874.....	6
10.	Colonel Richardson to the Minister for Lands, recommending land known as the Military Garden, as a place of recreation for Volunteers, with enclosure. 24 August, 1874.....	6
11.	Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club, to Under Secretary for Lands, protesting against the above. 25 August, 1874.....	6
12.	E. J. Gregory to Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club, requesting authority to prevent people playing on the ground in question.....	7
13.	Secretary, C. S. Cricket Club, to the Minister for Lands, reporting election of Trustees, with minutes thereon. 27 August, 1874.....	7
14.	Mr. Thomas Richards to Secretary, C. S. Cricket Club, suggesting Mr. Fitzpatrick's name as Trustee instead of his own. 2 September, 1874.....	7
15.	Honorary Secretary, C. S. Cricket Club, to Under Secretary for Lands, reporting election of three Trustees. 30 September, 1874.....	7
16.	Secretary, City and Suburban Cricketing Associations, to the Minister for Lands, requesting the control of the Military and Civil Cricket Ground, with enclosure. 23 August, 1875.....	8
17.	Secretary, N. S. W. Cricket Association, to Under Secretary for Lands, with reference to a deputation to the Minister on the subject of leasing the Military Cricket Ground. 31 August, 1875.....	8
18.	Honorary Secretary, Carlingford Cricket Club, to the Minister for Lands, requesting permission to use the C. and M. Cricket Ground, with minutes thereon. 8 September, 1875.....	8
19.	Memorandum by Mr. Charles Oliver on the subject. 14 September, 1875.....	8
20.	Commandant to Principal Under Secretary, suggesting the desirability of the Government retaining the land in their own hands, with enclosure. 14 September, 1875.....	9
21.	Chairman of Committee of Carlton Cricket Club to Minister for Lands, applying for temporary permission to play on M. and C. Cricket Ground, with minutes thereon. 17 September, 1875.....	9
22.	Principal Under Secretary to Commandant, acknowledging receipt of letter. 21 September, 1875.....	10
23.	Honorary Secretary, Fitzroy Cricket Club, to the Minister for Lands, applying for the use of Alliance Cricket Ground. 11 October, 1875.....	10
24.	Honorary Secretary, Redfern Cricket Club, to Minister for Lands, requesting leave to play on the M. and C. Cricket Ground. 11 October, 1875.....	10
25.	Under Secretary for Lands to Secretary, Carlton Cricket Club, declining to accede to request. 14 October, 1875.....	10
26.	Mr. Charles Oliver's memo. on the subject. 20 October, 1875.....	10
27.	Mr. Secretary Garrett's minute directing that the Secretary of the N. S. W. Cricket Association be asked to name Trustees. 1 November, 1875.....	10
28.	Under Secretary for Lands to Honorary Secretary, N. S. W. Cricket Association, requesting the Association to nominate Trustees. 3 November, 1875.....	11
29.	Honorary Secretary, N. S. W. Cricket Association, to Under Secretary for Lands, announcing nomination of Trustees, with minutes. 16 November, 1875.....	11
30.	Extract from the <i>Evening News</i> re Junior Challenge Cup, with minutes thereon. 6 December, 1875.....	11
31.	Under Secretary for Lands to Honorary Secretary, N. S. W. Cricket Association, respecting appointment of Trustees. 17 December, 1875.....	12
32.	The Minister for Lands to His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, appointing Trustees, with minute of Executive Council approving of such appointments. 20 December, 1875.....	12
33.	Gazette notices appointing Trustees. 21 January, 1876.....	12
34.	Under Secretary for Lands to Principal Under Secretary, enclosing tracing, and conveying approval of the dedication of the land for the purpose of cricket. 31 January, 1876.....	12
35.	Commandant to Principal Under Secretary, on the subject above, with minutes. 4 April, 1876.....	12
36.	Mr. R. Driver, M.P., as Trustee of the Civil and Military Cricket Ground, to Secretary for Lands, relative to improvements, with minutes. 29 June, 1876.....	13
37.	Under Secretary for Lands to Principal Under Secretary, conveying compliance of request by Commandant. 29 July, 1876.....	13
38.	Description of Cricket Ground site.....	13
39.	Description of Military Garden at Paddington.....	13
40.	Under Secretary for Lands to the Commandant, re the Military Garden and Cricket Ground. 30 September, 1876.....	13
41.	Major Raymond to Lieutenant Parrott, V.R., on same subject, with minutes. 13 October, 1876.....	14
42.	Minute by the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes thereon. 24 October, 1876.....	14
43.	Commandant to Principal Under Secretary, forwarding communication from Colonel Raymond, with minutes. 1 November, 1876.....	14
44.	Mr. R. Driver, M.P., to Under Secretary for Lands. 21 November, 1876.....	15
45.	Mr. Surveyor Parrott to the Surveyor General, relative to boundaries of land, with minutes thereon. 6 December, 1876.....	15
46.	Minister for Lands to the Executive Council, on above subject, with minutes of Executive Council thereon. 2 July, 1877.....	15
47.	Gazette notice. 31 July, 1877.....	16
48.	Copy of Crown Grant of Land for the purpose of Public Recreation.....	16
49.	Honorary Secretary, Defence Force Cricket Ground, to Colonial Secretary, requesting an interview, with minutes thereon. 12 September, 1877.....	17
50.	Opinion of Hon. the Attorney General respecting charge for admission. 17 November, 1877.....	17
51.	Honorary Secretary, Albert Cricket Club, to the Minister for Lands, with minutes. 19 December, 1877.....	17
52.	Secretary, Albert Cricket Ground Company, to Minister for Lands. 16 January, 1878.....	18
53.	Questions in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and answers by the Minister for Lands. 23 January, 1878.....	18
54.	Crown Solicitor to Under Secretary for Lands, enclosing copy of opinion of Attorney General. 2 February, 1878.....	18
55.	Trustees of New Cricket Ground to the Minister for Lands. 21 March, 1878.....	19
56.	Minute for Executive Council. 8 April, 1878.....	20
57.	Gazette notice. 23 May, 1878.....	20
58.	Under Secretary for Lands to Captain John Cooper. 12 June, 1878.....	20
59.	Under Secretary for Lands to Trustees of New Cricket Ground, granting permission for sports to be held on the ground. 29 June, 1878.....	20
60.	Trustees of Ground to Under Secretary for Lands, applying for permission to hold sports, &c. 6 July, 1878.....	20
61.	Minute of Minister for Lands to Executive Council. 10 August, 1878.....	21
62.	Gazette notice. 27 August, 1878.....	21
63.	Under Secretary for Lands to Trustees, New Cricket Ground, granting permission to hold sports, &c. 6 September, 1878.....	21

MILITARY AND CIVIL CRICKET GROUND.

No. 1.

The Surveyor General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 20 July, 1866.

In transmitting the enclosed papers for submission to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, I have the honor to inquire whether the land at Paddington, set apart for a military garden and cricket ground, is to be included in the area now proposed to be dedicated for a Common.

The land referred to is shown on the accompanying tracing.*

*Appendix A.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON,

Surveyor General.

Minutes on No. 1.

Look up the papers or letter-books showing the nature of the occupation sanctioned.

Written by Under Secretary.

(Papers on this subject not now traceable.)

See enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Surveyor General on this subject, which shows clearly that the land was simply reserved for the use of the military for a cricket-ground and garden. I may add, that I have looked carefully through the letter-books both in this and the Colonial Secretary's Department, and can find nothing in either more decisive on the subject, and I think this clearly shows that the land was authorized as a reserve only.—S.B.W.

The land referred to is not to be included in the area proposed to be dedicated for a Common.—J.B.W., 7 August.

Returned for information of the Surveyor General.—M.F., B.C., 8 August, 1866.

Any reply to question submitted to Lands a short time since as to whether the military garden reserve at Paddington is to be included in the Common?—J.S.A., 9 August, 1866. Mr. Herring.

[*Enclosure A to No. 1.*]

The Colonial Secretary to The Assistant Military Secretary.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1861.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing an application from Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, requesting a grant of a certain portion of land in the vicinity of the Victoria Barracks, for the use of the troops forming a cricket-ground and garden, I now do myself the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor-General, to inform you that the Surveyor General has been requested to place himself in communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield with regard to the boundaries of the land applied for.

Not obtainable.

I have, &c.,

R. DEAS-THOMSON.

[*Enclosure B to No. 1.*]

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Surveyor General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 October, 1861.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the land applied for, for the use of the military, at the rear of the Victoria Barracks, in which you represent that besides the land required to be specially reserved as a garden and cricket ground, a right of surface is asked for over the whole of the land lying to the south of the barrack wall, and the tunnel reserve to be granted to the Corporation, which embraces a portion of this land. A difficulty arises if the grant to the Corporation issues, and the Corporation fences, the military are in a measure hemmed in, whilst, on the other hand, the reservation to the military of the right of surface over that part of the tunnel reserve lying south of the barracks may, perhaps, be objected to by the Corporation.

*Not with papers.

2. In reply, I have the honor, by the direction of the Governor-General; to state that as long as a right-of-way over the tunnel reserve to and from the ground to be reserved for the garden and cricket ground is secured, His Excellency believes that to be all that is intended to be asked for, and there would, therefore, appear to him to be no difficulty in this being done without interfering with the grant to the Corporation.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD, JUNR.

[*Enclosure C to No. 1.*]

Mr. Surveyor Burrowes to The Surveyor General.

Sir,

Balmain, 13 January, 1862.

In accordance with the instructions received in your letter, dated 30th October, 1861, I have now the honor to forward you a plan and description of 25 acres of land in rear of the Victoria Barracks, authorized to be reserved for a garden and cricket-ground for the military stationed at those barracks, which, after having communicated with Colonel Bloomfield and Mr. Vigers (the officer authorized to act in the matter), I have surveyed and marked out.

Not with papers.
Plan and description enclosed.
Not with papers.

I have, &c.,

M. E. S. BURROWES, A.S.

No. 2

No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 17 August, 1870.

I have the honor to recommend that the Garrison Cricket Ground at Paddington, together with the space between the former and the Volunteer Range, hitherto appropriated to the Imperial Troops, may be reserved for the use of such Corps as may be raised for the defence of the Colony.

In the meantime I would suggest that these grounds be plac'd under my charge, in order that there may be some one responsible for the preservation of cottage, fencing, and grounds, &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Comd. Vol. Force.

Minutes on above.

Submitted.—18 Aug, /70. Refer to Secretary for Lands for his consideration.—C.C., 18 August. The Under Secretary for Lands.—H.H., B.C., 18 Augt., /70.

See No. 1

There will be no objection, perhaps, to a compliance with this request.

According to decision on 66/5,647 the land was not included in the area dedicated for a common in that locality, having been set apart, in the year 1851, for the use of the Military, for a cricket ground and garden.—W.W.S., 12 Oct.

Consultation.—My colleagues concur with me that the application should be complied with.—JOHN R., 26 October.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 October, 1870.

No. 2

In reference to your letter of the 17th August, requesting that the Garrison Cricket Ground at Paddington, together with the space between it and the Volunteer Rifle Range, may be reserved for the use of the Corps which may be raised for the defence of the Colony, and placed under your charge, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands, after consultation with his colleagues, has approved of your application being complied with.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 4.

Mr. B. De Lissa to H. L. Nelson, Esq., M.P.

My dear Nelson,

542, George-street, Sydney, 31 July, 1872.

Will you oblige me by ascertaining the tenure under which the Military and Civil Cricket Ground is held; is it entirely under the control of officers of the New South Wales Permanent Force, or anyone of them, or is it a public reserve or recreation ground open to the public like the Domain Cricket Ground?

To explain fully, I may inform you that the Domain ground is vested in six trustees, three appointed by the Government, and three elected by the cricketers. Any club, on payment of £10 for the season, are allowed to practice; a fee of £1 2s. has also to be paid for a "match" day.

I always understood that the Military and Civil Ground was a reserve for the use of the British regiments quartered here. When these troops were withdrawn, I (being then treasurer of the Albert Club) wrote to Colonel Richardson, offering to pay a rent for the ground, and keep it in repair, &c., &c.

I received an answer refusing same. I now see that the use of the ground has been given to the East Sydney Cricket Club; the preference being, no doubt the fact that Colonel Richardson belongs to it, and is more interested in it than any other; but I think you will agree with me that if the ground belongs to the public, all clubs have an equal right to it. When the British troops were here no charge was made for ground fees; since then 22s. is charged for every match. Can you ascertain where these fees go to, or have gone? My reason for asking this information is the apparent inconsistency of refusing the ground to one club, who offered to pay rent, and giving it gratis to another one,—both clubs being public ones, and a money qualification being the only basis of membership. If Colonel Richardson has the sole control of the ground that would end the matter at once; but if the ground is public, all clubs and cricketers should have an equal right, the same as they have on the Domain ground.

Excuse the trouble I am giving you in this matter. With compliments,

I remain, &c.,

B. DE LISSA.

Minutes on No. 4.

See No. 2.

Submitted. The land herein referred to has been placed in charge of Colonel Richardson, for the use of "such Corps as may be raised for the defence of the Colony." See 70/3,769 Mis. herewith.—23/9/72. This may be put away until parties interested again move in the matter.—7 January, 1873.

No. 5.

The Honorary Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, July, 1874.

On behalf of the members of the above Club, I have the honor to request that the land at Paddington, known as the "Civil and Military Cricket ground," may be temporarily appropriated for this use.

The land in question was placed under the control of Colonel Richardson in October, 1870, for the "use of such troops as may be raised for the defence of the Colony"; and as such corps has been disbanded the members of the club trust that this application may meet with the approval of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE H. SMITHERS,

Hon. Sec.

May be temporarily appropriated as requested.—J.S.F., 11/7/74. Inform Colonel Richardson.—15th.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 18 July, 1874.

With reference to my letter of the 27th October, 1870 (in reply to yours of the 17th August of the same year), empowering you to take charge temporarily "for the use of such corps as may be raised for the defence of the Colony," of the portion of land at Paddington, formerly used by the garrison as a cricket ground, I am directed to inform you that an application has been received from the Civil Service Cricket Club, for the temporary appropriation for the use of that club of the ground referred to.

2. As the land has never been formally dedicated, and appears no longer to be required for the purpose for which it was originally set apart, the Minister for Lands is desirous of complying with the application in question.

3. As however it is possible that some arrangements, which should be inconvenient suddenly to interfere with, may be in existence at present, and as there is but a short time before the commencement of the next cricketing season, I am to invite you to offer any suggestions which may occur to you before final effect is given to Mr. Secretary Farnell's decision.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 July, 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, regarding the piece of land at Paddington, formerly used by the garrison as a cricket ground, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, that I have granted the use of the land in question, during the cricket season, to the New South Wales Artillery, Her Majesty's Navy, and the East Sydney Cricket Club, which has incurred an expense this year of about £5.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Commandant.

Minutes on No. 7.

THERE can be no question, I conclude, as to the right of Colonel Richardson, in terms of the authority given him by this Department, to allow the Artillery and the Navy the use of the ground; but the granting it to a private club is certainly foreign to the object for which the ground was placed under his charge, which was, to quote the words of his own application, "for the use of such Corps as may be raised for the defence of the Colony," and (see his letter of the 17th August, 1870), in order that there might be some one responsible for the preservation of the cottage, fencing, grounds, &c., &c.

The land does not appear to have been formally dedicated, and there can of course be no question as to the power of the Minister for Lands to resume the control of it, or deal with it as he may otherwise think fit.—W.W.S., 29 July.

There can be but little doubt that the reserve was intended for the Permanent Military Force, and more particularly for the Infantry, and that it was not intended either for the Navy or Volunteers—the Infantry having been disbanded—and it is probable that the other branches of the service will seldom require to use the ground; consequently, it appears to me, that the charge of the ground may be withdrawn from Colonel Richardson, that the ground be temporarily appropriated for a cricket ground and placed in the hands of three trustees, one of whom to be Colonel Richardson, and two of whom to be two members of the Civil Service Cricket Club. Permission may be given to the Navy and Artillery to use the ground, should they require or desire to do so.—J.S.F., 29/7/76.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 8 August, 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which you state that the use of the land at Paddington, formerly used by the garrison as a cricket ground, has been granted by you to the New South Wales Artillery, Her Majesty's Navy, and the East Sydney Cricket Club.

2. The Minister for Lands, I am to apprise you, is of opinion that the reserve was intended for the use of the Permanent Artillery Force (more particularly for the Infantry), and that it was not intended either for the Navy or the Volunteers.

With

With regard to the East Sydney Cricket Club it is quite evident, looking at the terms of your letter of the 17th August, 1870, applying for the land to be temporarily placed under your charge, as also of the authority conveyed to you in pursuance of the said application, that the occupation of the ground by a private club was never contemplated or intended to be allowed.

3. The Infantry having, however, been disbanded, and the ground being seldom used by the other branches of the service, and considering also the very few suitable cricket grounds there are about Sydney, Mr. Secretary Farnell has decided that the land should be temporarily appropriated for the use of the Civil Service Cricket Club, as requested by them, and that the present arrangement, vesting the sole control of the ground in you, should terminate.

4. The Minister, however, desires me to state that he has no wish to interfere with the privileges accorded by you to the Navy and Artillery, should they at any time desire to have the use of the ground; and it occurs to him that the matter can be most satisfactorily arranged by placing the land in the hands of three trustees (consisting of yourself and two members of the Civil Service Cricket Club) who shall have power to make such regulations (subject to the Minister's approval) for the protection, management, and use of the land as may seem to them desirable.

I am therefore to invite you to state whether you are willing to act as one of the trustees, in accordance with the arrangements above proposed?

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, regarding the piece of land at Paddington formerly used by the Garrison as a cricket ground, which it is now intended temporarily to appropriate for the use of the Civil Service Cricket Club, the Permanent Artillery, and Her Majesty's Navy, and to acquaint you, with reference to the concluding paragraph, that I have no objection to act as one of the trustees in accordance with the proposed arrangements; but would suggest for favourable consideration that the sum of £5, expended by the East Sydney Cricket Club, be refunded.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Commandant.

No. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 24 August, 1874.

I have the honor to forward, and strongly recommend for your favourable consideration, the accompanying application from Major Raymond, for the use of the piece of land known as the Military Garden, between the Rifle Range and the Cricket Ground at Paddington, for drill purposes, and place of recreation for the Volunteers.

I beg leave to add that the cricket ground given over to the Civil Service Cricket Club will be ample for their use, and the interests of the Volunteer Force consulted by this application being granted.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Commandant.

[Enclosure to No. 10.]

Major Raymond to Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

Dear Colonel,

24/8/74.

As the Honorable the Minister for Lands has determined to take the Military Cricket Ground from the Volunteers, I beg to request, on their behalf, that the cross fence from the cottage, which was taken down to repair the boundary fence with the material, may be re-erected, and the piece of land known as the Military Garden may be appropriated as a drill ground and place of recreation for the Volunteers.

The trustees of the cricket ground would, I presume, agree to bear the larger share, if not the whole expense, of the fence, as it turns out to have been taken down for their benefit.

We are driven from Moore Park by football players in winter and cricketers in summer, and unless this portion of ground is secured to us we shall have only the barrack square to go to for drill, which is not enough, as it will only hold a battalion.

I intend, with your permission, to reorganize our Volunteer Cricket Club if this portion of ground is given to us.

Yours faithfully,
R. PEEL RAYMOND,
Major.

No. 11.

The Hon. Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 August, 1874.

I understand that Colonel Richardson has transmitted, with a strong recommendation, an application of Major Raymond for the use of a portion of the land at Paddington, which the Honorable the Minister for Lands has decided shall be appropriated for the use of the Civil Service Cricket Club, and I most respectfully beg to point out that with a great deal of trouble the land has been made level, and suitable for a cricket ground; further, on behalf of the Committee, I have made arrangements to play matches on it every Saturday until the 10th April next, and if we are deprived of it great inconvenience will be caused both to us and the several clubs with which engagements have been made.

I would also submit that the area applied for by Major Raymond is no larger than that within the Barracks, which is equally suitable for the purposes required.

Trusting that the Honorable the Minister will not comply with the application,

I have, &c.,
GEORGE H. SMITHERS,

Hon. Sec.
Minutes

Minutes on No. 11.

Before submitting this, I should like some information as to the statement that the land has been *made level with a great deal of trouble*. At whose expense has this been done? The Minister was over the ground the other day, and does not recollect seeing any improvement such as that referred to.—W.W.S., 1 September, 1874.

The land was until lately very rough, and it was levelled at the expense of E. Gregory, who has applied to the Committee for an amount to cover his loss. I enclose a letter received by me from Gregory, from which it will be seen that he states that he has spent £40 on the ground since last season. If the Honorable the Minister does not deprive the club of the land the Committee intend to vote some allowance to Gregory for his trouble and expense in making it.—G.H.S., 2/9/74.

No. 12.

Mr. E. J. Gregory to The Hon. Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club.

Dear Sir,

Monday.

As I was coming from work on Saturday afternoon I was rather surprised to see some people practising on the ground near the Rifle Range fence. I imagined they must have been members of the C. S. C. C., and before I could change and clean myself they were gone. Would you please forward a written authority from the Minister for Lands, granting me the power to stop outsiders from practising there, otherwise they will cause a deal of trouble, knowing that the ground has changed hands.

E. J. GREGORY.

Lodged by the Secretary to the Civil Service Cricket Club.

No. 13.

The Hon. Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 27 August, 1874.

At a meeting of the members of the Civil Service Cricket Club, held on the 10th instant, Messrs. W. W. Stephen and Thomas Richards were elected as trustees of the land at Paddington, temporarily appropriated for the use of the club. I would respectfully urge that the gentlemen named be appointed as soon as possible, to prevent strangers playing on the ground, which has lately been repaired.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE H. SMITHERS,

Hon. Sec.

Minutes on No. 13.

Mr. Richards informed me that he had written to the Hon. Secretary of the Civil Service Cricket Club, saying that he would sooner not act, and suggesting Mr. Fitzpatrick's name in lieu of his own. It appears to me that the nomination of trustees rests properly with the Minister.—W.W.S., 28 August, 1874.

It appears to me that the proper course is to appoint trustees for the whole of the reserve, and if other clubs require the use of the ground they should apply to the trustees. The trustees can fix a fair charge for the use of the ground, and can allow as many clubs to use the ground as can be conveniently accommodated. It is only fair to those who may expend a large amount in improving the ground that they should be reimbursed for some portion of the outlay, by charging a fee to those who may desire to use it. It is not expected that the Civil Service Club will deal selfishly with the ground, but that they will act fairly and liberally with other clubs. If three trustees are named they may be appointed.—J.S.F., 9/9/74.

No. 14.

Mr. T. Richards to The Hon. Secretary, Civil Service Cricket Club.

My dear Sir,

2 September, 1874.

With reference to cricket ground matter I can assure you that I should be very glad to act as one of the trustees, if appointed; but shortly after hearing that the Club had nominated me I spoke to Mr. Stephen on the subject, and believe that Mr. Fitzpatrick would be a much more useful man, having more experience and influence than myself, I suggested that his name should be substituted for my own. I also wrote to Mr. Stephen to the same effect. I cannot now recede from what I have said to Mr. Stephen, but I spoke to him on the subject this morning and I think you had better see him too.

I am not personally desirous of being a trustee, but whether in that position or any other you may rely on my hearty co-operation in the interests of the Club.

Yours, &c.,

THOS. RICHARDS

No. 15.

The Hon. Sec., Civil Service Cricket Club, to The Under Secretary for Lands,

Sir,

Sydney, 30 September, 1874.

I am directed by the Committee of the Civil Service Cricket Club to inform you that in accordance with the recent decision of the Hon. the Minister for Lands, three gentlemen have been elected as Trustees of the cricket ground at Paddington. I respectfully request that the gentlemen referred to, whose names are noted in the margin, may be appointed as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE H. SMITHERS,

Hon. Sec.

Messrs. W. W.
Stephen, T.
Richards, M.
Fitzpatrick.

No. 16.

No. 16.

The Secretary, City and Suburban Cricketing Association, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

75, William-street, Sydney, 23 August, 1875.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of junior cricket clubs, it was decided to establish an association to be called "The City and Suburban Cricketing Association of Sydney," whose object is (amongst other things) to encourage the game amongst the youths of this City, and to create a better feeling amongst junior clubs than there is at present—and it is desired if possible to secure a piece of ground to be under the management of this Association.

There is at present in Sydney a New South Wales Cricketing Association, composed of the leading clubs of Sydney, most of which have grounds of their own, and they have also the Domain and Albert Ground to practise upon, and it is alleged that they intend applying for the Military and Civil Ground as will be observed by the enclosed notice, and should their application be successful, considering the scarcity of cricket grounds in Sydney, the junior clubs will be deprived of a large and good cricket ground.

I am therefore directed to inform you that a deputation was appointed at a general meeting of junior clubs to wait upon you and obtain if possible the Military and Civil Ground under the control of their Association, and I am requested to ask you if you would kindly name a day and hour when the deputation could have the honor of an interview with you.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE READ,

Secretary, the City and Suburban Cricketing Association.

[Enclosure to No. 16.]

MR. HINCHLIFFE gave notice of the following motions for the next meeting:—

- 1st. That in the interests of the various Cricket clubs situated in East Sydney it is desirable that trustees should be appointed for the management of the Civil and Military Ground, without further delay.
- 2nd. That this Association recommends to the notice of the Minister for Lands the appointment of three trustees, one to be selected from each of the following clubs, viz., the Civil Service, East Sydney, and Carlton.
- 3rd. That in the event of the Minister for Lands making the appointments as suggested, this Association grants the sum of £150 to be placed to the credit of the said trustees, for the improvement of the Civil and Military Cricket Ground.
- 4th. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to the Minister for Lands.

No. 17.

The Honorary Secretary, N.S.W. Cricket Association, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

171, Pitt-street, 31 August, 1875.

At a meeting of the committee of the N.S.W. Cricket Association, held last night, a deputation was appointed to wait on the Hon. the Minister, to inquire whether, and on what terms, the land known as the Military Cricket Ground at the rear of the Victoria Barracks could be leased to an Association. Will you therefore have the goodness to inform me whether the Minister can receive the deputation?

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CLARK,

Hon. Sec., N.S.W. Cricket Association.

On Monday next, at 11 o'clock.—T.G., 7/9/75.

No. 18.

The Honorary Secretary, Carlingford Cricket Club, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Albion-street, 8 September, 1875.

The Civil Service Cricket Club having ceased to exist, I do myself the honor to apply that permission may be granted to the Carlingford Cricket Club to use a portion of the Civil and Military Cricket ground heretofore used by that club, until something definite is arranged with regard thereto.

In the event of their being allowed to use the ground aforesaid, this club will be prepared to conform with any regulations made, and to vacate the ground when called upon to do so.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST G. L. LUMSDAINE,

Hon. Sec., Carlingford Cricket Club.

Minutes on No. 18.

Before taking any action in this matter, or making any appointment with the gentlemen desiring an interview with the Minister, let a statement be prepared showing all the facts, and how the case stands at present, having in view the decision arrived at by the late Minister for Lands.—W.W.S., 13 Sept.

See memo. herewith.—C.O., 14.

See No. 19.

No. 19.

Memorandum by Mr. C. Oliver.

THE land herein referred to was reserved many years ago as a cricket ground and garden for the use of the military, but was not dedicated.

Mr. Secy. Farnell, in July last year, approved of the land being temporarily appropriated as a cricket ground, and placed in the hands of three trustees, one of whom was to be Colonel Richardson, and the other two members of the Civil Service Cricket Club. By a subsequent memo. of Mr. Farnell's, it was decided

decided that the ground should be open to other clubs on application to the trustees, and payment of fees; and that upon three trustees being nominated, they were to be appointed. Three trustees (Messrs. W. W. Stephen, M. Fitzpatrick, and Thos. Richards) were then nominated by the Civil Service Cricket Club, but have not been appointed.

From what I can gather, the Civil Service Cricket Club has collapsed, and therefore so far as that club is concerned, there is no necessity to proceed further with the matter.

Three letters on the subject of this ground have however been received in this department.

The New South Wales Cricket Association ask for an interview with the Minister in reference to leasing the ground. An association, styling themselves "The City and Suburban Cricket Association," also request an interview with the Minister, with a view to obtaining the control of the ground in opposition to the New South Wales Cricket Association. The other letter is from the Carlingford Cricket Club, asking for the ground until some definite arrangement is made regarding it.

I would point out that the New South Wales Cricket Association is the recognized cricket association of the Colony, and conducts the intercolonial contest with Victoria, and is in a position to utilize the ground now in question to the fullest extent should it be placed under their control. The Association, having some seven or eight hundred pounds in hand, is in a position to improve the ground, and keep it properly as a cricket ground and place of recreation.

As to the statement made in the letter of the City and Suburban Association to the effect that the New South Wales Association is composed of the leading clubs, most of which have grounds of their own, and they have also the Domain and Albert Ground to practise upon, I would observe that only two of the clubs represented in the New South Wales Association have grounds, and they are situated some considerable distance from town. As to the Albert Ground, it is private property, belonging to a company, and is open to all clubs that like to pay for it. Further, any club, the subscription to which is not less than one guinea per annum, paid annually, can be represented in the latter Association; and as to the Domain ground, it is held by trustees appointed by the Government, and is open to all clubs on payment of the fees charged by such trustees.

C.O., 14 September, /75.

No. 20.

Captain Christie to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1875.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter received from Major Raymond, commanding 1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles, relative to the block of land next the Paddington Rifle Range, part of which is known as the Military Cricket Ground, and part as the Military Garden; and in view of the probable increased requirements of the Paddington Range, or the re-occupation of the Barracks by troops, would draw attention to the desirability of the Government keeping the land in question in their own hands, that it may be dealt with as it may seem advisable from time to time.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Captn.,
Pro Commandant.

Referred to the Under Secretary for Lands with reference to previous papers.—H.H. B.C., 18 Sept., /75.

[Enclosure to No. 20.]

Major Raymond to Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Office, 1st Regt. V.R., Sydney, 14 September, 1875.

I have the honor to bring under your notice with reference to the Military Garden and Cricket Ground, that no trustees for these grounds have yet been gazetted as proposed by the late Honorable Minister for Lands, and that as the Civil Service Cricket Club, which was to have had control of the ground, or rather which took possession of it and levied contributions from other clubs without any authority when it was removed from your charge by Mr. Farnell, has now ceased to exist, I beg to suggest that application should be made to the Government to let these grounds revert to your control.

It was obviously a mistake to have detached that portion of the ground known as the Military Garden from your offices, as I believe it to be as much Imperial property as the Victoria Barracks, and I question very much if the cricket ground is not in a like position. Moreover, it is essential, that the Military Garden should at all events remain under the control of the military authorities as if any arrangement can be made with the Municipal Council for widening the rifle range (which is much wanted), it is in this direction the increased area will have to go.

I trust you will be pleased to take this matter into your early consideration, as I understand strenuous efforts are being made by other cricket clubs to obtain the footing promised to the Civil Service Club.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND, Major,
Commdg. 1st Regt., V.R.

No. 21.

The Chairman of Committee, Carlton Cricket Club, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

123 & 125, Oxford-street, 17 September, 1875.

I have the honor, on behalf of the committee of the Carlton Cricket Club, to make application for temporary permission to play on that portion of the Civil and Military Reserve known as the Alliance Ground. In the event of your granting the request, the committee undertake to hand the said ground over in good repair to the trustees when appointed.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS S. HINCHCLIFFE, Chairman.

Minutes on No. 21.

I can see no objection to this permission being granted.—T.G., 17/9/75. There having been a previous application from the members of the Carlingford Cricket Club, the matter had better perhaps await the settlement about to be made of the general question as to the mode in which this ground is to be dealt with.—W.W.S., 20th. Approved.—T.G., 21/9/75.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Lieut-Col. Richardson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 September, 1875.

See No. 20.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the Military Garden and Cricket Ground, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Secretary for Lands, with reference to previous papers.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 23.

The Honorary Secretary, Fitzroy Cricket Club, to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

42, Campbell-street, Sydney, 11 October, 1875.

I have the honor, as Secretary to the Fitzroy Cricket Club, to apply in their behalf for the use of the Alliance Cricket Ground (adjoining the Civil and Military Ground) on Saturday next, the 16th instant, and also on the 9th November.

An early answer will oblige.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MCLENAHAN,

Hon. Secretary, Fitzroy C. C.

Memo.

ALREADY promised to the Carlingford Club.—W.W.S., 13.

No. 24.

The Honorary Secretary, Redfern Cricket Club, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

483, George-street, 11 October, 1875.

I have been requested by the Committee of the Redfern Cricket Club to make application to you for leave to play matches on the Military and Civil Cricket Ground on the following dates:—

Saturday, October 30	} 1875.
" November 6	...	...	...	...
" " 13	...	...	...	...
" January 22	} 1876.
" " 29	...	...	...	...

Awaiting your favourable reply,

I have, &c.,

ALEX. VESCY,

Hon. Secretary, Redfern C. C.

No. 25.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Secretary, Carlton Cricket Club.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 October, 1875.

No. 21.

In reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting, on behalf of the Carlton Cricket Club, permission to use portion of the Military and Civil Cricket Ground, pending the appointment of trustees for the whole ground, I am directed to inform you that, another similar application having been received, it has been determined that the matter is to await the settlement about to be made of the general question as to the mode in which this ground is to be dealt with, and therefore your request cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN,

No. 26.

Memorandum by Mr. C. Oliver.

THE applications for the use of the "Civil and Military Cricket Ground," are now becoming so numerous and conflicting that it would be well to dispose of them all by some definite arrangement being made in reference to the ground.

The papers relating to the matter are now complete, and will, I think, show that the Minister for Lands has power to deal with the land, it having simply been marked on the map as a "Reserve for the use of the Military as a garden and cricket ground." Part—some 7 acres—of the original measurement has already been appropriated for a Rifle Range, and the remaining area—about 18 acres—is available and at the disposal of the Government.—C.O., 26 October, 1875.

No. 27.

Minute by The Secretary for Lands.

MR. W. CLARK, the Secretary to the N. S. W. Cricket Association, should be asked to name trustees to take charge of the ground in question, and also to state upon what terms the Association would propose as to the use of the ground by the various clubs of the city and suburbs, especially those of the eastern portion of the city and suburbs, to whom I think perhaps more liberal terms should be offered than to those clubs in other parts of the city and suburbs who have easier access to other grounds.

T.G., 1/11/75.

11

No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Honorary Secretary, N. S. W. Cricket Association.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 November, 1875.

With reference to your predecessor's letter of the 31st August last, relative to the Civil and Military Cricket Ground, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to move the New South Wales Cricket Association to nominate trustees to take charge of the ground in question, in conjunction with a trustee to be appointed by the Government; and I am to inquire the terms upon which the Association would propose that the various cricket clubs in the city and suburbs should be allowed to use the ground.

Mr. Secretary Garrett is of opinion that more liberal terms should be offered to the clubs of the eastern portion of the city and suburbs than to clubs having easy access to other grounds.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 29.

The Honorary Secretary, N. S. W. Cricket Association, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 November, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd November instant, having reference to the nomination by the N. S. W. Cricket Association of trustees for the cricket ground at present known as the Military and Civil.

I have now to inform you that Messrs. Richard Driver and Philip Sheridan were nominated.

The Committee requested me to state with reference to the last paragraph of your letter that the trustees when appointed will make all arrangements as to the clubs who shall have the use of the ground, and that doubtless all due importance will be attached to your recommendation.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M. GIBSON,

Hon. Sec., N. S. W. Cricket Association.

Minutes on No. 29.

It was the intention that, in addition to the trustees nominated by the N. S. W. Cricketing Association, one should be appointed to represent the interests of the Government. It is desirable that this matter should be settled, in consequence of the advance of the cricketing season and the numerous applications being made for the use of the ground.

I have however to invite attention to the letter of Colonel Richardson of date 14th September last, urging that the piece of land adjoining the Rifle Range should be reserved for the increased requirements of the Volunteers and be placed under the Military authorities.

I should state that this particular portion of land is considered to be that originally reserved for the purpose of a military garden, and used to be divided by a fence from that used as the cricket ground; and it certainly was, as far as I can remember, looked upon as distinct from it.

In view therefore of the above application, which has been forwarded to this Department by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for consideration, and of the fact that the land last alluded to (which used to be known as the Military and Civil Cricket Ground), will of itself be a valuable acquisition to the cricketing community, it is perhaps questionable whether the whole area should, for the present at any rate, be granted for cricket alone.

W.W.S., 6 Dec.

Approved. Prepare minute for appointment of parties named herein, and W. W. Stephen, Under Secretary for Lands, as trustees,—the portion to be set apart being that known as the "Old Civil and Military Cricket Ground."—T.G., 13/12/75.

No. 30.

Extract from the *Evening News*, 6 December, 1875.

JUNIOR CHALLENGE CUP.

* * * * *
 THE first match for the above cup, given by the New South Wales Cricket Association, was commenced on Saturday, 4th December, on the Civil and Military Ground, between the Carlton and Redfern Clubs, and judging from the large attendance of the public, and the good play exhibited by both teams, there can be little doubt but that the Cricket Association has taken a step in the right direction. The trustees for the ground not having been gazetted yet; nothing in the shape of improvement has taken place, and in consequence the ground is almost dangerous to play upon. The matter of the ground rests entirely with the Lands Department, the treasurer of the Cricket Association being ready to hand over the sum of £150 to the trustees as soon as they are gazetted.

Minutes on above.

Mr. S.,—This is sent to me as a reminder. Have the matter completed without delay.—T.G., 15/12/75.
 Mr. Oliver,—Do not forget about this.—W.W.S.

No. 31.

No. 31.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Hon. Secretary, N.S.W. Cricket Association.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 December, 1875.

Referring to your letter of the 16th ultimo, nominating two trustees for the land known as the "Old Civil and Military Cricket Ground," which it is now intended to appropriate for the purpose of cricket, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the New South Wales Cricket Association, a tracing showing, by blue edging, the land in question, and to inform you that the appointment of the trustees before referred to, and of Mr. W. W. Stephen, Under Secretary for Lands, as trustee on behalf of Government, will be submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council on Monday next.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 32.

Minute of Executive Council.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 December, 1875.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed trustees of the portion of land at Paddington known as the Old Civil and Military Cricket Ground, which has been appropriated for the purpose of cricket, namely:—

Messrs. Richard Driver, M.L.A.

William Wilberforce Stephen (Under Secretary for Lands).

Philip Sheridan.

THOS. GARRETT.

The Executive Council advise that the appointments herein recommended be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—H.R., 22/12/75.

No. 33.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 January, 1876.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen as trustees of the land at Paddington, known as the Old Civil and Military Cricket Ground, which has been appropriated for the purpose of cricket:—

William Wilberforce Stephen, Esq., Trustee on behalf of the Government.

Richard Driver, Esq., M.L.A. Trustees on behalf of the New South Wales

and

Philip Sheridan, Esq. Cricket Association.

THOMAS GARRETT.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 31 January, 1876.

With reference to your blank cover of the 13th September last, forwarding a letter from the Commandant of the Volunteer Force, relative to the desirability, in view of the increasing requirements of the Rifle Range or the re-occupation of the Victoria Barracks by troops, of the Government retaining the control of the land at Paddington, which was temporarily reserved for the purpose of a cricket ground and garden for the use of the Military, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands has been pleased to approve of the portion of land known as the old Civil and Military Cricket Ground, shown on the accompanying tracing in pink tint, being appropriated for the purpose of cricket, and of that shown by blue tint, on the tracing mentioned, being retained as suggested in the letter before referred to.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

The return of the papers is requested.—H.H., B.C., 1 February, 1876.

No. 35.

Lieut.-Col. Richardson to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 4 April, 1876.

Understanding that my application for the ground commonly known as the soldiers' garden, situated between the Paddington Rifle Range and the Military Cricket Ground has been granted for the use and recreation of the Defence Forces of the Colony, I have the honor to request official information of the same, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to place the ground in proper order for the ensuing cricketing season.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commandant.*Minutes on above.*

Referred for information to the Under Secretary for Lands.—H.H., B.C., 10 April, 1876. The desire is that the land known as the Military garden may be placed under the control, in trust, of the Commandant, as a recreation, drill, and cricket ground.—L.G.T., 9/6/76. The above was the intention I understand, when handing over the other ground to trustees for the purpose of cricket generally.—W.W.S., 9 June, /76. Approved, so far as it does not clash with previous dedications for other uses.—T.G., 12/6/76.

No. 36.

No. 36.

Mr. R. Driver, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 June, 1876.

I do myself the honor, as one of the trustees of the Civil and Military Cricket Ground, to inform you that at the present time a large amount is being expended by them upon the ground with a view of improving the state and condition thereof. Other improvements are contemplated which will involve the expenditure of upwards of £2,000. Before carrying out such improvements, I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the tenure upon which my co-trustees and myself hold the land is of such an uncertain nature that it would be unwise to expend any such sum as is contemplated. It is of very great importance in the interests of the game of cricket that the ground should be improved without any delay, and I now write to request that you will cause a grant to be issued to the trustees similar to the grant under which the Randwick Racecourse is held. In the event of your requiring any information upon this subject I shall be happy to furnish same.

Yours, &c.,

RICHARD DRIVER.

Minute on No. 36.

I approve of deed of grant being issued to the trustees of that portion of ground handed over to them by previous decisions.—T.G., 1/7/76.

No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 29 July, 1876.

In reference to your blank cover communication of the 10th April last, transmitting a letter See No. 36 from Colonel Richardson, in which he requests official information as to his application for the granting of the land known as the Soldiers' Garden, between the Paddington Rifle Range and the Military Cricket Ground, for the use of the Defence Forces of the Colony, I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Minister for Lands has been pleased to approve of the application in question being complied with, so far as it does not clash with previous dedications for other uses.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

(For the Under Secretary).

Minutes on No. 37.

Submitted.—31/7/76. The qualified approval may be communicated to the Commandant. Unless some information more definite is found it will be of little use to the Commandant. Minister for Lands.—JOHN R., 29/8/76. I understand from Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond that the further information desired is a technical description of the land.—L.G.T., 17/10/76. Mr. Underwood. Descriptions herewith.—R.U., 18 Oct., 1876.

No. 38.

Description of Cricket Ground Site.

ABOUT 12 acres. County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria: Commencing at the south-western corner of the 6 acres as a site for a military garden; and bounded thence on the north by the southern boundary of that 6 acres bearing about east 15 degrees north 10 chains; on the east by a line bearing about south 15 degrees east 12 chains; on the south by a line bearing about west 15 degrees south 10 chains; and on the west by a line bearing about north 15 degrees west 12 chains, to the point of commencement.

No. 39.

Description of Site for a Military Garden at Paddington.

ABOUT 6 acres. County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria: Commencing on the south-western boundary of the Volunteer Rifle Range for Sydney, at a point bearing about south 15 degrees east and distant 18 chains from the eastern end of the southern boundary-wall, Victoria Barracks; and bounded thence on the north-east by part of the south-western boundary of the Volunteer Rifle Range for Sydney aforesaid, bearing north-westerly about 15 chains 25 links; on the west by a line bearing about south 15 degrees east 12 chains; on the south by a line dividing it from the cricket ground site bearing about east 15 degrees north 10 chains; and on the east by a line bearing about north 15 degrees west 50 links, to the point of commencement.

No. 40.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 September, 1876.

In reference to your letter of the 4th April last, and subsequent correspondence, requesting See No. 35 official information as to your application for the granting of the land known as the Military Garden, between the Paddington Rifle Range and the Military Cricket Ground, for the use of the Defence Forces of the Colony, I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Minister for Lands has been pleased to approve of the application in question being complied with, so far as it does not clash with previous dedications for other uses.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,

(For the Under Secretary.)

True copy.—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major of Brigade.

No. 41.

No. 41.

Lieut.-Colonel Raymond to Lieutenant Parrott.

Dear Parrott,

Victoria Barracks, 13 October, 1876.

I told Colonel Richardson that you knew more than any one else about the cricket and recreation ground recently granted to us adjoining the rifle range, and he has asked me to say that he will be glad if you will kindly take the trouble to make our south boundary on the ground, that is to say, the line between us and the Cricket Association, as we think they have been encroaching on the ground granted to us, and you will be conferring a favour on the Defence Forces.

Yours, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND,

Lieut.-Colonel.

Minutes on No. 41.

Mr. Vessey.—Is there any objection to my defining this boundary as requested by Colonel Raymond?—T. S. PARROTT, 18 October. The Chief Draftsman. Submitted—L.A.V., 19 Oct., /76.

Mr. Peyton.—Please look into this. I presume it is the old Military Cricket Ground that is referred to.—J.W.E., 20 October.

Chief Draftsman.—Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Parrott states, that he cannot, from the papers No. 65/134, obtain sufficient data to define the boundary between the cricket ground and the military garden as Mr. Burrows surveyed the two as one portion. Mr. Burrows' plan C. 594, shows a fence which Mr. Stephen, on behalf of the trustees of the cricket ground, and Mr. Raymond, representing the military interest, consider might be adopted as the boundary. Mr. Stephen states, that if a tracing of Mr. Burrows' plan is supplied he will obtain the necessary sanction. Probably a tracing should be supplied, and Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Parrott instructed to mark when the necessary authority is obtained.

It would however, I think, be desirable in the event of this course being adopted to stay the issue of any deeds for these portions, so as to embody exact boundaries when they have once been decided on, instead of the somewhat vague ones now used.—S.L.P., 23 October, 1876.

No. 42.

Minute by The Under Secretary for Lands.

Appendix C. THERE can be no doubt that the proper dividing line between the two portions, and that which has always been recognized as such, is that shown in the accompanying plan, and along which a fence used to stand forming the boundary-line. As it appears that the land has never been formally dedicated, the deeds cannot be issued at present (of which effect I have informed my co-trustees, in reference to their interview yesterday with the Minister); and I would therefore suggest that the dividing line above referred to be adopted and marked on the ground, and that a sketch showing the same be sent to the trustees of both grounds, and the portion, area, &c., to which each is entitled.

If also it is considered desirable in the Survey Office for greater accuracy to have a fresh survey made so as to ensure correctness in the description for the deeds of grant, it should perhaps be done without delay, so that the grants may issue at once when the dedication is complete. W.W.S., 24 October, 1876.

Minutes on above.

Approved.—T.G., 26/10/76.

Surveyor General.—It will be seen from the minute of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, dated 26th October, 1876, that the old fence is to be adopted as the boundary dividing the two portions of land herein referred to. Mr. Burrows' plan C. 594, 690, does not however show the lengths of subdivision, but gives the totals. It is submitted, whether for accuracy of description it is desirable to obtain a further survey.—S.L.P., 6 November, 1876.

Submitted that Mr. Parrott be allowed to examine the matter of the boundaries as they are disputed, and remark, if necessary, as accuracy is necessary for purposes of the deed of grant. (*Vide* Under Secretary's memo., 24th October).—J.W.E., 8 November.

Approved.—P.F.A., 10 November. Mr. Parrott, please act.—J. W. Ellis, 13 Nov. The chief draftsman,—instructions carried out, and plan and report forwarded to the Surveyor General 6 December, 1876.—T. S. PARROTT.

No. 43.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1876.

See No. 40. Having in view a letter recently received from the Lands Department (copy herewith), I have the honor to forward a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, of the 1st Regiment Volunteer Rifles, on the subject of an alleged encroachment made on the cricket ground recently handed over to the Defence Forces of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.*Minutes on No. 43.*

The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C.—H.H., 6/11/76.

The Minister for Lands recently decided, on other papers, that the proper dividing line between the two grounds should be definitely fixed, and a survey made, if necessary, previously to the issue of the deed of grant.

Under

Under the representation made in those papers—the correctness of which however is I believe disputed—the sooner the necessary steps are taken for the final settlement of the matter the better.—
W.W.S., 6 Nov.

[Enclosure to No. 43.]

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that it is stated on reliable authority the Cricket Association have encroached at least 30 links within the portion of ground, known as the Military Garden, lately granted to the Defence Forces of the Colony as a recreation and cricket ground, and trust that you will be good enough to bring the subject under the notice of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Victoria Barracks, 30 October, 1876.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL RAYMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 44.

Mr. R. Driver, M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

My dear Sir,

21/11/76.

We have already expended over £1,000 on the Civil and Military Ground, and must lay out at once another £500 to perfect what has already been done. The Joint Stock Bank will advance that sum to the trustees on a cash credit bond, and the Cricket Association have passed a resolution to hold us harmless in respect thereof. Will you therefore kindly sign the enclosed documents and let me have them during the day.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD DRIVER.

No. 45.

Mr. Surveyor Parrott to The Surveyor General.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 December, 1876.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with instructions contained in Under Secretary's memo., dated 24th October, 1876, a plan of resurvey of the land originally reserved for the use of the military as a garden and cricket ground at Paddington, and to report thereon as follows:—

The fences recently erected on the south-east and western boundaries appear to be on the lines as originally surveyed; a fence is also erected, separating the ground granted to trustees as a cricket ground, and that granted to the Military authorities; a fence originally existed in the locality of the last-named fence, and it has been decided to adopt this old fence as the boundary between the two portions; all traces of this fence however have now disappeared and it appears to me the position of it can only be determined by the evidence of persons who have a knowledge of the relative position it occupied with regard to the stone cottage which is still on the ground.

I have, &c.,

T. S. PARROTT.

Minutes on No. 45.

Mr. Poyton,—The Under Secretary wishes this case to be included in an abstract to be laid before Parliament on Tuesday next.—E.B., 13 May /77. Mr. Dewhurst,—Please endeavour to obtain the plan of this survey and deal with it at once, and as it is of a special nature request Mr. T. Lewis to examine.—S.L.P., 14 May /77. Deputy Surveyor General,—I think the survey as made by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Parrott should be adopted; it is identical with the fencing now existing. The cost of the removal of the fencing would be considerable.—T.H.L., 14 May /77. The Minister has decided that the existing (new) fence is to be held to be the boundary-line between the two grounds.—W.W.S., 15 May. Approved—R.D., 15/5/77. Surveyor General.—W.W.S., 15 May.

No. 46.

Minute for the Executive Council.

Recommending dedication of certain lands.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 July, 1877.

The enclosed list of Crown land, proposed to be dedicated to public purposes in accordance with the 5th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," is submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, an abstract of same having been duly laid before Parliament.

RD. DRIVER.

The Executive Council advise that the schedule of lands herewith submitted, proposed to be dedicated to public purposes, be approved as herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Min. 77/30,—10/7/77.

Confirmed.—17/7/77.

Approved.—H.R., 12/7/77.

Deed

prepared.—31/7/77.

No. 47.

No. 47.
Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 31 July, 1877.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to dedicate the Crown Lands hereunder described, for the public purpose mentioned in connection therewith, an abstract of such intended dedication having been duly laid before Parliament in accordance with the 5th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

HENRY PARKES.

List No. 7 of 1877.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Paddington	Cumberland.	.....	.....	Parish of Alexandria	About 12 acres.	Site for a Cricket Ground	Ms. 76-11,501	C. 394-600

No. 48.

Copy of Crown Grant of Land.

New South Wales.

Grant for the purposes of public recreation.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come :

GREETING :—

WHEREAS the Governor of our Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Colony, hath determined that it is desirable for the public interest that the land hereinafter described shall be dedicated for purposes of public recreation, and shall be granted unto Richard Driver, William Wilberforce Stephen, and Philip Sheridan, of Sydney, in our said Colony, Esquires, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts with the powers, and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned : Now know ye, that we, of our special grace, with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Colony, and in consideration of the quit-rent hereinafter reserved, have granted, and for us our heirs and successors do hereby grant, unto the said Richard Driver, William Wilberforce Stephen, and Philip Sheridan, and their heirs, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement twelve acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria : Commencing at the south-western corner of the six acres as a site for a military garden ; and bounded thence on the north by the southern boundary of that six acres bearing about east fifteen degrees north ten chains ; on the east by a line bearing about south fifteen degrees east twelve chains ; on the south by a line bearing about west fifteen degrees south ten chains ; and on the west by a line bearing about north fifteen degrees west twelve chains to the point of commencement, as per plan in the margin hereof ; with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, to hold unto the said Richard Driver, William Wilberforce Stephen, and Philip Sheridan, their heirs and assigns, for ever, yielding and paying therefor to us, our heirs and successors, yearly and every year, the quit-rent of one peppercorn on demand, and subject to the conditions, reservations, and provisos hereinafter mentioned, and upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes hereinafter declared, of and concerning the said land, that is to say, upon trust, in *their discretion*, to permit and suffer the said land, or any part thereof, to be used by such persons, clubs, or associations at such times and upon such terms and conditions as the said Richard Driver, William Wilberforce Stephen, and Philip Sheridan, or any other trustees of the said land appointed, as hereinafter provided, shall think fit and proper for any of the purposes hereinafter described, that is to say :—Firstly, as a cricket ground or place at and upon which the game of cricket may be played, under the direction or management of the New South Wales Cricket Association now existing, or any other association or club which may be hereafter founded for promoting the game of cricket ; secondly, for any other public amusement or purpose which His Excellency the Governor of our said Colony for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may from time to time declare to be a public amusement or purpose for which the said land, or any part thereof, shall or may be used : Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that it shall or may be lawful for the trustees for the time being of the said land, for any of the purposes aforesaid, to make all, any, or every such rules and regulations for the use of and admission to the said land or any part thereof, and to vary or alter the same from time to time as they may think fit for any of the purposes aforesaid : Provided always, and we do hereby declare that when and so often as the said Richard Driver, William Wilberforce Stephen, and Philip Sheridan, or any trustee or trustees to be appointed by virtue hereof, shall die, resign, cease to reside in the Colony of New South Wales, or become incapable of acting in the trusts hereby created, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time, by writing under his hand, to name and appoint a new trustee or trustees in the place and stead of any trustee or trustees so dying, resigning, ceasing to reside in our said Colony of New South Wales, or becoming incapable of acting in the said trusts, and thereupon the said land shall be conveyed and assumed by the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees, or by the heirs of the last surviving trustee, their or his heirs or assigns, upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes hereinbefore created and declared of and concerning the said land ; and we do hereby reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter

after be required for public roads or ways in, over, and through the same, to be set out by the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by him authorized in that respect; and also all stone and gravel, all indigenous timber, and all other materials the produce of the said land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for the construction and repair of roads, ways, and bridges for naval purposes and for public works, together with the right of taking and removing the same; and also all minerals, with full and free liberty and power to search for, dig, and take away the same; and also the right of full and free ingress, egress, and regress into, out of, and upon the said land for the several purposes aforesaid; and we do further reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, full power for us or them, or for the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said land not hereinbefore reserved, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for any public purposes whatsoever: Provided always, and these presents are upon the express condition that if the said land hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, shall be used for any other purpose than is hereinbefore provided or declared in and by the said trusts, the said trusts shall cease, and the said land shall be forfeited and revert unto us, our heirs and successors, and these presents and every matter and thing herein contained shall cease and determine and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes; and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by him authorized in that behalf, to re-enter upon the said land, or any part thereof, and the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, therefrom wholly to remove.

In testimony whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Colony.

Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this third day of August, in the forty-first year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

C.A.T. R.U. R. DRIVER.

No. 49.

The Hon. Secretary, Defence Force Cricket Club, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 12 September, 1877.

I have the honor to request an interview with you, that I may bring under your notice the formation, extent, and boundaries of the portion of land to the south of the Volunteer Rifle Range, Paddington, granted as a cricket ground for the Defence Forces of the Colony.

I am instructed by the trustees, at the same interview, to bring under your notice that the National Cricket Association have placed their northern boundary fence some distance further north than was marked off as a military cricket ground in the year 1851, as explained by letters and plan of that year, and registered in the Colonial Secretary's Office (*vide memo. on plan* herewith), thus encroaching upon the land mentioned above, and not allowing area sufficiently large to play a match. Appendix D.

I am also instructed to bring under your notice that the military cricket ground, about to be conditionally lent to the Cricket Association, has sufficient vacant space on the north to allow the southern boundary of the Defence Force Ground to be moved sufficiently to take in at least one acre more, and thus give ample space for both cricket grounds.

I have, &c.,

JOHN COOPER,

Captain, Hon. Sec. Defence Force Cricket Ground.

Minutes on No. 49.

The Secretary for Lands.—JOHN R., 14/9/77. The Under Secretary for Lands.—H.H., R.C., 14/9/77.

Mr. Thompson,—The site of which Captain Cooper desires a portion has been dedicated, 31 July, 1877, and fenced in. The writer might be informed that the dedication cannot be disturbed, except by special Act of Parliament.—J.G.H., 29/5/78. Inform, 29/5/78.

No. 50.

Opinion of The Attorney General.

THERE can be no doubt that the trustees of this cricket ground have power to charge for admission. By reference to the letter of Mr. Driver, of date 29th June, 1876 (one of the trustees of the ground) it will be seen that he intimates that the trustees are about to involve themselves in an expenditure of upwards of £2,000, and he consequently desires that a grant may be issued to the trustees, similar to that under which the Randwick Racecourse is held, which gives power to the trustees to permit the land, or any part of it, to be used on such terms and conditions as the trustees shall think fit and proper. As a matter of fact, I am informed that the trustees have already spent £3,000 on the ground.

17/11/77.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY.

No. 51.

The Honorary Secretary, Albert Cricket Club, to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Thursday, 19 December, 1877.

Would you please receive Messrs. Alderson and a few others on Friday morning, in *re* "New Cricket Ground."

It is a very urgent matter. An answer will oblige,

Yours, &c.,

P. C. CURTIS.

Minutes

Minutes on No. 51.

Inform that I will see at 2 o'clock, Friday. Will Mr. Stephen please have a reply sent.—J.S.F., 20/12/77.

M.R.,—Have note written for my signature.—W.W.S. (Urgent.)

I cannot identify this ground.—J.G.B., 20/12/77.

The papers are with me for the Minister. The ground is that recently granted at the rear of the Barracks, Paddington.—W.W.S., 21/12/77.

No. 52.

The Secretary, Albert Cricket Ground Company, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

79, King-street, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

By request of the Directors of the Albert Ground Company, I have the honor to inquire whether any decision has been arrived at by the Government (as promised) to a deputation received by you on the 21st December, respecting the grant to trustees of land known as the Military and Civil Cricket Ground, and particularly as to whether it is the intention of the Government to prohibit the charging of the public for admission to the said ground, granted for the purposes of public recreation on any occasion?

I have, &c.,

F. WEBSTER,

Secretary Albert Cricket Ground Company.

[Urgent.]

Minutes on No. 52.

The Minister for Lands has desired me to forward these papers to the Crown Solicitor with a view of obtaining the early opinion of the Attorney General as to whether the deed of grant issued to the trustees of the cricket ground (copy enclosed) is a valid one, having regard to the provisions of the 5th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861." The opinion of the late Attorney General (Mr. Dalley) is also enclosed.—W.W.S., B.C., 23rd January, 1878.

(See replies to Mr. O'Connor's questions in the Assembly of yesterday).—24/1/78.

See No. 48.

See No. 50.

See No. 65.

No. 53.

Questions in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and answers by the Secretary for Lands.

23 January, 1878.

Legislative Assembly.

Questions:—

MR. O'CONNOR to ask THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—

- (1.) Have the trustees of the land near the Victoria Barracks, formerly known as the Military and Civil Cricket Ground, recently dedicated for the purposes of public recreation, made any rules or regulations for the conduct of the said recreation ground?
- (2.) Have the said trustees let the said public recreation ground to some persons styled or known as the New South Wales Cricket Association?
- (3.) Have not the public been charged on one or two occasions for admission to the said ground by authority of the said trustees?
- (4.) Is it the intention of the Government to permit the said trustees to continue to charge the public for admission to the said public recreation ground on any occasion whatever?
- (5.) Is not the said land so dedicated for the purposes of public recreation the same in fact as is being advertised as the Association Cricket Ground?

Answers:—

Mr. Farnell, in reply to Mr. O'Connor, said the trustees of the Military and Civil Cricket Ground had made rules for its regulation. No arrangement had been made for letting the ground to the New South Wales Cricket Association. The public had been charged admission to it, but the power of the trustees to charge admission fees was being considered by the Attorney General. The land had been advertised as the Association Cricket Ground.

No. 54.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 February, 1878.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers received by me from your department, having reference to a grant issued for the purposes of public recreation of land for "Civil and Military Cricket Ground," and to state that I have laid them before Mr. Attorney General Foster, who has been pleased to write a lengthy opinion upon the question submitted for advice, of which the following is a copy:—

"The question referred to me for my opinion is stated to be that of the validity of the grant to Messrs. Driver, Stephen, and Sheridan, of the Military and Civil Cricket Ground at Paddington, but it is manifest from the answer of my honorable colleague, the Minister for Lands, in the Assembly on the 23rd ultimo to the question of Mr. O'Connor, that the legality of making charges for admission to the ground is the substantial question to be determined.

"As a mere question of law I agree with the learned counsel, Mr. Butler, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Davis, that the grant purporting to be for public recreation, pursuant to the 5th section of the 'Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861,' ought not to have been upon trust to suffer the ground to be used by such persons, &c., as the trustees should think fit and proper, for this virtually makes discretionary with them whether it shall be used for public recreation or not. This objection is nevertheless rather technical,

technical, for had the trust been 'to be used in such manner as might be expedient for public recreation' it would not have been open to this objection, yet the trustees would practically have had to determine in what manner they thought fit and proper that it should be used. I feel bound, however, to say, in answer to the question put to me, that in my opinion the grant is not valid as it now stands, although it may be observed that the objectionable words are the same as those used in the deed of the Randwick Racecourse granted in the 'Australian Jockey Club Act of 1873.' This point is of much less importance than appears to be supposed, for if the grant of land for such a purpose be invalid the manifest duty of the statutory guardians of the public domain would appear to be, if interference be at all necessary, to issue a valid grant, so as to give true effect to the intention of the Legislature; I say if interference at all be necessary, because I am unable to see, notwithstanding the last enactment in the 6th clause, how any person other than the Crown could take objection to the invalidity; and unless some manifest mischief occurs or is imminent the Crown would not be bound to insist upon the invalidity of its own grant, or to disturb it. If void it might probably be treated as such, and delivered up, that a valid one might be issued. The question therefore arises: Is there such a mischief in existence or imminent under this grant?

"There can be no doubt that if cricket be a public recreation within the meaning of the Act the trustees of a cricket ground, under such a grant as is contemplated by the 5th section, must have power to limit the rights of the public at large to use the ground, for if all were to exercise equal rights to every part of the ground no game of cricket could be played upon it at all. The trustees must therefore have power to exclude the public, or certain of the public, so far as may be necessary for the proper enjoyment of the ground for the public recreation of cricket. This must be a matter in the first instance for the discretion of the trustees, although if they exercise that discretion improperly they might be set right, and they could not sustain their action as the present grant purports to enable them do, upon the ground that they 'thought it fit' and proper, but only by showing that it was so. The substantial objection to the action of the trustees seems to resolve itself into the question: Have they a right to exclude the public except upon the terms of paying money for admission? The amount of money is not in question, but only the exaction of any money as a condition of entrance. Upon this question I have submitted to me the opinion of my able and learned predecessor, which I need scarcely remark I would not venture to dissent from without very careful consideration. I am unable to arrive at the same conclusion as he has done. I do not think that the trustees of a cricket ground granted for public recreation under the 5th section of the 'Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861' are entitled (without a special Act enabling them) to charge money for admission of the public to the ground. In arriving at this opinion I do not place much reliance upon the word 'public,' used in connexion with 'recreation,' for I am free to admit that the words 'public entertainment and amusements' are by the Legislature in other cases applied to places in which it is expressly stated that the admission is upon payment of money. Admitting, therefore, that a place might for some purposes be a place of public recreation to which the public are admitted only upon payment of money, I am nevertheless of opinion that where land is vested in trustees for the public for recreation under this section, that land is held by them *pro bona publico*, in the ordinary sense of the word, and that they have no right to exclude any persons who are properly behaved and whose presence does not interfere with the purpose for which the land was granted. These gentlemen, being trustees, we are necessarily led to consider who are the *cestui que* trust for whom they hold the lands. Surely not such of the public as may be in a position to pay or may be inclined to pay such fees as they (the trustees) may think fit to impose, but all such of the public as are willing to use the ground in an orderly manner so as not to unduly interfere in the proper recreation of others. The public, that is, the orderly public, are the *cestui que* trust, and I am unable to see by what right trustees can exclude their *cestui que* trust from the enjoyment of the thing given in trust except upon payment of money for admission, unless they are given express power so to do.

"I think the public are entitled to the enjoyment for recreation of ground granted under the provisions of this section, subject only to such limitation of the rights of individuals as may be expedient for the general good.

"I am confirmed in this opinion by the fact that in cases where rights such as those contended for by the trustees have been thought desirable in respect of grounds granted for these and the like purposes they have been given by the express language of private Acts, as in the case of the 'Australian Jockey Club Act of 1873,' the 'Bathurst Cattle Sale-yards Act of 1873,' the 'Upper Hunter Pastoral and Agricultural Association Leasing Act of 1875,' the 'Murrumbidgee Turf Club Act of 1876,' and the 'Orange Cattle Sale-yards Act of 1877.'

"I think it would be dangerous in the extreme to settle as a principle that where an Act of Parliament provides for the dedication of land for public recreation, this without more enables trustees to whom it may be conveyed to exclude the public, except on payment of fees, to be fixed by themselves, for if they have any such right there is nothing in the Act to limit or control their discretion.

"The hardship of the case upon the present trustees, who have so generously and patriotically involved themselves in expense and liability for the public good, appears to me no ground for straining the law, but rather a ground for passing a private Act which will meet all the circumstances of the case."

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Per J. B. JACKSON.

Minutes on No. 54.

The papers may be put away for a time until further required. It is proposed I believe to make provision to meet the case in the new Land Bill.—W.W.S., 12 Mar., /78. Approved.—J.S.F., 13/3/78.

No. 55.

The Trustees of the Association Cricket Ground to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

77, Pitt-street, Sydney, 21 March, 1878.

We have the honor to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, our application for permission to hold the following sports and amusements on the new cricket ground, Moore Park, formerly known as the Civil and Military Cricket Ground, at such periods

of

of the year as will not interfere with the game of cricket, viz.:—Amateur athletic sports, base ball, bowls, lawn tennis, hand-ball, and foot-ball.

We have, &c.,

RICHD. DRIVER,
W. W. STEPHEN,
PHILIP SHERIDAN,

Trustees of the new cricket ground, Moore Park.

Submitted.—2/4/78. Minutes may be prepared for the Executive Council, whose authority is required in terms of the deed of grant.—W.W.S., 5 April.

No. 56.

Minute for The Executive Council.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 8 April, 1878.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that permission be granted to the trustees of the new cricket ground, Moore Park, to hold therein the following named sports at such periods of the year as will not interfere with the game of cricket, viz.:—

Amateur athletic sports,
Base ball,
Bowls, -
Lawn tennis,
Hand-ball, and
Foot-ball.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Minutes on No. 56.

The Executive Council advise that permission be granted to the trustees of the new cricket ground, Moore Park, to hold thereon the games herein specified when the ground is not required for the game of cricket.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Min. 78/16.—15/4/78. Confirmed, 23/4/78. Approved.—H.R., 15/4/78.

No. 57.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 May, 1878.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to grant permission to the trustees of the new cricket ground, Moore Park, to hold thereon the following named sports, at such periods of the year as will not interfere with the game of cricket, viz.:—

Amateur athletic sports,
Base ball,
Bowls,
Lawn tennis,
Hand-ball, and
Foot-ball.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

No. 58.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Captain Cooper.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 June, 1878.

With reference to your communication addressed to the Colonial Secretary, I am directed to inform you that the site, of which you apply for a portion, has been dedicated, in accordance with the 5th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for a cricket ground, which dedication cannot be disturbed, unless by special Act of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 59.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees of the Association Cricket Ground.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 29 June, 1878.

I am directed to invite your attention to the Government Gazette of the 23rd ultimo, which contains a notification to the effect that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to grant permission to the trustees of the new cricket ground, Moore Park, to hold thereon the sports named in the margin hereof, at such periods of the year as will not interfere with the game of cricket.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 60.

The Trustees of the Association Cricket Ground to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 July, 1878.

We have the honor to make application in terms of the grant, for the permission of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, to hold athletic sports, including the Highland Gathering and amusements of that description, on the New Cricket Ground, Moore Park, formerly known as the Civil and Military Cricket Ground, at such times as will not interfere with the game of cricket.

We have, &c.,

RD. DRIVER.
W. W. STEPHEN.
PHILIP SHERIDAN.

Prepare Ex.-Council Minute for approval.—W.W.S., 10 Aug.

Approved.—J.S.F., 10/8/78.

No. 61.

See No. 49.

No. 57.
Amateur
athletic sports,
base ball,
bowls, lawn
tennis, hand-
ball, foot-ball

No. 61.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Permission to hold Athletic Sports on the New Cricket Ground, Moore Park.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 10 August, 1878.

It is recommended to his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that permission be granted the trustees of the new cricket ground, Moore Park, to hold athletic sports, including the Highland Gathering and amusements of that description, at such times as will not interfere with the game of cricket.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Minutes on above.

The Executive Council advise that the permission herein asked for be granted to "the Trustees of the New Cricket Ground, Moore Park."—ALEXANDER C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 78/35, 12/8/78. Confirmed, 19/8/78. Approved.—H.R., 12/8/78.

No. 62.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 August, 1878.

It is hereby notified for public information that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to grant permission to the trustees of the new cricket ground, Moore Park, to hold thereon athletic sports, including the Highland gathering and amusements of that description, at such times as will not interfere with the game of cricket.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

No. 63.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees of The Association Cricket Ground, Moore Park.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 September, 1878.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to grant you permission to hold athletic sports, including the Highland gathering, and amusements of that description, on the new cricket ground, Moore Park, at such times as will not interfere with the game of cricket.

A notification to that effect appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

See No. 62.

[4 tracings.]

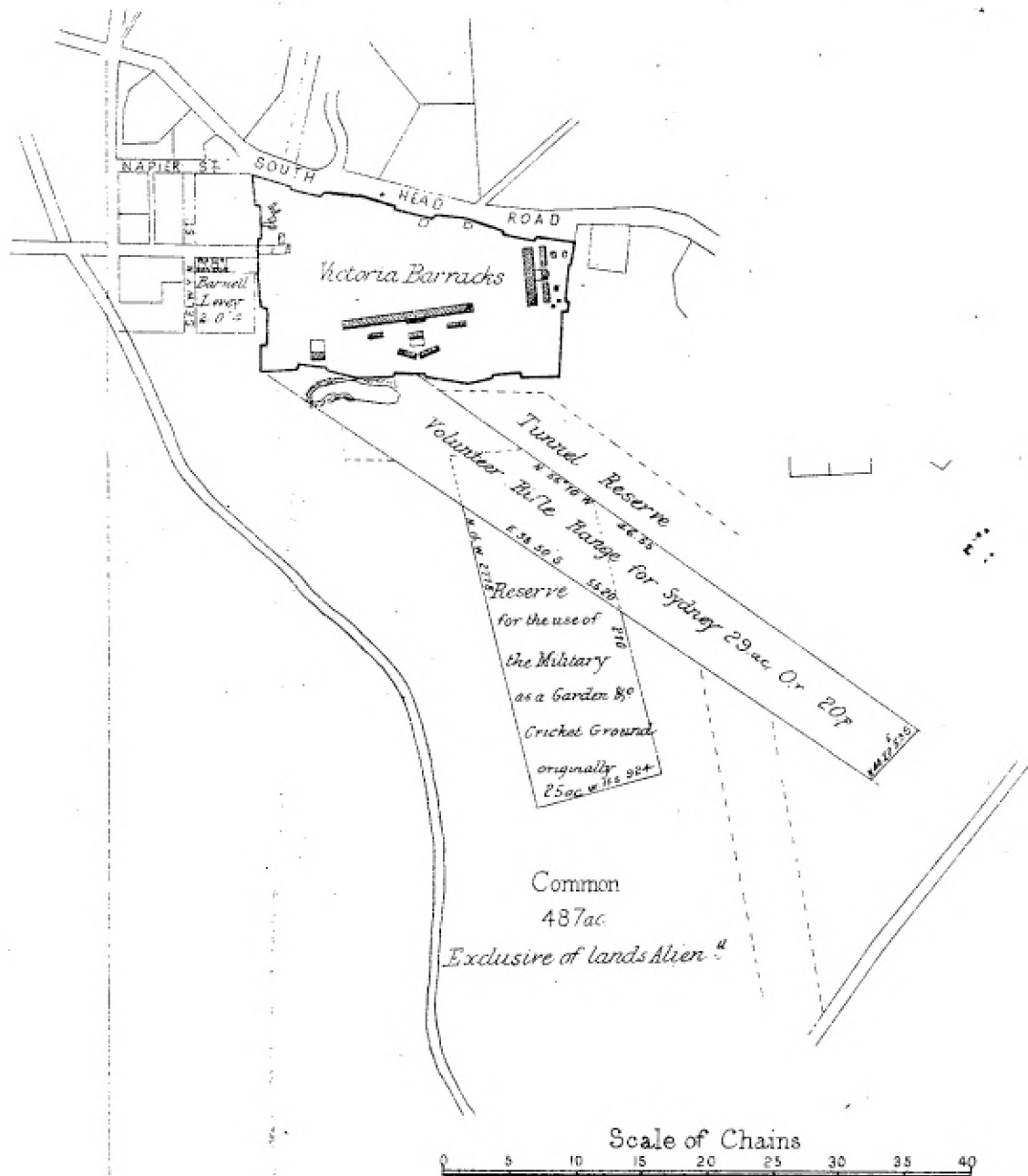
Surveyor General's Office

N^o 14,353 1866

Sydney

Enclosure D to N^o 1

Appendix A



Scale 10 chains to an Inch

(Sig. 702) ^{AMV}

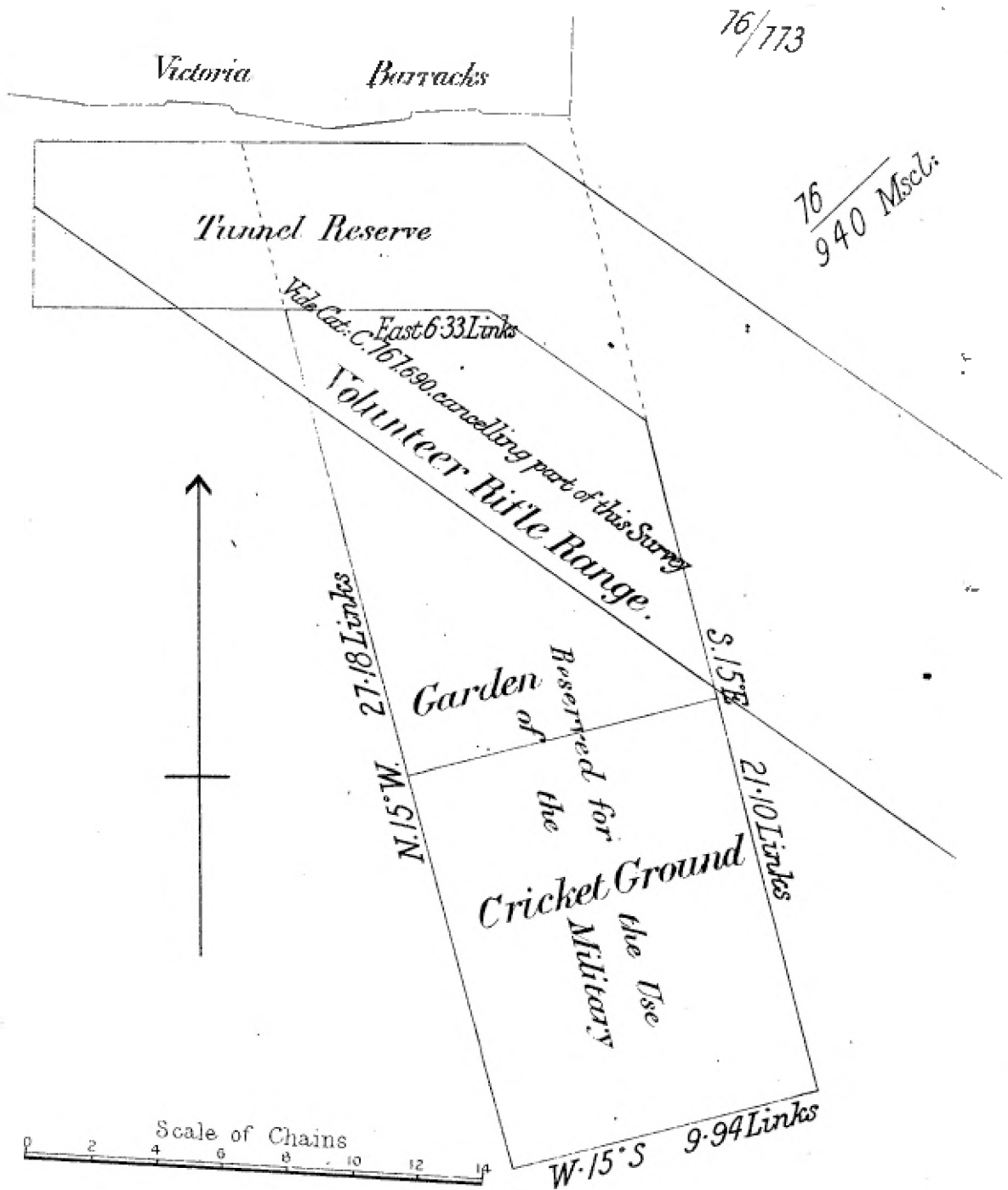
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPY OF TRACING

County of Cumberland.

Parish of Alexandria.

2.5 acres. Authorized to be reserved for the ^{use of the} Military, stationed at the Victoria Barracks, as a Garden and Cricket Ground.



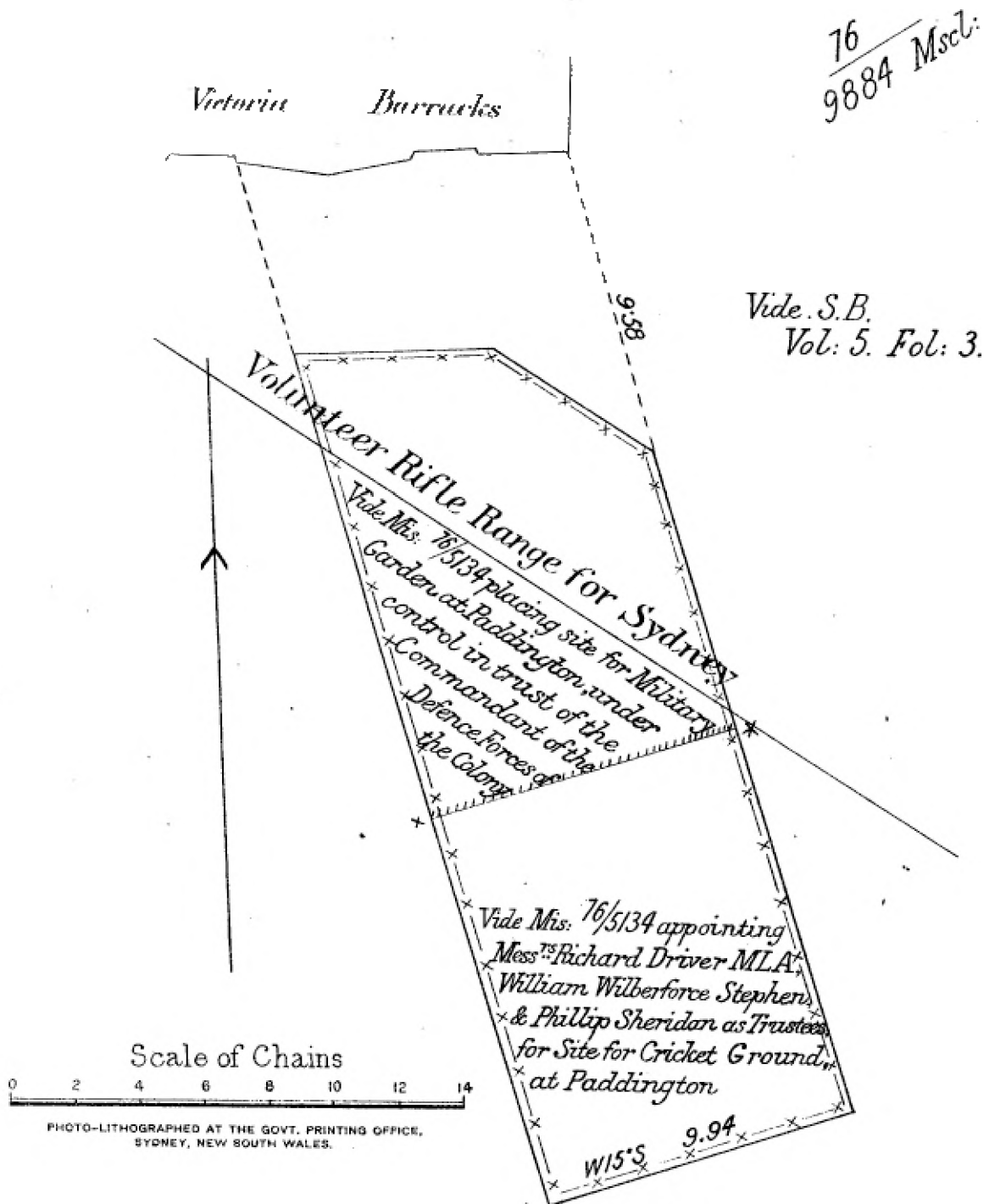
Scale 4 Chains to an Inch.

(Sig. 702)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPY OF TRACING

from Plan, shewing land reserved for the use of the Military, stationed at the Victoria Barracks, as a Garden and Cricket Ground.



Scale 4 Chains to an Inch.

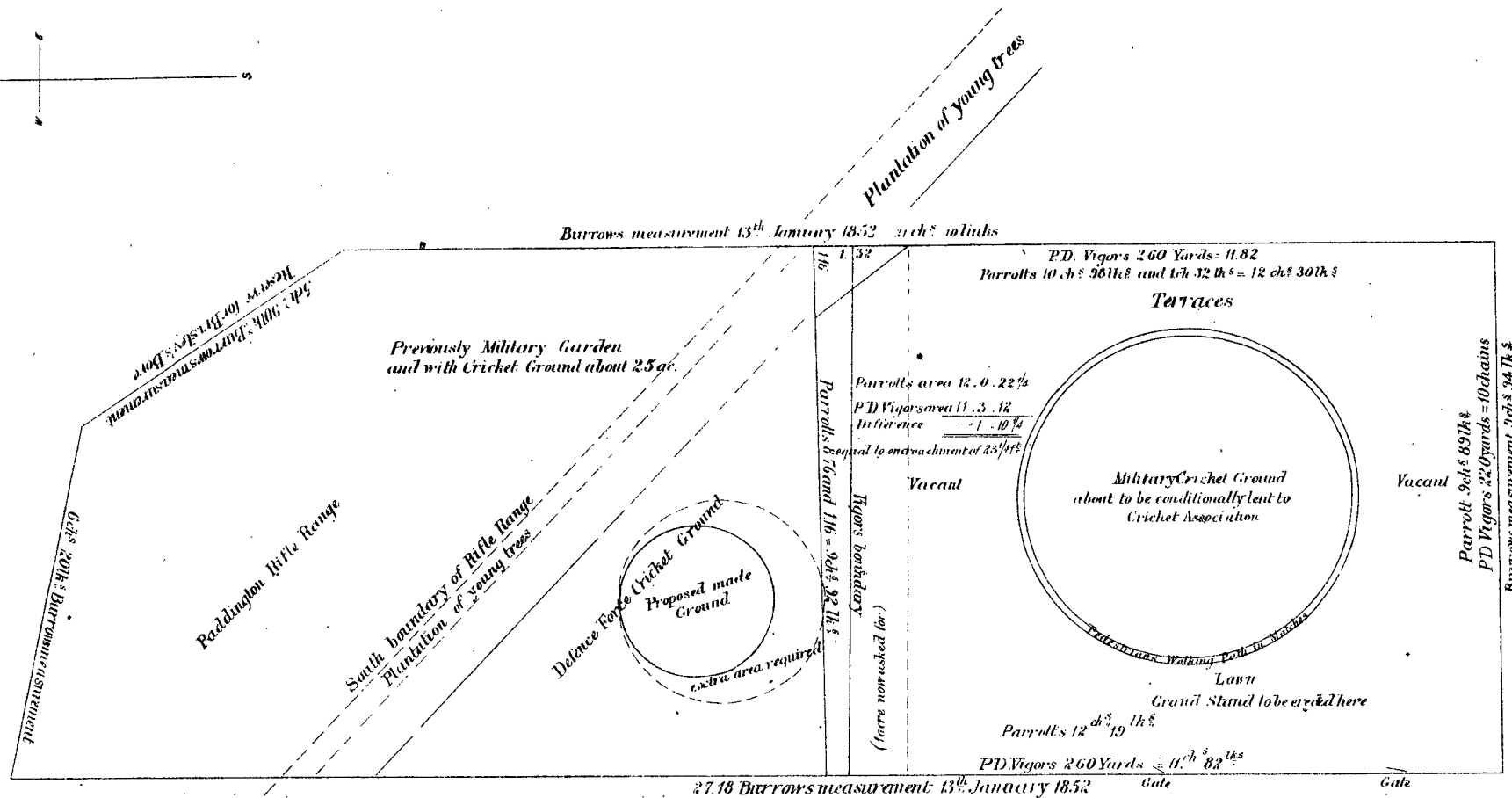
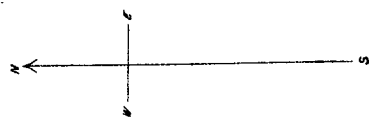
N.B. Pegs are driven into the Ground at each Corner.

Land edged thus x—x—is edged Pink on the Tracing.

(Sig. 702)

Surveyed by MEL Burrows. A.S.

13th January 1852.



Memo

Reference to letters

Colonial Secretary B.C. 22nd July 1851

Surveyor General B.C. 24th July 1851

Colonial Secretary B.C. 18th August 1851

Letter to Colonial Secretary 55/5033 from Brigade Major 12/6/55

Memo

Plans

Burrows Survey 13th January 1852 66/16353

Saml. Parkinson's Survey 24th January 1862

Parrott's Survey 1877

1/2 inch = 1 Chain
Scale of Chains



PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM OF CRICKETERS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING APPLICATION FROM MEMBERS HOLDING GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS FOR FULL SALARY WHILE ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 April, 1879.

[Laid upon the Table in reference to question, No. 10, Votes No. 96.]

No. 1.

Messieurs D. W. Gregory and others to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 March, 1879.

We, the undersigned Civil Servants of New South Wales, who were members of the late team of Australian cricketers, received, before we left our offices on leave of absence for fifteen months, the following salaries per annum:—

D. W. Gregory, accountant, Audit Office	... ..	£320.
T. W. Garrett, clerk, Supreme Court	... ..	140.
W. C. V. Gibbes, clerk, Audit Office	... ..	150.
A. C. Bannerman, Government Printing Office	... ..	70.

During the leave of absence D. W. Gregory received half pay; W. C. V. Gibbes, one-third; and T. W. Garrett and A. C. Bannerman, nothing.

In consideration of the present and future benefit we are accredited with having done the Colonies by the attention we have drawn to them, both directly and indirectly, in Great Britain, the United States of America, and Canada, we respectfully beg to apply to the Government to allow each of us his full salary during the period of our recent absence.

We have, &c.,

DAVID W. GREGORY.
W. C. V. GIBBES.
T. W. GARRETT.
A. C. BANNERMAN.

We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend the within claim to the favourable consideration of the Government:—

Rd. Driver, M.L.A.	John Harris.	J. McElhone.
T. R. Smith, M.L.A.	Alex. Stuart.	Michl. FitzPatrick.
John Davies.	Henry S. Badgery.	Henry Clarke.
S. C. Brown.	John Murphy.	John Shepherd.
W. T. Coonan.	J. B. Thompson.	John Macintosh.
Joseph Eckford.	Wm. Johnston.	Samuel Henry Terry.
Andrew Lynch.	Alexandr. Bowman.	J. Roachby.
W. C. Browne.	Henry Copeland.	Angus Cameron.
D. O'Connor.	Henry Moses.	Chas. E. Pilcher.
H. H. Brown.	Edwd. Greville.	Robert Wisdom.
John Lucas.	Hanley Bennett.	H. L. Beyers.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Messrs. D. W. Gregory and others.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 March, 1879.

In acknowledging your communication of 14th March, applying for payment of full salary during the period you were respectively absent from the Colony on leave as members of the late team of Australian cricketers in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that your application has been under the consideration of the Government, and that while admitting the services you and the other cricketers have rendered directly and indirectly by attracting attention to the Australasian Colonies, the Government cannot comply with your application without violating principles which ought to be impartially applied in all considerations affecting the Public Service.

I have, &c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

No. 3.
Cabinet Minute.

THE reply to the applicants in this case leaves untouched the recommendation in support of the application signed by thirty-three Members of the Legislative Assembly. The Government, while disposed at all times to give the most respectful attention to the views of Members of Parliament, cannot free themselves from the conviction that they ought not to allow the weight of these names to influence them in dealing with any particular case of the Civil servants apart from those considerations of merit and discipline which it is their duty to regard as paramount in dealing to the best of their knowledge and judgment with all cases alike. The authority and control of Ministers over the Public Service would be seriously weakened if ground were afforded for the belief that Parliamentary influence could direct a more favourable course of treatment than what in the absence of such influence would be pursued.

The four gentlemen who apply to the Government for the full payment of their salaries during their leave of absence as members of the team of cricketers that visited Europe and America, make this application on the ground of the benefit to this Colony with which they have been accredited in having been the means of attracting attention to Australia generally. Admitting this service as thus set forth, if any recognition of it in the shape of a pecuniary grant were considered expedient, it appears to the Government that it should in fairness include the whole of the gentlemen who were associated together in rendering such service.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, March 27, 1879.

HENRY PARKES,
For Cabinet.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Mr. Driver, M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 March, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that a letter from four officers of the Government (Mr. D. W. Gregory, Mr. W. C. V. Gibbes, Mr. T. W. Garrett, and Mr. A. Bannerman), has been addressed to him, in which these gentlemen apply for payment of their full salaries during their absence in Europe and America, as members of the team of Australian cricketers.

With reference to this application and the recommendation appended to it, signed by yourself and thirty-two other Members of the Legislative Assembly, I am directed to enclose for your information copies of the reply sent to the applicants, and a minute of the Government on the subject.

I have, &c.,
MAXWELL ALLAN.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NECROPOLIS, ROOKWOOD.

(ALLEGED FAILURE TO PROVIDE A GRAVE IN THE WESLEYAN CEMETERY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1878.

S. H. Pearce, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Necropolis Office, 197, Phillip-street, Sydney, 4 November, 1878.

With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, respecting an alleged failure to provide a grave in the Wesleyan Cemetery at the Necropolis in time for the reception of a corpse, &c.—in reply I have the honor to state that I attended a meeting of the trustees of the said Cemetery, held by them on the 25th of October last, for the purpose of investigating the said matter, and the facts elicited at the said investigation are as recorded in the accompanying report to me by the order of the said trustees, and which I presume will be satisfactory to the Hon. the Minister for Lands.

2. In submitting this explanation, I am requested by the trustees of the various Cemeteries to call your attention to the fact that much inconvenience, annoyance, and disappointment is felt by the officers of the Necropolis and by the public generally, in the difficulty of delivering the orders for interments, and in the irregularity of such delivery, on account of the loss of time in the postal communication and for the want of telegraphic arrangements in that locality; and I am further directed respectfully to request that the Hon. the Minister for Lands will be pleased to prevent this inconvenience by directing an extension of the telegraphic line to the Necropolis forthwith. I may be permitted to add that the waiting-room at the mortuary would be a suitable place for the lad in charge, who could perform all the duties required for the cemeteries, and for the residents of the neighbourhood generally. I enclose letters respecting this matter from the Wesleyan Trustees, the Presbyterian Trustees, and for the other Denominations, and the trustees of the Public Cemetery. I strongly recommend the adoption of this measure to the favourable consideration of the Hon. the Minister for Lands.

I have, &c.,

S. H. PEARCE,

Hon. Sec.

The Registrar, Wesleyan Cemetery, to S. H. Pearce, Esq.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 26 October, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the trustees of the Wesleyan Cemetery have inquired into the irregularity alleged to have happened at the Cemetery, Rookwood, on Sunday, 13th instant, and that they have directed me to make the following report to you:—

They find that a man named Healy obtained an order at this office on Saturday, the 12th instant, at noon, for the interment of his child at Rookwood on the following Sunday afternoon, and that the applicant (Healy) was directed to deliver said at once to the undertaker for transmission to the sexton at the cemetery by the Funeral Train leaving Sydney at 3 p.m. of said Saturday.

They find further that owing to the remissness of some one concerned, and notwithstanding the imperative instructions given, the said order was not forwarded by the Funeral Train, nor had it reached Rookwood when the sexton left the ground at 5 p.m.

They find that the order did reach Rookwood at 6 p.m., and was handed to the sexton's assistant, who was just leaving by train, and who, as the grave could not be opened that day in the absence of his superior officer, resolved to make the interment *pro tem.* in the brick vault specially constructed by the trustees for the reception of urgent cases, and for contingencies which may possibly arise through the non-transmission of orders. The convenience of this vault however was declined on the Sunday by the parties who attended the funeral of the child.

The trustees further find that the sexton's assistant acted with indiscretion in not having the grave prepared, and have duly admonished him; at the same time they regret the unreasonable exactions to which their men are not unfrequently exposed, owing to the delays which occur in the transmission of orders.

As to the allegation that such irregularities are of frequent recurrence, the trustees meet that with a simple denial. During the past 8 years only one other case of a similar nature has been reported at the office, and that case was rigidly investigated and satisfactorily explained, but owing to the very short notice the sexton sometimes gets, because of the very inadequate means of communication with Rookwood, or the remissness of those who take out orders, the trustees would scarcely be surprised if disappointments were more frequent.

I have, &c.,

JOHN CORBETT,
Registrar, Wesleyan Cemetery.

The Registrar, Wesleyan Cemetery, to S. H. Pearce, Esq.

Sir,

Belmore Chambers, 247, George-street, Sydney, 17 October, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the trustees of the Wesleyan Cemetery, held in this office to-day, they affirmed by resolution the desirability of having telegraphic communication established with Rookwood, and instructed me to apprise you of their resolution, respectfully requesting you, in the event of your approbation, to suggest what steps may be necessary to bring the matter under the notice of the Government.

We have had several annoyances, and one of very recent occurrence, owing to the non-transmission of orders at the right time, which risk, with all its unpleasantnesses, we, and we presume others with ourselves, are constantly exposed to. Telegraphic communication would obviate all present difficulties.

Hoping that the resolution of the trustees will command your favourable notice,

I am, &c.,

JOHN CORBETT,
Registrar, Wesleyan Cemetery, Necropolis.

The Registrar, Presbyterian Cemetery, to S. H. Pearce, Esq.

Presbyterian Cemetery, Necropolis Office, 61, Pitt-street North,

Sir,

Sydney, 28 October, 1878.

I am instructed by the trustees of this Cemetery to make application through you to the Minister for Lands, and request that he will be kind enough to have a telegraph station erected at and for the use of the Necropolis.

The great inconvenience daily experienced from the want of such a certain and correct mode of communication is being every day more and more felt.

I hope therefore that you will lose no time in urging the request of the trustees on the attention of the Minister.

I am, &c.,

G. G. DICKINSON,
Registrar.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 November, 1878.**[Laid upon Table in reply to Question 10, Votes No. 8, 25 September, 1878.]*

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 October, 1878.

In reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting to be apprised of the system of Government advertising adopted in the Lands Department, I am now directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a Minute Paper showing the particulars of the system which has been in force here for some years past.

2. I also enclose a copy of a reply which was prepared for the information of Mr. Secretary Farnell, in reference to Mr. Dillon's question in the Legislative Assembly of the 25th ultimo, giving the numbers of advertisements as to "Land Sales" (specially alluded to in Mr. Dillon's question), and also on other matters relating to the business of the Department of Lands, which were issued to the country newspapers, for the period from 1st January to 25th September, 1878.

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

[Enclosure.]

Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 25th September, 1878.

Question:—MR. DILLON to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) Is it a fact that country newspapers receive for insertion comparatively few of the Government advertisements affecting their districts, and that these advertisements are mainly sent to Sydney newspapers, which are rarely seen by the great majority of the people of the outlying districts?
- (2.) If so, are the Government aware that owing to this fact large numbers of people often remain ignorant of the holding of important land sales, and of other proceedings directly affecting their interests?
- (3.) Will the Government cause some inquiry to be made, and if inconvenience is found to exist in consequence of the present system of Government advertising, will some steps be taken to afford a remedy?

No. I have ascertained from the head of the branch charged with the business of advertising in connection with the Lands Department, and who keeps a list of all the newspapers in the Colony, that during the current year (of which less than three-fourths has expired) that 467 advertisements of land sales, to which the Honorable Member chiefly refers, have been authorized to be inserted in the country newspapers, besides 364 advertisements relating to other matters of interest to the districts in which the papers are respectively published.

Advertisements of land sales are also sent to the Sydney weekly journals, which have a large up-country circulation.

In the Sydney daily papers no advertisements are ordered to be inserted, excepting on matters of interest to residents in or near the metropolis, or those required by law to be so inserted.

Memorandum.

THE mode of procedure or system adopted by this Department, with regard to the insertion of Government advertisements in the various newspapers published throughout the Colony in connection with this office, is as follows:—

1st. "Notices of approaching Land Sales" are advertised once in each of the papers published weekly in Sydney, viz., *Town and Country Journal*, *Mail*, *Churchman*, *Punch*, and *Freeman's Journal*, as well

as once in the *Illustrated Sydney News*, which is published every month. One insertion is also given to the local newspaper where the sale is to be held, provided there is a paper published in that district; if not, then an order is issued to the editor of a newspaper of the nearest district to that in which the sale in question is to take place, for one insertion.

2nd. Notices of "errors in deeds" are advertised three times, that is to say, once every fortnight, according to law, in the newspaper of the district where the grantee selected the land.

3rd. Notices of "unnecessary roads," under the 10th clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," are also advertised in the paper of the district in which the road applied for to be closed is situated, three times, that is, one insertion once a fortnight.

There are several other miscellaneous notices in connection with this department, such as "Administrative Arrangements," "Reserve Pamphlets," "Meetings," the "Establishment of Land Offices," and any other matters of interest, which are regularly published in the respective local papers relating to the district, and they are likewise ordered to be inserted in the Sydney daily and weekly newspapers.

In the distribution of the advertisements it may be mentioned that in instances where two or more newspapers are published in one district, it has been and is now the practice to issue orders alternatively to the editors of the respective papers (through their Sydney agents) to advertise notices concerning their district, having, of course, due regard to impartiality.

T.P.B., 18 October, 1878.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to The Under Secretary
for Public Works.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 September, 1878.

Referring to the question respecting Government advertisements in newspapers, which Mr. John Dillon, M.P., asked the Colonial Secretary in the Legislative Assembly on the 25th instant, I am directed to request that you will invite the Secretary for Public Works to have the goodness to cause me to be apprised, for Mr. Fitzpatrick's information, of the system of Government advertising which is adopted in the Public Works Department.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

An epitome of the advertisements sent to the Gazette is published in the daily papers (*Herald* and *Evening News*) on each Wednesday and Saturday. Advertisements relating to works in the country are published in the leading paper in the locality of the work proposed to be executed, and are certified for by the head of the department inserting them.—J.R., 30/9/78.

The system pursued in the Railway Department is to publish in the Sydney daily papers all matters of metropolitan and general character, and in the Sydney weekly papers such advertisements as may be considered to be appropriate to them; considerable discrimination has to be shown in these matters. In the country papers advertisements of local interest are inserted; for instance, if excursion trains are run to the south the advertisement is published in the daily and some of the weekly papers of Sydney; if from the south to Sydney then in the Sydney daily papers and in all the most important of the southern papers. If tenders are invited for country works we advertise in the daily papers of Sydney, and in the local papers. If there be more than one local paper we divide the advertisements as far as possible between them by giving them alternately, or instead of ordering two insertions in one paper give one insertion to each of the papers.—Ch. A. G., 4/11/78. Under Secretary for Public Works.

Principal Under Secretary.—J.R., B.C., 13/11/78.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BEER'S DISABILITIES BILL.

(LETTER FROM MR. WALTER H. COOPER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 November, 1878.

W. H. Cooper, Esq., to The Attorney General.

Sir,

Chambers, Temple Court, King-street, Sydney, 19 October, 1878.

I do myself the honor to address you upon a subject which, though it may not come within the scope of your official duty, ought as I think to be placed under your notice.

In March, 1877, I, as counsel for Dr. Frederick Beer, made a speech at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, in advocacy of a Bill then before Parliament, which was intended to relieve my client from all disabilities under which he laboured by reason of his having been wrongly convicted of felony. That speech has since been printed and published *in extenso*. In it I made some observations to the effect that at the time of Dr. Beer's trial for felony His Honor Mr. Justice Therry and Sir William Manning, the then Solicitor General, were shareholders in the Australian Mutual Provident Society. That Society pressed the prosecution against Beer, employed counsel to conduct the case, and the inference from my statements was, that the connection of the Judge who tried the prisoner, and the Solicitor General who framed the information with the prosecuting Society, was not only damaging to the defence but was adverse to the purity of the administration of justice.

Since the utterance of the speech in question I have discovered that the statements made by me with regard to Mr. Justice Therry and to Sir William Manning were wholly incorrect. Neither of these gentlemen were connected with the Australian Mutual Provident Society at the time of Dr. Beer's trial. Sir William Manning did, I believe, become a member of the Association, but he did so many years after Dr. Beer's conviction.

In making this retraction I am, however, in justice to myself, bound to add that I was most positively instructed that both Sir William Manning and Mr. Justice Therry were at the time of Dr. Beer's trial members of the prosecuting Society. In the papers which formed my brief the statement occurs frequently—it has several times been published in pamphlets issued by Dr. Beer—it has often appeared in various newspapers—it has been reiterated in Petitions and other Papers laid before Parliament; and though these documents must have been perused by Sir William Manning (when he was called upon as Attorney General a few years back to give his opinion upon the case), yet by some oversight the objectionable statements escaped notice, for they were never at any time contradicted until after the delivery of my speech in March, 1877. These positive and *uncontradicted* assertions must I think be taken to excuse the remarks made by me in the course of that speech, which remarks, so far as they affect Mr. Justice Therry and Sir William Manning, I fully and gladly withdraw, as having been based upon utterly erroneous instructions.

I am sincerely sorry that adherence to those instructions should have inflicted any annoyance upon Sir William Manning; and I hope that this letter will be accepted by himself and the public as some *amende* for a wrong inadvertently perpetrated against a gentleman for whose official position and stainless public character I have the highest respect.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. COOPER.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(RETURNS UNDER, FOR 1877.)

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, 1877.

Month.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.		Value.	Fees.			Total.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other dealings.	
			ac. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January...	17	21	52 2 22	381 0 30	8,663	18 1 1	21 5 0	470 6 0	509 12 1
February...	19	23	55 1 23	180 2 20	4,640	9 13 5	18 5 0	509 6 0	537 4 5
March ...	17	26	57 1 37	100 0 0	9,602	20 0 2	23 15 0	521 7 0	565 2 2
April	20	30	144 2 03	5 0 1	17,374	36 3 11	23 0 0	541 15 0	600 18 11
May	17	18	34 0 74	183 3 38	10,579	22 0 11	23 5 0	513 8 0	558 13 11
June	27	32	63 2 304	241 1 32	12,387	25 17 1	30 5 0	606 2 0	662 4 1
July	17	29	23 3 21	458 0 0	14,283	29 15 3	25 5 0	387 9 0	642 9 3
August ...	23	35	70 3 214	851 0 0	30,090	62 13 9	41 0 0	597 5 0	700 18 9
September	23	40	292 0 122	1,110 3 9	48,852	101 11 7	39 5 0	529 9 4	670 5 11
October...	18	33	51 3 141	61 1 0	21,239	44 5 0	28 10 0	630 18 4	703 13 4
November	24	30	40 3 42	1,873 0 33	21,516	46 18 3	33 15 0	562 6 8	642 19 11
December.	18	25	10 1 203	456 0 20	11,206	23 6 11	25 5 0	533 10 8	582 2 7
TOTALS...	240	312	897 1 14	5,904 2 23	210,431	440 7 4	332 15 0	6,603 3 0	7,376 5 4

The above Return is exclusive of plus applications which have been withdrawn.

NUMBER of Dealings registered under the Real Property Act during the year 1877.

Instrument.	No.	Amount of Consideration.
		£
Transfers	3,394	1,046,340
Mortgages	1,423	1,976,142
Discharges	605	579,330
Encumbrances	6	11,764
		£3,563,576

RETURN of the number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

Months	No. of Grants	Area.		Value.	Assurance.					
		Town and Suburban.	Country.							
		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	147	525	0	30	12,145	3	23	12,677	2	11
February	792	64	0	14	75,241	1	39	75,511	6	4
March	46	5	3	36	5,744	2	0	5,762	4	1
April										
May	107	1	2	0	23,988	0	17	23,234	12	10
June	1,571	104	3	31½	201,438	1	38½	204,467	7	3
July	1,302	88	1	3½	163,326	0	23	165,204	19	11
August	1,718	83	2	37½	245,371	3	9½	256,884	17	7
September	659	40	0	7½	74,083	1	25½	79,688	0	0
October	703	102	0	33½	72,327	2	4	78,386	18	3
November	942	81	3	28½	149,444	3	25	150,038	16	8
December	1,031	150	2	22½	149,925	2	8	152,771	17	2
TOTALS	9,107	1,248	2	4½	1,173,037	3	12½	1,204,648	3	0

Note.—Amount of consideration money for Transfers under the Act for the year 1877 £ 1,046,340 0 0
Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act for the year 1877 £ 1,976,142 0 0
Total area under the Act—4,987,139 acres 2 roods 26 perches.
Total value of land under the Act £ 8,754,084 11 2

E. G. WARD,
Registrar General.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

(RETURNS UNDER, FOR 1878.)

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, 1878.

Months.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.		Value.	Fees.			Total.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other dealings.	
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ...	14	26	13 2 3	69 2 18	7,470	15 3 3	25 0 0	530 14 0	570 17 3
February ...	22	41	60 2 25	525 2 0	25,606	63 7 0	46 10 0	551 10 0	651 7 0
March	19	45	49 2 3½	682 3 24	16,289	33 18 10	43 5 0	638 16 0	715 19 10
April	16	32	40 3 16½	500 0 0	3,889	8 2 1	27 5 0	584 5 0	619 12 1
May	16	18	181 2 3½	214 3 32	15,827	32 19 6	48 15 0	720 19 8	802 14 2
June	10	11	7 1 2½	206 0 0	4,115	8 11 6	23 10 0	647 14 0	679 15 6
July	21	44	18 0 23½	446 1 1	11,995	25 8 2	42 10 0	743 5 4	811 3 6
August	22	37	64 0 20½	1,031 0 36	18,472	38 9 10	75 15 0	677 8 0	791 10 10
September.	13	38	15 3 14	363 0 17½	14,995	31 4 10	40 0 0	580 11 0	651 15 10
October ...	25	47	64 3 29	2,609 0 0	12,972	29 11 3	66 15 0	702 5 0	798 11 3
November..	12	23	50 3 11½	89 3 2	11,375	24 14 10	44 0 0	550 16 0	619 10 10
December..	13	15	117 0 24½	101 3 4	10,190	21 4 8	31 5 0	419 14 0	472 3 8
TOTALS.....	203	377	634 1 18	6,840 0 14½	163,195	322 15 9	514 10 0	7,347 16 0	8,185 1 9

The above Return is exclusive of nine applications which have been withdrawn.

NUMBER of Dealings registered under the Real Property Act during the year 1878.

Instrument.	No.	Amount of Consideration.
		£
Transfers	3,607	1,143,854
Mortgages	1,451	2,908,784
Discharges	670	302,858
Encumbrances	19	2,830
	5,747	4,358,326

RETURN of the number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1878.

Months	No. of Grants.	Area.		Value.	Assurance.								
		Town and Suburban.	Country.										
		a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	1,660	249	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	160,605	1	8	162,512	4	5	339	2	10
February	884	67	0	39	156,962	0	2	157,949	5	7	329	7	5
March	293	56	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,440	0	26	36,431	18	5	75	19	2
April	262	171	1	26	46,965	3	33	47,890	6	10	99	16	0
May	2,450	131	0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	414,620	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	425,631	3	0	887	10	4
June	1,598	78	2	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	284,696	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	287,419	10	7	699	6	8
July	2,061	75	1	38	346,375	2	14	352,468	15	0	734	18	4
August	1,777	111	0	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	241,425	0	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	243,403	19	8	507	9	3
September	895	18	2	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	149,899	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	146,439	2	3	306	4	10
October	302	4	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,458	1	36	37,680	0	3	78	12	1
November	445	34	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,806	1	11	74,673	1	9	155	14	1
December	676	40	3	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	92,868	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	96,408	17	1	201	1	4
TOTALS	13,303	1,038	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,038,124	3	2	2,068,908	4	10	4,314	2	4

NOTE.—Amount of consideration—money for Transfers under the Act for the year 1878 £ s. d.
 Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act for the year 1878 2,908,784 0 0
 Total area under the Act to end of the year 1878—7,038,327 acres 1 rood 32 perches.
 Total value of land under the Act to end of the year 1878 10,978,187 18 0

E. G. WARD,
 Registrar General.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MEDICAL BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY, BATHURST, AND WEST MAITLAND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1879.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned land proprietors and residents of the City of Sydney and the suburbs thereof, and City of Bathurst, West Maitland, &c.,—

Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will not pass into law the Bill entitled "A Bill to amend the law respecting the Qualification of Medical Practitioners," now before your House.

1. Because the Bill would be the introduction of class legislation incompatible with the political and social freedom enjoyed by the people under existing legislation.
2. Because the Bill by the 14th clause would establish a Medical Corporation, possessing large powers, affecting men's character and prospects without the means of appeal.
3. That the public have never asked for such measure, and late legislation has discouraged any such claims.
4. That the Bill would be out of harmony with the peculiar circumstances of the country, many parts of which, if the measure passed, would be deprived of the medical succour enjoyed by them under the existing law.
5. That the Council should be representative as to the medical profession, and further should provide lay representation for the protection of the public.

And your Petitioners pray the consideration by your Honorable House of the aforesaid premises, and will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Dated this fourteenth March, 1879.

[Here follow 2,891 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MEDICAL BILL.

(PETITION RESPECTING—PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 June, 1879.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned President and Members of the Pharmaceutical Council, representing the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

That this Council cannot but observe with much regret and apprehension the introduction of the last paragraph of section three of the Medical Bill introduced by Dr. Bowker, now before Parliament, as materially affecting the established rights, privileges, immunities and customs enjoyed by the chemist and druggist all over the world, by virtue of Pharmacy Acts introduced by various Governments (several of which are enumerated below), and they therefore feel bound to offer it their most strenuous opposition.

That in addition to the above objections your Petitioners feel that, if the said Bill passed as it now stands, the pharmaceutical chemist would be liable to the most vexatious prosecution and constant penalties, injurious to the chemist as well as to the public, seeing that it cannot be denied that, without infringing upon the province of the medical practitioner, the chemist is frequently called upon to prescribe simple remedies, especially to the poor who could not afford medical advice; and in cases of emergency such as poisoning it may safely be contended that it is the chemist's duty to at once administer an antidote, as delay might eventuate in death.

That Pharmacy Acts have been passed in the following countries, viz., in

	A. D.		A. D.		A. D.
France	1803	Russia	1839	Norway	1672
Great Britain.....	1841	Philadelphia	1820	New York.....	1832
Germany	1820	Poland.....	1839	Mexico	1843
China.....	1846	Quebec, (B.N.A.) ...	1845	Portugal	1836
Belgium.....	1641	Antwerp	1835	Spain	1845

and in Denmark and Switzerland, as well as in the sister Colonies of Victoria and Van Diemen's Land.

That Schools of Pharmacy are being founded in all parts of the civilized world, to extend the knowledge of chemistry, botany, materia medica, practical pharmacy, toxicology.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that a clause may be introduced into the said Bill for the purpose of securing to the pharmaceutical chemist rights and privileges similar to that contained in the Apothecaries Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1815, and exempting him in the exercise of his accustomed business from the penalties of that Act; and also that your Honorable House, upon taking the premises into your consideration, will be pleased to insert, after the words "medical services," on the thirty fourth line of the third section of the said Bill, and in lieu of the remaining portion thereof, the following amendment:—

Provided always and be it enacted that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prejudice or affect the trade or business of a pharmaceutical chemist in the buying preparing or compounding dispensing and vending drugs medicines and medicinal compounds wholesale or retail but all persons using or who shall hereafter use the said trade or business may carry on the same in such manner and as fully to all intents and purposes as the same trade or business was carried on by chemists and druggists before the passing of this Act.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 7 signatures.]

2nd June, 1879.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NET-FISHING.

(PETITION OF LAKE MACQUARIE RESIDENTS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 April, 1879.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents at or near Lake Macquarie, and interested in the preservation of fish within the said lake,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the fish in Lake Macquarie are now more plentiful in Lake Macquarie than formerly, as proved by the quantities sent regularly to the Sydney, Newcastle, and Maitland markets.

2. That the catching of fish as an industry has not been destroyed, and the residents in the vicinity of the lake have no difficulty in obtaining what they require for domestic purposes.

3. That the scarcity of schnapper (if any) is not attributable to net-fishing, as such fish is seldom if ever found in the shallow bays and lagoons which alone are practicable for net-fishing, but your Petitioners believe that such scarcity is principally owing to the "silting up" of the entrance to the lake, thereby preventing the necessary influx of sea-water to counteract the effect of the continuous impounding of fresh water from the natural drainage of the watershed of the said lake.

4. That there are only two Chinese fishermen at present residing on the lake, and these are engaged in curing fish purchased from the European fishermen during the summer months when such fish could not be sent to market.

5. That a sheet of water like Lake Macquarie, with a circumference of something like 350 miles and a depth of from 15 to 40 feet, is not likely to be denuded of fish by the operations of so few fishermen as have hitherto practised their calling; and your Petitioners are of opinion that, owing to the proposed removal of the bar at the entrance to the lake, fish will be more plentiful than ever, as their passage to and from the sea will be unimpeded.

6. That if a measure was passed which precludes the use of nets for three years its effect upon such of your Petitioners as are engaged in fishing would be ruinous, and would to a great extent deprive the principal markets of the Colony of their accustomed supply of fish.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the above facts into consideration, and will refuse to legislate in such manner as would deprive your Petitioners of their livelihood and be the means of inflicting great loss, through causing our boats, nets, and other implements to become valueless, besides depriving the public of a healthful and invigorating food supply.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Here follow 1,756 signatures.)

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF LOWER CLARENCE DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Lower Clarence District,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the present system of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks promotes the excessive increase of public-houses, and therefore the drunkenness, immorality, poverty, crime, and insanity arising therefrom, which necessitates so great an expenditure of the public money in gaols and asylums for the protection of the community.

They are of opinion that the efforts of Temperance Societies are in a great measure nullified by the facilities thus afforded of opening so many public-houses as places of temptation to those whose virtue of resistance is weak, and despair to see any reform of the drinking habits prevalent while the power of granting licenses lies with the Magistrates, many of whom are engaged in the wholesale liquor trade and are lessors of public-houses, and while the law allows applications for licenses having been once refused to be subsequently granted, and having been refused by the Bench of one locality to be granted by the Bench in other localities, thus affording opportunity to unworthy applicants of ultimately obtaining a license.

They think that the control of the license must be in the hands of the community that any reform may be effected, since thus only can they grapple with the temptations offered; and the people's contact with the evils and danger arising from public-houses must impress their minds with the sense of its being their best interest to use the power of granting licenses on its being transferred to them in such a way as to limit the number of such places.

They also believe that lessening the number of public-houses must result in the liquor sold being less in quantity and of better quality, and in the more respectable character of the houses kept.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will place the granting and control of the liquor licenses at the disposal of Local Boards chosen by the inhabitants of the different districts, and cause all public-houses to be closed on the Sabbath Day.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

[Here follow 415 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLICANS LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—CLERGY OF BATHURST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be received, 28 May, 1879.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, in the Diocese of Bathurst, in
Synod assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are unanimously of opinion that the existing Publicans Licensing Law is eminently unsatisfactory and demoralizing.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take into your early and earnest consideration the desirability and necessity of amending the same.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

For the Synod,

S. E. MARSDEN,

Bishop and President of the Synod.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 September, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of Hill End and Tambaroora,—

HUMBLY SHewETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drinks is a fruitful source of crime, misery, drunkenness, and immorality, as proved by the records of our Police Courts, whose Monday business chiefly consists of cases arising from this cause, and that it is therefore necessary to the welfare of the community that publicans should be compelled to close their houses on Sundays, as other tradesmen are.

And that the Act abolishing police supervision having proved highly injurious should be repealed, and the police authorized to enter public-houses at any time.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray that an Act may be passed to amend the existing Publicans' Act.

[Here follow 196 signatures.]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRANSFER OF A PUBLICAN'S LICENSE UNDER 27 SEC. OF
ACT 25 VIC. NO. 15.

(CASE SUBMITTED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 June, 1879.

CASE submitted to the Honorable the Attorney General for his Opinion on the power of two Justices to grant a transfer of a Publican's License under the 27th section of 25 Vic. No. 15.

(John Clinch's application.)

MEMO.—On the 28th instant, John Clinch applied to the Licensing Bench of this Court, consisting of Messrs. Kenwick, Reading, Dean, Davies, Kippax, Graham, McBeath, Shaw, Gray, Barden, Pearce, Falser, Hogan, Batt, Blair, Connell, Greville, Penfold, Dickson, Bull, McLean, Mills, and Carpenter, for the removal of the license of the "Handy Andy" public-house from Moncur-street, Woollahra, to a house at the corner of Palmer and Stanley Streets, Woollomooloo, to which two objections were lodged—one by the Superintendent of Police, to the effect that the house was unfit to be licensed, the other by the residents of the locality. Mr. Gannon appeared for the applicant, Mr. Pigott for the objectors; and, after argument, the question, "Shall this application be granted?" was put by the Chairman, and negatived by a considerable majority. Immediately upon the Chairman declaring that the application was refused, Mr. Gannon appealed to those Justices who were in favour of the granting of the application to sign a certificate empowering the Colonial Treasurer to affix a memorandum to the license authorizing its removal, and Messrs. Barden and Hogan yielded to his appeal by signing such a document.

P. C. LUCAS,
C.P.S.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 31 January, 1879.

To the Worshipful the Justices of the Peace acting in and for the District of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales.

I, JOHN CLINCH, keeping the house known by the sign of the "Handy Andy," Woollahra, in Moncur-street, Woollahra, in the Colony of New South Wales, being desirous of removing my business as a licensed publican from the above-described house to a house situated at 184, corner of Palmer and Stanley Streets, Woollomooloo, and to be known by the sign of "Elephant and Castle," do therefore request you will grant me a certificate authorizing the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer to affix his signature to a memorandum endorsed upon the original license, by virtue of which the said license shall be made to apply to the house and premises to which I am desirous to remove as abovementioned, and cease to apply to the house and premises for which the same was originally granted under the Act of the Governor and Council, 25 Victoria No. 14, clause 27, intituled "The Sale of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862." The house contains two sitting-rooms and two bed-rooms, exclusive of those required by the family. I am a married man, and have no children.

Given under my hand, the thirteenth day of January, A.D. 1879.

George Read sworn.

JOHN CLINCH.

Endorsement on the above application.

Refused, 28 January, 1879.

S. H. Pearce, J.P.
Clements Lester, J.P.
D. McBeath, J.P.
W. Kippax, J.P.
E. J. Shaw, J.P.John Davies, J.P.
J. Graham, J.P.
Robert Gray, J.P.
E. T. Penfold, J.P.
Hugh Dixon, J.P.

(See attached objection.)

To the Worshipful the Bench of Magistrates meeting at the Water Police Court, Sydney.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 16 January, 1879.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Palmer and Stanley Streets, hereby give notice that we will oppose the application of John Clinch to remove his license from the "Handy Andy" public-house, Woollahra, to the premises at the corner of Palmer and Stanley Streets, for the following reasons, viz. :-

1. Because a similar application has already, for good and sufficient reasons, been refused to the same applicant for the second time.
2. Because the same applicant appealed to the Court of Quarter Sessions in the month of December last, and the appeal was dismissed.
3. Because the additional public-house is not required in the neighbourhood, there being thirteen licensed houses within a minute and a half's walk of the said premises.
4. Because nearly every inhabitant in the immediate neighbourhood has repeatedly objected to applications for license to the said premises.
5. Because the premises themselves are not fit to be licensed, the accommodation being inferior, and, from the peculiar construction of the premises, there is reason to believe that the desire is to turn part of them into a separate house, in the event of license being granted.
6. Because this is now strictly the twelfth application for license to the said premises, each of which applications has been refused, sometimes by very large Benches, as for instance, the last, refused by twenty-four Magistrates to two.
7. Because of other reasons which have been detailed on previous occasions, and which are already recorded at your Court.

John McGibbon, LL.D., Palmer-street.
 J. H. Murray, 113, Stanley-street.
 Cecil A. Becke, surgeon, Stanley-street.
 James Walsh, 172, Palmer-street.
 Charles Pery Pickering, 174, Palmer-street.
 John Pye, 170, Palmer-street.
 David Powell, 203, Palmer-street.
 H. D. Powell, 203, Palmer-street.
 Henry Smith, 152, Palmer-street.
 Hugh McGhee, Sydney Steam Laundry Co., 147, Palmer-street.
 Hugh Clarke, do. do.
 Colin Mackenzie, 150, Palmer-street.
 John Connery, 108, Stanley-street.
 John Murray, 154, Palmer-street.
 Morty Gorman, 209, Palmer-street.
 Henry C. Abrahams, 204, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.
 John Church, 206, Palmer-street.

To the Worshipful the Justices of the Peace acting in and for the City and District of Sydney, Water Police Court.

Gentlemen,

Superintendent's Office, Sydney, 20 January, 1879.

I beg to oppose the application of John Clinch to remove the publican's license now held by him for the "Handy Andy Hotel," Wallace-street, Woollahra, to premises situated at the corner of Palmer and Stanley Streets, Woolloomooloo, on the following grounds :-

- 1st. That the premises to which it is intended to remove the license are unfit for a public-house.
- 2nd. That an additional public-house is not required in the neighbourhood, there being at present no less than thirteen (13) licensed houses within 300 yards of the premises in question.
- 3rd. That I am informed a license has been repeatedly refused to different persons for the same premises, at this Court, by Benches composed of from five (5) to thirty (30) Justices.
- 4th. That two similar applications made lately by Mr. Clinch have also been refused.

I have, &c.,

GEO. READ,
 Superintendent, Metropolitan District.

25 Victoria No. 14.—Certificate to authorize the removal of a Publican's License.

New South Wales. }
 City of Sydney, to wit. }

At a special licensing meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the district of Sydney, holden at the Water Police Office, Phillip and Albert Streets, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, pursuant to the "Sale of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862," for the purpose of considering applications made to us for licenses pursuant to the said Act, we, the undersigned, being two of the Justices assembled at the said meeting, and notice as required by the said Act, and the requisite notices of application for a removal of a publican's general license, having been proved before us to have been duly given, do, in virtue of the power vested in us, hereby authorize the Colonial Treasurer to affix his signature to a memorandum in the form in the Statute, marked F, to be endorsed on or affixed to the license in the said Act, called a publican's general license, now held by John Clinch for the house known by the sign of the "Handy Andy," situate in Moneur-street, Woollahra, in the district of Sydney, in said Colony, in order that the same may thenceforth be removed to a house in 184, Palmer and Stanley Streets, in the said city and Colony, until the first day of July next.

Given under our hands and seals, the 28th day of }
 January, 1879, at the place aforesaid, — }

P. HOGAN, J.P.
 A. BARDEN, J.P.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REMOVAL OF A PUBLICAN'S LICENSE.

(ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION ON BERNARD BOGAN'S APPLICATION FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 April, 1879.

Copy of the Opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General in the case of Mr. Bernard Bogan (on his application for removal of his Publican's License to another house).

I AM of opinion that the Colonial Treasurer should not in this case sign the memorandum required by section 27 of the Sale of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862 to be indorsed upon a license when it is removed from one house to another.

The 27th section of the Act gives jurisdiction to the Justices or any two or more of them in Petty or Special Sessions to grant a certificate authorizing the Colonial Treasurer to sign such memorandum authorizing the removal, and prescribes a course of procedure antecedent to the granting of such a certificate.

It appears from the statement before me that this case was heard before a Bench consisting of twenty-three Justices, who, by a considerable majority, decided that the application for a certificate should be refused.

Notwithstanding this decision of the Bench, two of the Justices who were in the minority signed a certificate, and upon the authority of this certificate the Colonial Treasurer has been asked to sanction the removal of the license. I am of opinion, however, that such a signing of a certificate was nugatory, as the Act was altogether *ultra vires* on the part of such Justices.

The 27th section of the Act does not in so many words say that in cases where more than two Justices constitute the Bench the matter must be decided by the majority, but in all such cases, except of course in committal cases, the majority must decide.

In a large number of Acts similar words to those in the 27th section of the Publicans Act are used, giving jurisdiction to two Justices, and were not the law as I have stated, any two Justices might override the decision of a Bench, however large the majority pronouncing its decision.

Any interpretation of an Act which would lead to such a result is obviously absurd.

WILLM. C. WINDEYER, A.G.

3/2/79.

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLICANS LICENSING ACT.
(PETITION RESPECTING—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING, ORANGE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 June, 1879.

The Honorable the Speaker and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

First. That your Petitioner was the duly constituted Chairman of a Public Meeting held in the School of Arts, Orange, on Monday 16th June, 1879, at which the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That the present Publicans Act is unsatisfactory and demoralizing, and requires immediate amendment.
2. That any amendment of the Act should contain a provision for the transfer of the licensing power from the Magistracy to the people.

Second. That your Petitioner was by unanimous vote requested to sign this Petition embodying the foregoing resolutions on behalf of such meeting.

Your Petitioner therefore prays your Honorable House to take such measures as will ensure the passing into law of an Act transferring the power of licensing public-houses from the Magistracy to the people.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

JAMES A. NOLAN.

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEET-BRIER.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF COLLECTOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 November, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Collector and its surrounding neighbourhood,—
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That for the following reasons an Act is urgently required which will compel owners of land within a certain period to dig or root up all bushes of the shrub commonly known as the Sweet-brier on their respective freeholds, and continue to destroy it whenever it makes its appearance, and which will also make provision for its destruction on all Crown lands, roads, &c. :—

First—Large tracts of agricultural and grazing land in the Southern Districts are already rendered almost useless by the Sweet-brier, and at the rate it is now spreading (unless legal provision is made for its destruction) in a few years immense tracts of country will be left utterly useless, and adjoining lands seriously depreciated in value.

Secondly—It is impossible now for any person to permanently clear the Brier from his land while his neighbour, through carelessness or stupidity, allows his to be over-run with Briers which are annually producing crops of seeds for birds and other animals to spread far and wide.

Thirdly—Those who have already cleared their land of the Brier are subject to constant hardship and expense in trying to keep it so, through seeds spreading from adjoining lands which are not cleared.

Fourthly—The Brier spreads so fast that the land one pound would now clear, in a few years it will take five to do.

Fifthly—If all were simultaneously compelled to destroy the Brier on their respective freeholds, and provision made for its destruction on all Crown lands, in about five years it would be totally eradicated from the Colony, while otherwise it will only be a matter of time till it has spread so extensively that its total eradication will be impossible.

Sixthly—Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing reasons into your favourable consideration, and grant such relief as to you may seem needful.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 142 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DOG ACT.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF MULBRING AND MOUNT VINCENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 November, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the inhabitants of Mulbring and Mount Vincent,—

HUMBLY SHOWERETH:—

That in consequence of the existence of the "Dog Act" in this locality many persons are prevented from keeping the number of dogs required for the destruction of Kangaroos, Wallabies, and other destructive animals which are to be found in great numbers in this neighbourhood.

That since the passing of the above Act these pests have greatly increased, so much so that in some places fields of young wheat and oats and other green crops have been entirely destroyed.

That in the adjacent district of Wollombi the Act has never been in force, being an agricultural district, and would do much injury to farmers and stockholders by the destruction of crops and grass.

Your Petitioners earnestly pray that the above Act may be abolished in this neighbourhood.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 84 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF RAGLAN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Raglan, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of the Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 18 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF MEADOW FLAT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Meadows Flat, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 38 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS' AND ANIMALS' PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF BATHURST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Bathurst, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 17 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF BATHURST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Bathurst, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 41 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF BATHURST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others, resident at Bathurst, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Protection of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 39 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF EVANS' PLAINS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Evans' Plains, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 45 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF GEORGES PLAINS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and other residents at George's Plains in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 37 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF OBERON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Oberon, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as that law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 70 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF WHITE ROCK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at White Rock, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 36 signatures.]

1000

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF DENIS ISLAND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Denis Island, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 63 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF MACQUARIE PLAINS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and others resident at Macquarie Plains, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed a motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into the district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 38 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.
(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS AND OTHERS OF CAMPBELL'S RIVER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1878.

Game Protection Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, farmers and other residents at Campbell's River, in the district of Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioners having noticed the motion for introducing a Bill for the Preservation of Game into your Honorable House, pray—as such law may seriously affect the interests of Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists already suffering from the introduction of the rabbit, the hare, sparrows, &c., in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, and general crops, threatening ruin to these industries—your Honorable House may, under the recollection that a former law was all but inoperative from its unpopularity, be pleased not to add to the evils aforesaid, or increase the catalogue of crime in a matter so widely affecting their interests.

That many of your Petitioners have suffered materially from hares, which have recently been introduced into this district, and which have multiplied rapidly, although efforts have been made in many places to keep them down, and your Petitioners dread the increase that would take place under the protection ensured by the passing of that Bill into law.

Your Petitioners further affirm that the Agriculturalists of the Colony will suffer materially if the magpie and other granivorous native birds are protected as proposed in that Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will not pass the Bill in its present form.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 32 signatures.]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.
(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF ROCKLEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 October, 1878.

The Petition of the undersigned, to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That while your Petitioners are favourably disposed towards the protection of game, they view with alarm the protection of hares and the larger species of magpie, for the following reasons :—

That the magpie is considered almost worthless as food.

That both hares and magpies are very destructive to growing crops, and that by protecting them their numbers will so increase that ruin or severe loss will be the result to crop and garden owners.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that you will cause the game referred to to be excluded from the contemplated Game Act.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 111 signatures.*]

1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales,

The Petition of the undersigned, vinegrowers, farmers, gardeners, and other residents of George's Plains, Glanmire, Wattle Flat, Ryde, Pennant Hills, Parramatta, Campbell's River, Abercrombie, Fish Creek, Turon, &c., &c.,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That while your Petitioners regard the protection of almost all birds and animals as a Christian obligation, nevertheless, looking to the effect of Game Laws in England, resulting in fines and imprisonments, &c., they pray your Honorable House, as their representative, may not pass into law an Act entitled "*An Act to secure the protection of certain Birds and Animals,*" now before your Honorable House, as such Act contains penalties that would create new crimes in this Colony.

The Act extends the law of trespass now "sufficient for protection to be special in its exercise." The clause relative to punt guns, length of same, together with drachms of powder and ounces of shot, during any period of the year, penalty ten pounds would be despotic, while the encouragement to informers would expose every man's dwelling to search often from vindictive motives. Besides which the Schedules from additional penalties, based on the arbitrary value on birds and animals, some of which are destructive of agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and many declared "game" are worthless, while the penalty on eggs, often added, is extreme.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into your most favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 344 signatures.*]

1878-9.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c., &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 October, 1878.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers, Gardeners, &c., &c.,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners pray that the Bill entitled "a Bill to secure the protection of certain Birds and Animals," now before your Honorable House, may not pass into law, as affecting their liberty and their interests.

That further powers of trespass as the law stands are not necessary.

That it would establish by penalties new crimes in the Colony; and, from the heavy penalties increased by the Schedule founded upon an arbitrary valuation, would be most oppressive.

That the establishment of informers has been condemned even in the spirit traffic.

That several of the animals and birds to be protected as game are injurious to gardens, vineyards, orchards, &c., and that in a country without walled enclosures.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to take these premises into your consideration; and will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

[Here follow 230 signatures.]

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.
(No. 79.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 November, 1878.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, a copy of a report which has been made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by the Deputy Master of the Mint, upon the weight and fineness of gold coins struck at the Sydney Branch Mint during the twelve months ending on the 30th June last.

I have, &c.,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

[Enclosure.]

FOURTY-FIFTH 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 Secretary, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint.

Quarter ending—	Denomination of Coins.	Number of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average Proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
30 September, 1877.....	Sovereigns.....	97	ozs. 24·912	ozs. ·25692	916·703
31 December, „.....	„.....	72	18·486	·25675	916·591
31 March, 1878.....	„.....	59	15·148	·25676	916·588
31 „ „.....	Half-sovereigns...	22	2·824	·12858	916·636
30 June, „.....	Sovereigns.....	81	20·797	·25676	916·727

The standard weight of the sovereign is oz. 0·25682, and the standard fineness (in 1,000 parts) is 916·666.

Royal Mint, 25 October, 1878.

C. W. FREEMANTLE,
Deputy Master and Comptroller.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.
(New South Wales—No. 84.)

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of your Government, a copy of a Report which I have received from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, of the assay of gold coin issued by the Sydney Branch Mint, and taken from the circulation in the Colony, in the twelve months from December, 1876, to November, 1877.

Downing-street, 20 November, 1878.

I have, &c.,

M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Report of the Assay of Gold Coin of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, taken from the Colonial circulation, from December, 1876, to November, 1877, by order of the Governor of New South Wales.

Date on the packet in which the Coins were enclosed.	Number of Pieces.		Weight.		Proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.		Date of Treasury Letter.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	
December 1876.	2	2	Grains 123.13	Grains 61.56	916.7	916.5	1877. 16 May.
January 1877.	2	2	.00	.52	.8	.5	
February	2	2	.20	.48	.4	.8	21 July.
March	2	2	.29	.58	.5	.8	
April	2	2	.30	.62	.70	.4	
May	2	2	.10	.57	.67	.4	
June	2	2	.22	.57	.5	.4	12 October.
July	2	2	.17	.63	.71	.7	
August	2	2	.32	.62	.67	.5	
September	2	2	.27	.45	.8	.6	
October	2	2	.28	.57	.7	.6	1878. 31 January.
November	2	2	.00	.44	.8	.8	
	2	2	.10	.50	.8	.70	
	2	2	.32	.49	.70	.6.5	
	2	2	.23	.49	.67	.8	
	2	2	.30	.62	.7	.8	
	2	2	.34	.53	.7	.6	
	2	2	.49	.41	.7	.7	
September	2	2	122.88	.66	.8	.4	
October	2	2	123.11	.66	.6	.6	
November	2	2	.09	.49	.7	.5	
	2	2	.11	.48	.6	.6	
	2	2	122.85	.61	.4	.7	
	2	2	123.39	.56	.9	.7	

The average weight of the sovereign is 123.187 grains, and of the half-sovereign 61.541 grains. The standard weight of the sovereign is 123.274 grains, and of the half-sovereign is 61.637 grains.

The average fineness of the coins is 916.670, the standard fineness being 916.666.

Royal Mint, 13 November, 1878.

1878-9.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DESPATCH.

(SILVER AND BRONZE COINAGE.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13th June, 1879.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following circular despatches from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding extracts from a letter from the Treasury to the Colonial Office, dated 12th February, 1879 (the full text enclosed with Circular No. 2), respecting the supply of British Silver and Bronze Coinage to the Colonies, together with a copy of the revised Regulation in regard thereto.

JAMES WATSON.

(Circular No. 1.)

Downing-street,
27th February, 1879.

Sir,

With reference to the Earl of Kimberley's Circular Despatch of the 27th of June, 1871, transmitting Regulations respecting the Supply of British Silver Coins to Colonial Governments, I have the honor to enclose, for communication to your Legislature and for publication in the Colony under your Government, extracts of a letter, dated 12th February, 1879, from the Treasury, enclosing revised Regulations for the supply of new Silver and Bronze Coin.

2. I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that as the conditions of supply of new coin have now been made so favourable, it is incumbent on the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies to secure that the silver coinage is kept in proper condition by the systematic withdrawal of worn coin, and I trust that they will specially charge themselves with that duty.

3. Copies of this Despatch and of its enclosures have been sent to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and to the Agents General in London for the Australasian Colonies.

I have, &c.,

M. E. HICKS BEACH.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

Extracts from a Letter from the Treasury to the Colonial Office, dated 12th February, 1879. 1846/79.

"Sir Michael Hicks Beach will perceive that the Mint will from henceforth defray all expenses connected with the shipment of Silver and Bronze Coin to the ports in the Colony agreed on between the Master of the Mint and the Agent of the Colony in London, including packing, freight, insurance, and shipping charges."

"7. This bronze coin is now for the first time included in the Regulations, and the Colonies using Imperial token coin will in all cases be supplied with such amounts as they require on the mere payment of its nominal value.

"8. I am to request that the Secretary of State, if he approves of the proposed arrangement, will cause copies of the amended Regulations to be sent to the Governors of all Colonies using the Imperial system of coinage, and to the Agents of those Governments in London.

"9. It will be observed that it is not necessary to require that application for supplies of coin should any longer be made to the Mint through the Colonial Office and the Treasury."

"12. My Lords trust that the Secretary of State will point out to the Governors of the Colonies affected by the Regulations that, as the conditions of supply have now been made so favourable, it is incumbent on them to secure that the silver coinage is kept in proper condition, by the systematic withdrawal of worn coin."

Regulations for the Supply of British Silver and Bronze Coinage to the Colonies.

New silver and bronze coin (half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences, and pence, half-pence, and farthings) can be supplied to Colonial Governments from the Royal Mint on the following conditions:—

1. On receiving an application from the Agent of the Colonial Government in London, the Master of the Mint will cause to be packed, and held to his order, such an amount of silver or bronze coin as may be required on behalf of the Colony.

2. The Master of the Mint will undertake the payment of all expenses, including packing, freight, insurance, and shipping charges connected with the shipment of silver and bronze coin to the port in the Colony agreed upon by the Master of the Mint and the Agent of the Colony in London.

3. The Agent of the Colonial Government will be required to pay to the account of the Master of the Mint at the Bank of England, on or before the delivery of the coin, the sum representing the nominal value of the new silver or bronze coin ordered.

4. The Colonial Government will be required to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for the withdrawal of worn silver coin from circulation, and to cause the coin so

withdrawn to be forwarded to the Mint or one of its branches (at Sydney or Melbourne) for recoinage. The Master of the Mint will defray all expenses, including freight, insurance, and shipping charges incurred in the transmission of worn coin to London, Sydney, or Melbourne, from a port of shipment to be agreed upon by the Master of the Mint, or the Deputy Master at Sydney or Melbourne, and the Agent of the Colony.

5. The Imperial Government will pay to the Colonial Government or its Agent the nominal value of the worn coin so withdrawn from circulation, as soon as it is received at the Royal Mint or one of its branches.

Treasury Chambers,
12th February, 1879.

(Circular No. 2.)

Downing-street,
27th February, 1879.

Sir,

With reference to the Earl of Kimberley's Circular Despatch of the 27th of June, 1871, enclosing Regulations respecting the Supply of British Silver Coins to Colonial Governments, I have the honor to enclose, for communication to your Legislature and for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a letter, dated 12th February, 1879, from the Treasury, enclosing revised Regulations for the Supply of new Silver and Bronze Coin.

2. I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that as the conditions of supply of new coin have now been made so favourable, it is incumbent on the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies to secure that the silver coinage is kept in proper condition by the systematic withdrawal of worn coin, and I trust that they will specially charge themselves with that duty.

3. Copies of this Despatch and of its enclosures have been sent to the Agent General in London for your Government.

I have, &c.,
M. E. HICKS BEACH.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

(Copy.)

The Treasury to the Colonial Office.

1846/79.

Treasury Chambers,
12th February, 1879.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the correspondence* which passed between the Treasury and the Colonial Office in 1873, on a Memorial from the Banks of Melbourne, praying that token silver coins might be struck at the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint.

2. It will be in your recollection that my Lords at that time declared their readiness to entertain favourably suggestions for maintaining the silver coinage of the Colony in good condition, adding that, while they considered it necessary in the interest of all concerned that tokens should be issued by the Imperial Government alone, they attached no value to the small amount of profit which the reservation of the right entailed.

3. My Lords have now received from the Master of the Mint a copy of a further Memorial from the Associated Banks of Melbourne, complaining that the token silver circulating in

* Colonial Office letter, dated 13th September, 1873. Treasury reply, dated 8th December, 1873.

that Colony is deficient in quality and quantity, and representing that the cost of obtaining fresh supplies must prevent the Banks from undertaking that duty.

4. Under the Regulations communicated to the Colonial Office on the 14th June, 1871, token coins are supplied to Colonial Governments on payment of the full nominal value and of all expenses connected with their shipment to the Colony concerned. Up to the present time the Colonial Governments generally have accepted the conditions thus laid down; and there can be no doubt that the state of the coinage in the Colonies has materially improved.

5. But, on full consideration, my Lords have come to the conclusion that the application of the Banks at Melbourne is in itself reasonable, and in accordance therefore with the policy announced in their letter of 8th December, 1873, above mentioned, they have revised the Regulations of the 14th June, 1871.

6. I am to forward you a copy of them as revised, and I am to ask that you will lay them before the Secretary of State. Sir Michael Hicks Beach will perceive that the Mint will from henceforth defray all expenses connected with the shipment of silver and bronze coin to the port in the colony agreed on between the Master of the Mint and the Agent of the Colony in London, including packing, freight, insurance, and shipping charges.

7. This bronze coin is now for the first time included in the Regulations, and the colonies using Imperial token coin will, in all cases, be supplied with such amounts as they require on the mere payment of its nominal value.

8. I am to request that the Secretary of State, if he approves of the proposed arrangement, will cause copies of the amended Regulations to be sent to the Governors of all colonies using the Imperial system of coinage, and to the Agents of those Governments in London.

9. It will be observed that it is not necessary to require that application for supplies of coin should any longer be made to the Mint through the Colonial Office and the Treasury.

10. The petitioning Banks request that the Branch Mint at Melbourne may be entrusted with a supply of silver coin for issue to the public. This is already the rule with respect to bronze coin, and my Lords have much pleasure in extending it to silver.

11. It will be desirable, therefore, that separate communications should be addressed to the Governors of New South Wales and Victoria stating, that as there are branches of the Royal Mint at Sydney and Melbourne, the Deputy Masters at those places have been authorized to apply for consignments of new silver coin to be held by them for issue to applicants, and have been instructed to give public notice, with the Governor's approval, of the conditions under which the coin will be issued. The Deputy Masters will be instructed to comply with all demands for the coins in question, unless there should be any special reason for refusal, in which event they will take the pleasure of the Governors.

12. My Lords trust that the Secretary of State will point out to the Governors of the colonies affected by the Regulations that as the conditions of supply have now been made so favourable, it is incumbent on them to secure that the silver coinage is kept in proper condition, by the systematic withdrawal of worn coin.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

The Assistant Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.